



A CULTURAL HISTORY OF Arlandria

Chirilagua



PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
BY ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH GROUP LLC
AUGUST 2021



A CULTURAL HISTORY OF ARLANDRIA-CHIRILAGUA

As part of the 2020-2021 Arlandria-Chirilagua Planning process, Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG) conducted a study to document historic and cultural resources in the Arlandria neighborhood to inform the overall Plan. The report is comprised of a cultural history, transcribed oral history interviews with residents, and collected data on points of interest, cultural landscapes, and neighborhood themes through 2020, including COVID-19 and social justice protests. What follows are highlights from the full study, which can be found at alexandriava.gov/110833.

Native Americans first occupied the land around the Potomac River, forging pathways aligned with streams and ridges, which early colonists closely followed. Both cultural groups recognized that the lowlands around streams such as Four Mile Run were unsuitable for settlement yet an ideal place to source food, hunting surrounding grounds and fishing in the streams and marshlands. On arrival, Europeans began to degrade the local environment by trapping beavers in such excess that Four Mile Run became shallower and more flood prone by 1650. Yet, it remained navigable up to present-day Columbia Pike for over a century.

After Native Americans were forced from the land, the first significant development occurred in the 1710s with the establishment of Lilliard's Mill across from Long Branch on the south side of Four Mile Run. Multiple proprietors (Chubb, Carlyle, Adams, and Roach) maintained industry to process wheat and corn at this site until the 1860s and counted a young George Washington as a client before he built his own grist mill.

The next major development was the circa 1745 equivalent of Interstate 95, known as the Georgetown Road, which ran along Long Branch and crossed the creek by the mill. After the American Revolution, the route and the mill as a pit stop were mapped for perhaps the U.S.'s first tourist, triptych map book in the 1789 and attracted world famous and everyday people, moving back and forth between the Northeast and Southeast in war and in peacetime.

Renamed the Old Georgetown Road in the early nineteenth century, the corridor became more like present-day U.S. Route 29. After it was bypassed in 1808 by the Alexandria Turnpike to the east (present-day Route 1), it still attracted international travelers and activity at the mill until the end of the Civil War. In addition to roads, the completion of a rail line through the industrial neighborhood occurred in 1858, at which time it was more socio geographically tied to a cluster of plantations in the Green Valley north of Four Mile Run than to the City of Alexandria.

During the Civil War, the region witnessed its first refugee and housing crisis as enslaved labor fled the Confederate States of America for the United States border, which was the current Arlington County line. At this point, the neighborhood became one of the favored camp sites for Union troops passing through for a few nights or staying for many to work on the construction of nearby forts and refugee camps.

After the Civil War, the region was fairly integrated with plantation owners, immigrants, born free and newly freed persons of color working to rebuild or build anew. They bought and sold land from one another out of goodwill or desperation during Reconstruction and lived on neighboring farms and within diverse villages in the Jefferson District of Alexandria County, which was represented in the Board of Supervisors by two African American men, William Rowe and Travis Pinn, for over a decade. During this period, milling operations ceased, and a dual line commuter railway arrived, soon to bring segregated suburban development to what was then known as Hume's Spring. The county erected an integrated poorhouse and constructed Old Mount Vernon Avenue (now Old Dominion Boulevard) with a bridge to present-day South Lang Street in Arlington. Landowners built a few houses and a pavilion over a medicinal spring and entertained themselves at a nearby amusement park and race track.

Following the establishment of Jim Crow laws, an African American domestic servant, Laura Ware Watson, and her sons developed Sunnyside, the first subdivision in the area, in 1905. Banned from White establishments, Black residents found community resources in the adjacent neighborhood of Green Valley/Nauk northwest of Four Mile Run, which was settled by free and formerly enslaved individuals from nearby plantations before the Civil War and greatly expanded by freedmen after. The White-owned part of the neighborhood, which was closer to the floodplains, remained mostly undeveloped to the east. These landowners lived on higher ground outside of the current neighborhood boundaries, rented property within it to farmers and blacksmiths, and remained socially linked to

the White parts of Arlington Ridge to the north as well as the new working-class subdivisions of Del Ray and Saint Elmo immediately south.

Amidst the rise of the auto industry, the Old Georgetown Road and bridge were removed by 1915. Completed at the same time, Russell Road and a new Mount Vernon Avenue alignment, which locals hoped would be the equivalent of the George Washington Parkway, were laid with experimental asphalt by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Public Roads division. As the area became more populated, the county changed its name to Arlington to distinguish itself from the city. With improved transportation, Emma P. Hume, a businesswoman from Washington, D.C., and Helen Calvert, a non-profit volunteer who lived to the south, subdivided White neighborhoods closer to the floodplains around 1921 as land to the south became scarce, and property values increased.

With new neighborhoods and consumption on the rise, in 1922, the City of Alexandria opened its first consolidated dump in the marshlands of Four Mile Run, which began a period of environmental degradation of unimaginable scale. Resulting from the segregated Progressive Era, Arlington County removed the poorhouse by 1926, which created space for the neighborhood's first known baseball diamond, home to a semi-professional Negro league baseball team, the Hume Spring Nine. While they played the regional circuit until a few years after baseball was integrated in 1947, their sandlot was destroyed with construction of Presidential Gardens for White government workers in 1937.

Between World War I and the Cold War, the U.S. Government created so many jobs in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area that home building became big business. Developers became less discriminate about land quality, filling in and redeveloping every available acre, whether in a floodplain or not. What was once only suitable for minority neighborhoods and ephemeral or industrial activity became the site of some of the first garden apartments and rowhouses priced for young, White professionals, who would later upgrade to single-family homes outside of the city. Migrating from across the country, they worked on U.S. policy in newly built buildings such as the Pentagon and frequented new commercial strip malls, movie theaters, and restaurants where everything was patriotically themed. Following exponential development and consumption, the city dump closed, making way for a White school and

play field in 1955. During this period, Black residents lost communal space to White residents and relied even more on historically Black neighborhoods in both Arlington and Alexandria, where they shopped and went to school.

After passage of local and federal fair housing policies and desegregation of schools in the 1960s, White residents who could afford to move left Arlandria for spacious suburbs constructed on old farms off new freeways.

Despite intensive flooding, poor infrastructure, and illegal activity, African Americans who previously had few housing options poured into the neighborhood and advocated for improvements, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) multi-million-dollar flood control project on Four Mile Run. The last major developments of the 1960s included a handful of large- and small-scale individual buildings scattered throughout the neighborhood. The next decade began with tragic hate crimes and intensifying storms, which were both emotionally and physically scarring to the community.

After the flood control project was finally complete in 1979, various factors including a spike in serious crimes kept developers at a bay. Yet little islands of positive growth occurred: the minor league Alexandria Dukes maintained a home field on the east end of the neighborhood 1978-1983, the famed Birchmere Music Hall opened at the north end of Mount Vernon Avenue in 1981, Bread & Chocolate opened a warehouse on the west end in 1984, and Cora Kelly became Northern Virginia's first magnet school to help better integrate the city schools in 1984. In the interim, the area attracted immigrants from all over the world in search of affordable housing in proximity to a region with seemingly endless opportunities. This would create conflict with Black Americans just then getting their foothold in White America.

Ultimately, Latin American immigrants fleeing U.S. backed Civil War and discord in Central and South America outnumbered others, laying the foundation for the community's cultural identity as Chirilagua, a place in El Salvador from which many residents fled. Marked by tension, creativity, and activism, this era gave rise to numerous faith-based and secular advocacy organizations, cyclical battles over gentrification at the turn of each decade, expanded parks and soccer fields, eco-system restoration, and a revitalized, multi-cultural Mount Vernon Avenue. Today, with new Latino representation in government and non-profits, Arlandria-Chirilagua hopes to sustain their community in the wake of unimaginable change and growth.

UNA HISTORIA CULTURAL DE ARLANDRIA-CHIRILAGUA

Como parte del proceso de Planificación Arlandria-Chirilagua 2020-2021, Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG) realizó un estudio para documentar los recursos históricos y culturales en el barrio de Arlandria para informar el Plan general. El informe se compone de una historia cultural, entrevistas de historia oral transcritas con los residentes y datos recopilados sobre puntos de interés, paisajes culturales y temas del vecindario hasta 2020, incluidos COVID-19 y protestas por justicia social. Lo que sigue son los aspectos más destacados del estudio completo, que se puede encontrar en alexandriava.gov/110833.

Los nativos americanos primero ocuparon la tierra alrededor del río Potomac, forjando caminos alineados con arroyos y crestas, que los primeros colonos cera siguieron. Ambos grupos culturales reconocieron que las tierras bajas alrededor de arroyos como Four Mile Run, no eran aptas para el asentamiento, pero eran un lugar ideal para obtener alimentos, cazar los terrenos circundantes y pescar en los arroyos y marismas. A su llegada, los europeos comenzaron a degradar el medio ambiente local atrapando castores en tal exceso que Four Mile Run se volvió menos profundo y más propenso a las inundaciones en 1650. Sin embargo, siguió siendo navegable hasta la actual Columbia Pike durante más de un siglo.

Después de que los nativos americanos fueron expulsados de la tierra, el primer desarrollo significativo ocurrió en la década de 1710 con el establecimiento de Lilliard's Mill frente a Long Branch en el lado sur de Four Mile Run. Varios propietarios (Chubb, Carlyle, Adams y Roach) mantuvieron la industria para procesar trigo y maíz en este sitio hasta la década de 1860 y contaron con un joven George Washington como cliente antes de que construyera su propio molino.

El siguiente gran desarrollo fue el equivalente de la Interestatal 95, alrededor de 1745, conocida como Georgetown Road, que corría a lo largo de Long Branch y cruzaba el arroyo junto al molino. Después de la Revolución Americana, la ruta y el molino como parada fueron mapeados para quizás el primer libro de mapas tríptico turístico de los EE. UU. en 1789 y atrajo a personas famosas y cotidianas del mundo, que se movían de un lado a otro entre el noreste y el sureste en tiempos de guerra y en tiempos de paz.

Renombrado como Old Georgetown Road a principios del siglo XIX, el corredor se convirtió más en la actual Ruta 29 de los EE. UU. Después de que fue desviado en 1808 por la Alexandria Turnpike hacia el este (actual Ruta 1), todavía atraía a viajeros internacionales y actividad en el molino hasta el final de la Guerra de Secesión. Además de las carreteras, la finalización de una línea ferroviaria a través del vecindario industrial ocurrió en 1858, en ese momento estaba más vinculado socio-geográficamente a un grupo de plantaciones en Green Valley al norte de Four Mile Run que a la ciudad de Alexandria.

Durante la Guerra de Secesión, la región fue testigo de su primera crisis de refugiados y vivienda cuando los trabajadores esclavizados huyeron de los Estados Confederados de América hacia la frontera de los Estados Unidos, que era la línea actual del condado de Arlington. En este punto, el vecindario se convirtió en uno de los campamentos favoritos para las tropas de la Unión que pasaban por algunas noches o que se quedaban para trabajar en la construcción de fuertes y campamentos de refugiados cercanos.

Después de la Guerra de Secesión, la región se integró bastante con propietarios de plantaciones, inmigrantes, nacidos libres, y personas de color recién liberadas que trabajan para reconstruir o construir de nuevo. Compraron y vendieron tierras por buena voluntad o desesperación durante la Reconstrucción y vivieron en granjas vecinas y en diversas aldeas en el distrito de Jefferson del condado de Alexandria, que estuvo representado en la Junta de Supervisores por afroamericanos, William Rowe y Travis Pinn, durante más de una década. Durante este período, cesaron las operaciones de molienda y llegó un tren de cercanías de doble línea, que pronto llevaría el desarrollo suburbano segregado a lo que entonces se conocía como el manantial de Hume. El condado erigió un asilo integrado y construyó Old Mount Vernon Avenue (ahora Old Dominion Boulevard) con un puente a la actual South Lang Street en Arlington. Los terratenientes construyeron algunas casas y un pabellón sobre un manantial medicinal y se entretuvieron en un parque de diversiones y una pista de carreras cercanos.

Tras el establecimiento de las leyes de Jim Crow, una empleada doméstica afroamericana, Laura Ware Watson, y sus hijos desarrollaron Sunnyside, la primera subdivisión en el área, en 1905. Prohibidos en los establecimientos blancos, los residentes negros encontraron recursos comunitarios en el vecindario adyacente de Green Valley/Nauck al noroeste de Four Mile Run, que fue colonizada por individuos libres y esclavizados de plantaciones cercanas antes de la Guerra de Secesión y luego expandida en gran medida por liberados. La parte del vecindario propiedad de los blancos, que estaba más cerca de las llanuras aluviales, permaneció en su mayor parte sin desarrollar hacia el

este. Estos propietarios vivían en terrenos más altos, fuera de los límites actuales del vecindario, alquilaban propiedades dentro de ellos a agricultores y herreros, y permanecían vinculados socialmente a las partes blancas de Arlington Ridge al norte, así como a las nuevas subdivisiones de clase trabajadora de Del Ray y San Elmo inmediatamente al sur.

En medio del auge de la industria automotriz, la Old Georgetown Road y el puente fueron eliminados en 1915. Se completaron al mismo tiempo Russell Road y una nueva alineación de Mount Vernon Avenue, que los lugareños esperaban que fuera el equivalente a George Washington Parkway, con asfalto experimental de la división de carreteras públicas del Departamento de Agricultura de EE. UU. A medida que el área se volvió más poblada, el condado cambió su nombre a Arlington para distinguirse de la ciudad. Con un mejor transporte, Emma P. Hume, una mujer de negocios de Washington, DC, y Helen Calvert, una voluntaria sin ánimo de lucro que vivía en el sur, subdividieron los vecindarios blancos más cerca de las llanuras aluviales alrededor de 1921 cuando la tierra en el sur se volvió escasa y la propiedad los valores aumentaron.

Con nuevos vecindarios y el consumo en aumento, en 1922, la ciudad de Alexandria abrió su primer vertedero consolidado en las marismas de Four Mile Run, iniciando un período de degradación ambiental de escala inimaginable. Como resultado de la era progresiva segregada, el condado de Arlington eliminó la para personas sin hogar en 1926, y creó espacio para el primer diamante de béisbol conocido del vecindario, hogar de una liganegro semiprofesional equipo de béisbol de la liga, el Hume Spring Nine. Mientras jugaban en el circuito regional hasta unos años después de que se integrara el béisbol en 1947, su terreno de juego fue destruido con la construcción de los Jardines Presidenciales para los trabajadores del gobierno blanco en 1937.

Entre la Primera Guerra Mundial y la Guerra Fría, el gobierno de los Estados Unidos creó tantos puestos de trabajo en el área metropolitana de Washington, D.C. que la construcción de viviendas se convirtió en un gran negocio. Los desarrolladores se volvieron menos discriminatorios sobre la calidad de la tierra, llenando y reconstruyendo cada acre disponible, ya sea en una llanura aluvial o no. Lo que alguna vez fue solo adecuado para vecindarios minoritarios y actividad efímera o industrial se convirtió en el sitio de algunos de los primeros apartamentos con jardín y casas adosadas con precios para jóvenes profesionales blancos, que luego se actualizarían a viviendas unifamiliares fuera de la ciudad. Al emigrar de todo el país, trabajaron en la política estadounidense en edificios de nueva construcción como el Pentágono y frecuentaron nuevos centros comerciales, cines y restaurantes donde todo tenía un tema patriótico. Después de un desarrollo y consumo exponencial, el vertedero de la ciudad cerró,

dando paso a una escuela blanca y un campo de juego en 1955. Durante este período, los residentes negros perdieron el espacio común para los residentes blancos y dependieron aún más de los vecindarios históricamente negros en Arlington como en Alexandria, donde compraron y fueron a la escuela.

Después de la aprobación de las políticas locales y federales de vivienda justa y la eliminación de la segregación de las escuelas en la década de 1960, los residentes blancos que podían permitirse mudarse dejaron Arlandria en busca de suburbios espaciosos construidos en antiguas granjas junto a nuevas autopistas. A pesar de las intensas inundaciones, la mala infraestructura, y la actividad ilegal, los afroamericanos que anteriormente tenían pocas opciones de vivienda acudieron al vecindario y abogaron por mejoras, incluido el proyecto multimillonario de control de inundaciones del Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de EE. UU. en Four Mile Run. Los últimos desarrollos importantes de la década de 1960 incluyeron un puñado de edificios individuales de gran y pequeña escala dispersos en todo el barrio. La siguiente década comenzó con trágicos crímenes de odio y tormentas cada vez más intensas, que marcaron tanto emocional como físicamente a la comunidad.

Después de que el proyecto de control de inundaciones se completó finalmente en 1979, varios factores, incluido un aumento en delitos graves mantuvo alejados a los desarrolladores. Sin embargo, se produjeron pequeñas islas de crecimiento positivo: la liga menor Alexandria Dukes mantuvo un campo en el extremo este del vecindario 1978-1983, el famoso Birchmere Music Hall abrió en el extremo norte de Mount Vernon Avenue en 1981, Bread & Chocolate abrió un almacén en el extremo oeste en 1984, y Cora Kelly se convirtió en la primera escuela magnet del norte de Virginia para ayudar a integrar mejor las escuelas de la ciudad en 1984. Mientras tanto, el área atrajo a inmigrantes de todo el mundo en busca de viviendas asequibles en las proximidades de una región con oportunidades aparentemente infinitas. Esto crearía un conflicto con los afroamericanos que recién se afianzan en la América blanca.

En última instancia, los inmigrantes latinoamericanos que huyen de la guerra civil respaldada por Estados Unidos y la discordia en centro América y América del Sur superaron en número a otros, sentando las bases para la identidad cultural de la comunidad como Chirilagua, un lugar en El Salvador del que huyeron muchos residentes. Marcada por la tensión, la creatividad, y el activismo, esta era dio lugar a numerosas organizaciones de defensa seculares y basadas en la fe, batallas cíclicas sobre la gentrificación en el cambio de cada década, parques y campos de fútbol expandidos, restauración del ecosistema y un revitalizado, multi-cultural avenida Mount Vernon. Hoy, con una nueva representación latina en el gobierno y organizaciones sin ánimo de lucro, Arlandria-Chirilagua espera sostener a su comunidad a raíz de un cambio y crecimiento inimaginables.

PRE-1645: HUNTING GROUNDS, NATIVE AMERICAN TERRITORY ANTES DE 1645: TERRENOS DE CAZA, TERRITORIO NATIVO AMERICANO



BETWEEN TAUXENANT VILLAGES

Portion of John Smith's 1608 map showing Native American villages located alongside the "Patawomeck flu," including Assaomeck south of Alexandria and Nameraughquend north of Alexandria. The bilingual Tauxenent tribe hunted and fished in present-day Arlandria-Chirilagua.

JUNTO A LOS PUEBLOS DE TAUXENENT

Parte del mapa de 1608 de John Smith que muestra las aldeas nativas americanas ubicadas junto a la "gripe Patawomeck", que incluyen Assaomeck al sur de Alexandria y Nameraughquend al norte de Alexandria. La tribu bilingüe Tauxenent cazaba y pescaba en la actual Arlandria-Chirilagua.



1513-1607: LAND OF FLORIDA, AMERICA, SPANISH TERRITORY 1513-1607: TIERRA DE LA FLORIDA, AMERICA, TERRITORIO ESPAÑOL



1526 LUCAS VASQUEZ AYLLON'S LAND

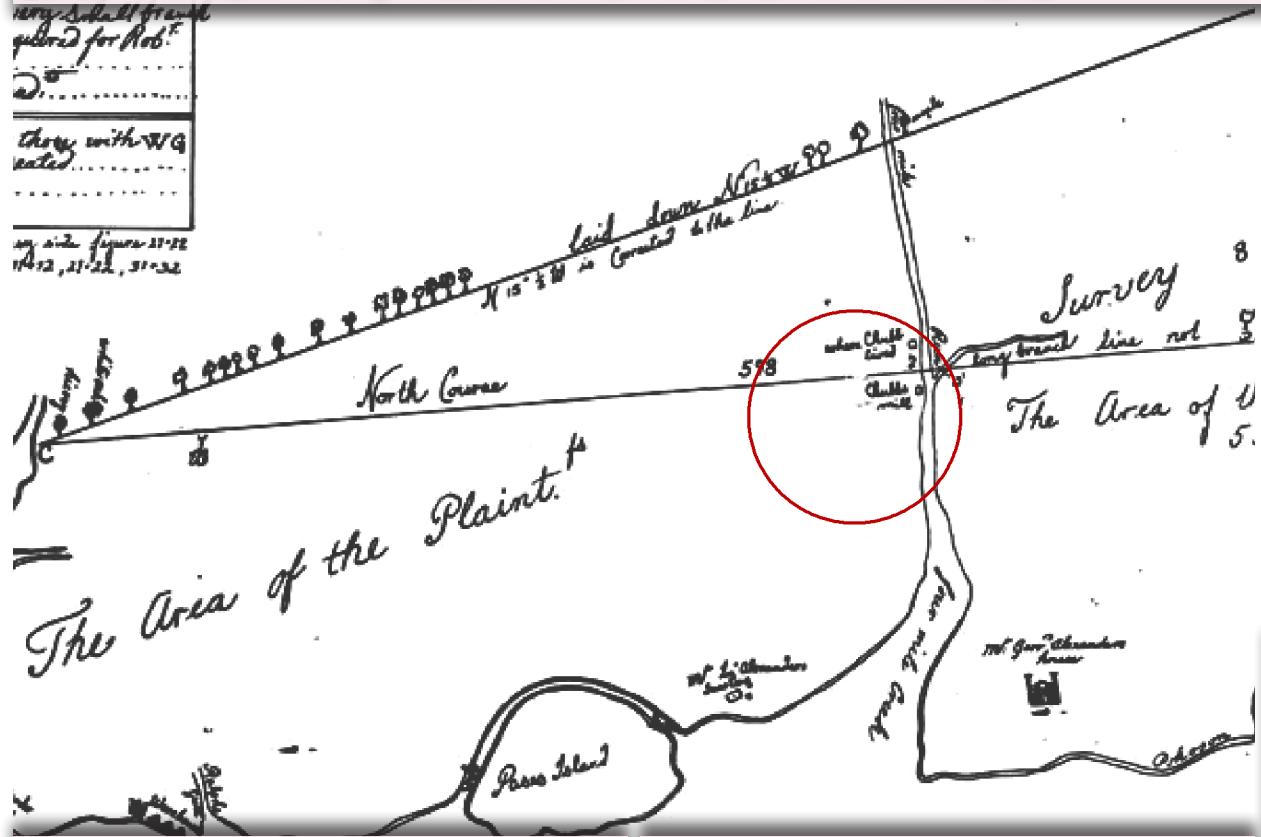
Part of the 1562 Spanish map by Diego Gutiérrez and Hieronymus Cock, showing the Chesapeake Bay as Bahía de María (Maria Bay) and Virginia in Tierra Florida (Florida Land). Rio de Santo Spirito (Holy Spirit River) may have referred to the Potomac River (Library of Congress).

1526 TIERRA DE LUCAS VASQUEZ AYLLON

Parte del mapa español de 1562 de Diego Gutiérrez y Hieronymus Cock, que muestra la Bahía de Chesapeake como Bahía de María y Virginia en Tierra Florida. Rio de Santo Spirito puede haberse referido al río Potomac (Biblioteca del Congreso).

1645-1742: NORTHERN NECK, VIRGINIA COLONY, BRITISH TERRITORY

1645-1742: CUELLO NORTE, COLONIA DE VIRGINIA, TERRITORIO BRITÁNICO



1669 HOWSON'S PATENT

The Alexander family purchased this land from Welsh sea captain, Robert Howson, rented part of it to tenants, and enslaved at least 12 people who worked on tobacco plantations here.

CIRCA 1715 LILLIARD'S MILL
CIRCA 1715-1760 CHUBBS' MILL

1746 Fairfax County Land Survey showing "Where Chubb Lived" and the "Chubbs Mill" in present-day Arlandria-Chirilagua (the City of Alexandria). Edward Chubb married John Lillard's widow and took over his wheat and corn mill.

1669 LA PATENTE DE HOWSON

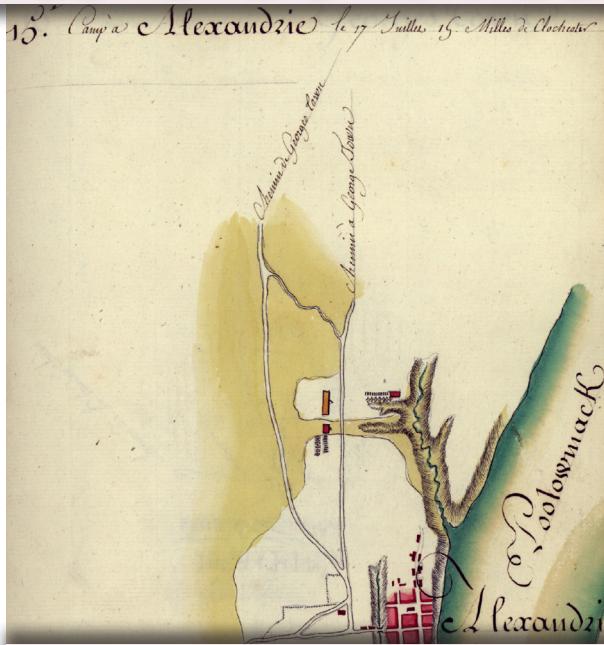
La familia Alexander compró esta tierra al capitán de barco galés, Robert Howson, alquilaba parte de ella a inquilinos y esclavizaba al menos a 12 personas que trabajaban en las plantaciones de tabaco.

ALREDEDOR DE 1715 MOLINO DE LILLIARD
1715-1760 MOLINO DE CHUBBS

1746 Levantamiento de tierras del condado de Fairfax que muestra "Dónde vivía Chubb" y el "Molino de Chubbs" en la actual Arlandria-Chirilagua (ciudad de Alexandria). Edward Chubb se casó con la viuda de John Lillard y se hizo cargo del molino de maíz y trigo.

1742-1801: COLONIAL WARS IN RURAL FAIRFAX COUNTY

1742-1801: GUERRAS COLONIALES EN EL CONDADO RURAL DE FAIRFAX



1763-1770 CARLYLE & ADAM'S MILL
1770-1810 ADAM'S MILL

Left, part of 1782 Rochambeau Camp a'Alexandrie pen and ink drawings, showing an abstract depiction of Four Mile Run and French camps during the American Revolution near Robert Adam's Mill (Library of Congress).

Right, plate 65 of American engineer Christopher Colles map book of interchangeable triptychs depicts the way from Annapolis to Alexandria. This triptych shows Georgetown, Maryland, the "Potowmack Rr," and a ferry boat to a road in Fairfax County, Virginia. It shows a road passing by the east side of Long Branch, a bridge over "4 mile run" going into present-day Arlandria-Chirilagua, and "Adam's" Grist Mill immediately east of the road and south of the creek. It then shows the road leading to a street in the Town of Alexandria where an Episcopal Church stands. Split from the colonial Church of England, it is George Washington's home parish Christ Church built on Washington St in 1765. The north arrow is oriented three different ways.



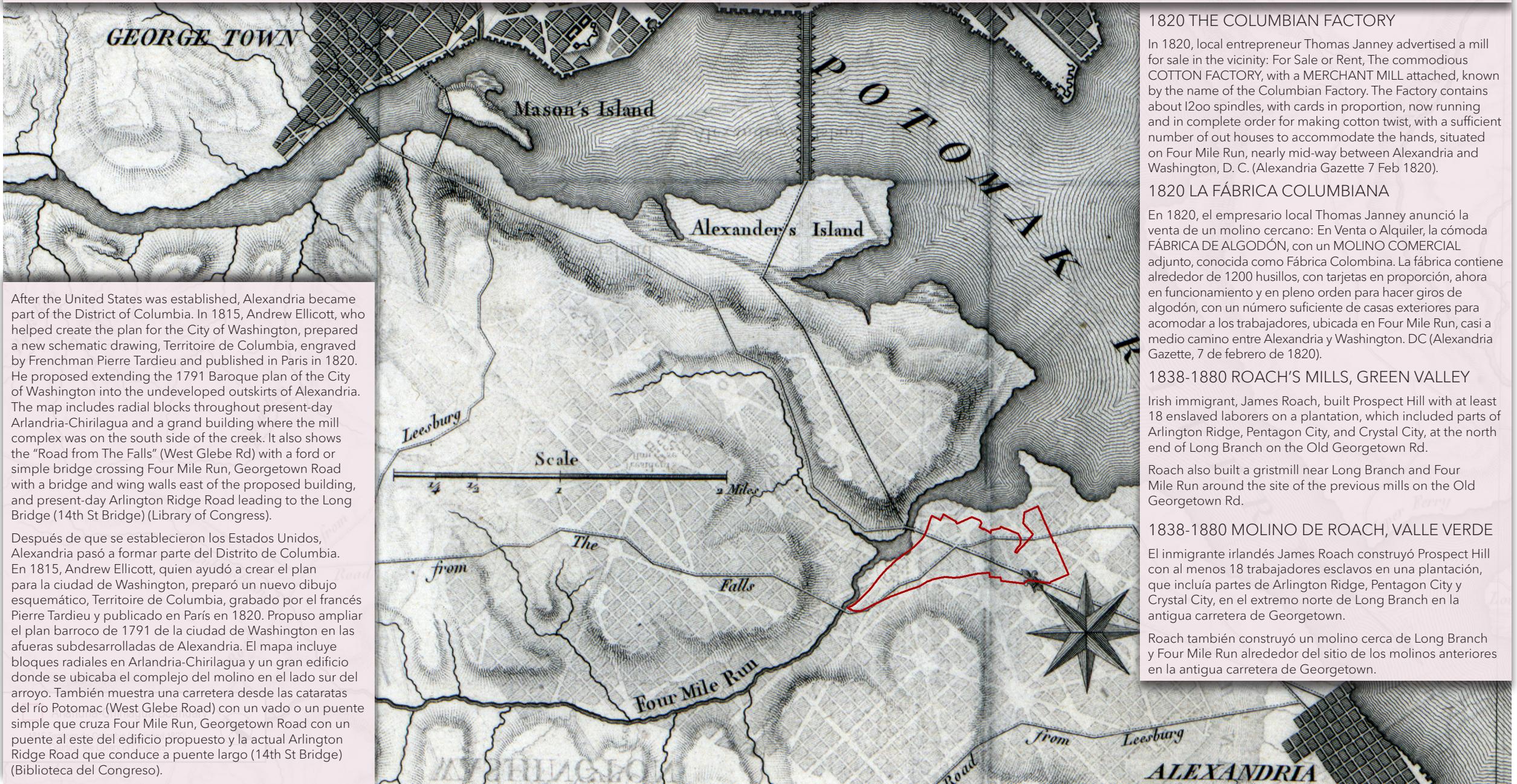
1763-1770 MOLINO DE CARLYLE Y ADAM
1770-1810 MOLINO DE ADAM

Parte de dibujos a pluma y tinta de Rochambeau Camp a'Alexandrie de 1782, que muestran una representación abstracta de Four Mile Run y los campamentos franceses durante la Revolución Americana cerca Molino de Robert Adam (Biblioteca del Congreso).

La lámina 65 del libro de mapas de trípticos intercambiables del ingeniero estadounidense Christopher Colles muestra la carretera de Annapolis a Alexandria. Este tríptico muestra a Georgetown, Maryland, el "Potowmack Rr" y un ferry a una carretera en el condado de Fairfax, Virginia. Muestra una carretera que pasa por el lado este de Long Branch, un puente sobre un "tramo de 4 millas" que conduce a la actual Arlandria-Chirilagua y Grist Mill "Adams" inmediatamente al este de la carretera y al sur del arroyo. Luego muestra el camino que conduce a una calle de la ciudad de Alexandria donde se ubica una Iglesia Episcopal. Separada de la Iglesia colonial de Inglaterra, está la Iglesia de Cristo, que fue construida en Washington St en 1765 y donde George Washington asistió a la iglesia. La flecha norte está orientada de tres formas diferentes.

1801-1847: ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, USA

1801-1847: CONDADO DE ALEXANDRIA, DISTRITO DE COLUMBIA, EE. UU.



1820 THE COLUMBIAN FACTORY

In 1820, local entrepreneur Thomas Janney advertised a mill for sale in the vicinity: For Sale or Rent, The commodious COTTON FACTORY, with a MERCHANT MILL attached, known by the name of the Columbian Factory. The Factory contains about 1200 spindles, with cards in proportion, now running and in complete order for making cotton twist, with a sufficient number of out houses to accommodate the hands, situated on Four Mile Run, nearly mid-way between Alexandria and Washington, D. C. (Alexandria Gazette 7 Feb 1820).

1820 LA FÁBRICA COLUMBIANA

En 1820, el empresario local Thomas Janney anunció la venta de un molino cercano: En Venta o Alquiler, la cómoda FÁBRICA DE ALGODÓN, con un MOLINO COMERCIAL adjunto, conocida como Fábrica Colombina. La fábrica contiene alrededor de 1200 husillos, con tarjetas en proporción, ahora en funcionamiento y en pleno orden para hacer giros de algodón, con un número suficiente de casas exteriores para acomodar a los trabajadores, ubicada en Four Mile Run, casi a medio camino entre Alexandria y Washington. DC (Alexandria Gazette, 7 de febrero de 1820).

1838-1880 ROACH'S MILLS, GREEN VALLEY

Irish immigrant, James Roach, built Prospect Hill with at least 18 enslaved laborers on a plantation, which included parts of Arlington Ridge, Pentagon City, and Crystal City, at the north end of Long Branch on the Old Georgetown Rd.

Roach also built a gristmill near Long Branch and Four Mile Run around the site of the previous mills on the Old Georgetown Rd.

1838-1880 MOLINO DE ROACH, VALLE VERDE

El inmigrante irlandés James Roach construyó Prospect Hill con al menos 18 trabajadores esclavos en una plantación, que incluía partes de Arlington Ridge, Pentagon City y Crystal City, en el extremo norte de Long Branch en la antigua carretera de Georgetown.

Roach también construyó un molino cerca de Long Branch y Four Mile Run alrededor del sitio de los molinos anteriores en la antigua carretera de Georgetown.

1847-1865: UNREST & CIVIL WAR IN ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1847-1865: DESCANSO Y GUERRA EN EL CONDADO DE ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

1861 May 24

After midnight when the Civil War began, Union soldiers of the 12th Regiment of New York marched from D.C. across Long Bridge as moonbeams glittered on their muskets... The Regiment proceeded toward Alexandria and camped at Roach's Mills. Confederate Elizabeth Roach wrote in a letter, the Union soldiers occupied her house, north of Four Mile Run, and took her husband and son prisoners. They burned outbuildings, destroyed crops, and killed livestock and "gathered all grain into the grist mill and burned it." She and her daughter died at the house during the war.

1861 June 9

Union Captain Church sketched this 1861 map. In the New York Times, he described Alexandria as deserted... In spite of "hardships, the men enjoyed Roache's Mills, and were sorry to leave... Several companies were quartered in an old cotton-mill, a building apparently about to fall, but whose real strength we thoroughly tested." They established a guardhouse and jail and arrested "three of the Jersey City Zouaves," French North African light infantry.

1861 June 9

Union Captain Church esbozó este mapa de 1861. En el New York Times, describió Alexandria como una ciudad desierta ... A pesar de las dificultades, "los hombres disfrutaron de Roache's Mills y lamentaron tener que irse ... Varias empresas se instalaron en una antigua fábrica de algodón, un edificio aparentemente a punto de caer, pero cuya verdadera fuerza probamos a fondo". Establecieron una caseta de vigilancia y una cárcel y arrestaron a "tres de los Zouaves de Jersey City", infantería ligera francesa del norte de África.

1862

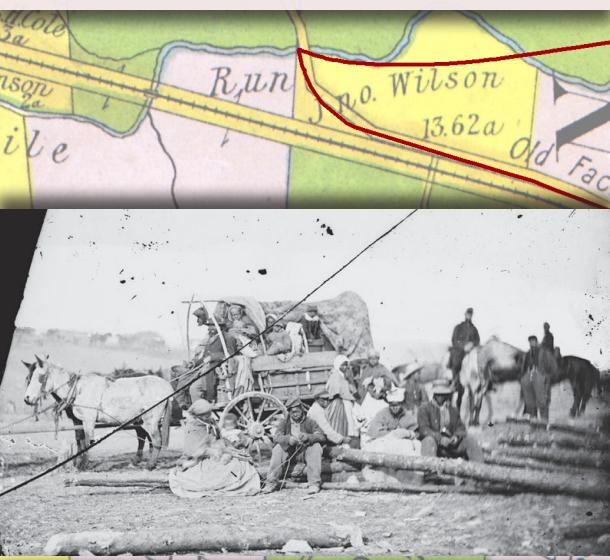
Camp of 31st Pennsylvania Infantry near Washington, D.C. similar to those pitched at Roach's Mill (Library of Congress). Alfred Waud, an illustrator for news magazines, traveled with 74th Regiment of Pennsylvania and sketched Roach's Mills, 4 mile run, opposite Blenker's tent in 1862 located near present-day 801 Four Mile Road while forts were under construction (Library of Congress). Campamento de la 31a Infantería de Pensilvania cerca de Washington, D.C. similar a los que se encontraban en Molino de Roach (Biblioteca del Congreso). Alfred Waud, un ilustrador de revistas de noticias, viajó con el 74o Regimiento de Pensilvania y dibujó Roach's Mills, una carrera de 4 millas, frente al campamento de Blenker en 1862, ubicado cerca de la actual 801 Four Mile Road (Biblioteca del Congreso).

1865-1905: INTEGRATED RECONSTRUCTION IN EXURBIA

1865-1905: RECONSTRUCCIÓN INTEGRADA EN EXURBIA

1865-1940 GREEN VALLEY/NAUCK

13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments abolished slavery, granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S., and provided voter rights to all men. 1869 Virginia Constitution established public schools, allowed all men to vote, made political positions elected rather than appointed. Freed individuals bought land and settled in neighborhoods close to African Americans who were free before the war, white immigrants, and former slave owners. Many bought land around the old mills near Green Valley / Nauck.



Black refugees, New Year's Day, 1863, near U.S. border (now Fairfax County border) by D.B. Woodbury (Library of Congress).

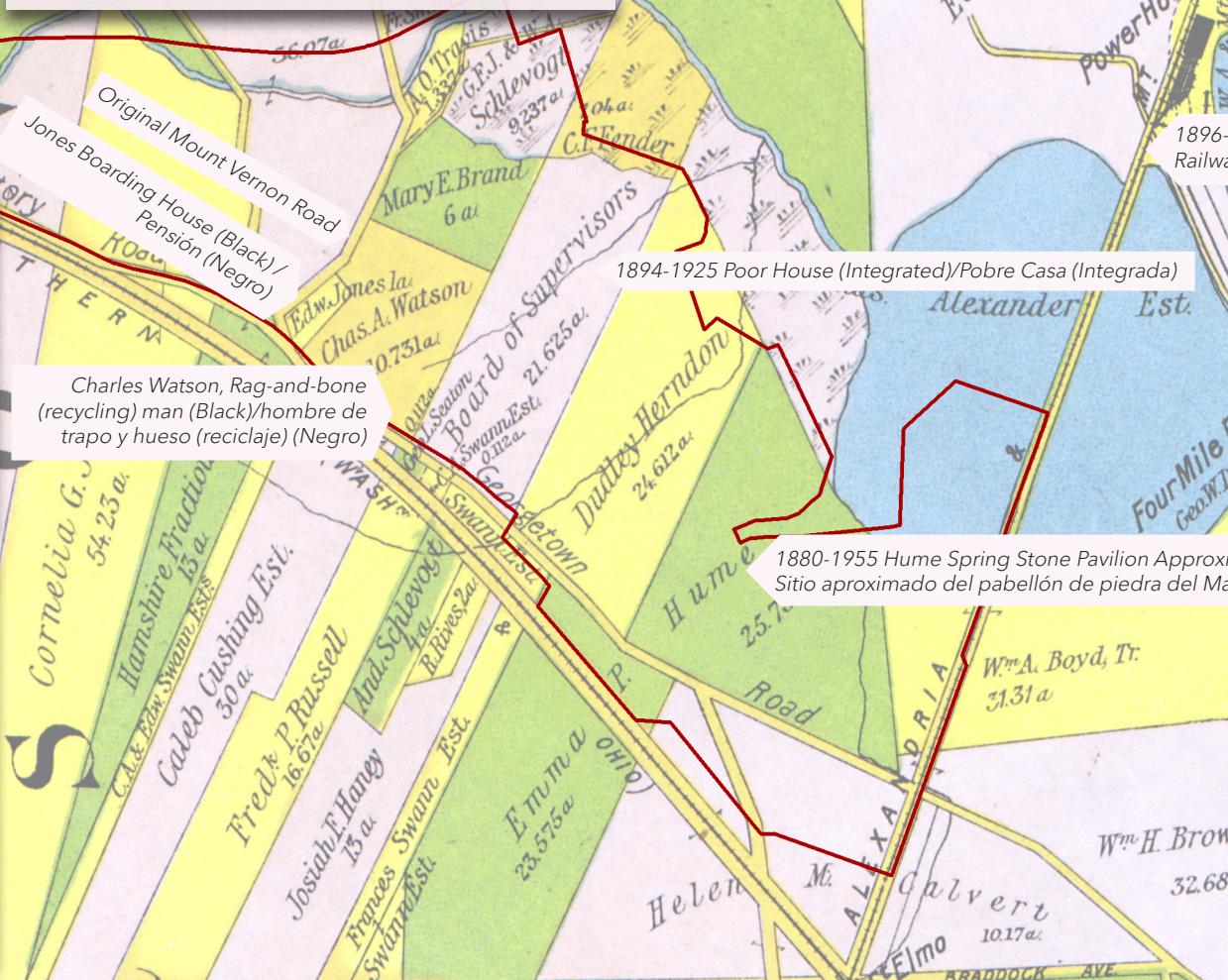
Refugiados negros, día de Año Nuevo de 1863, cerca de la frontera de EE. UU. (Ahora frontera del condado de Fairfax) por D.B. Woodbury (Biblioteca del Congreso).

Part of 1900 Howell & Taylor, Strum, and Graham Map of Jefferson District of Alexandria County, Virginia, showing 18 parcels labeled with owners (Black and White) and acreage in Arlandria-Chirilagua (Library of Congress).

Parte del mapa de 1900 Howell & Taylor, Strum y Graham del distrito de Jefferson del condado de Alexandria, Virginia, que muestra 18 parcelas etiquetadas con el propietario (Blanco y Negro) y la superficie cultivada en Arlandria-Chirilagua (Biblioteca del Congreso).

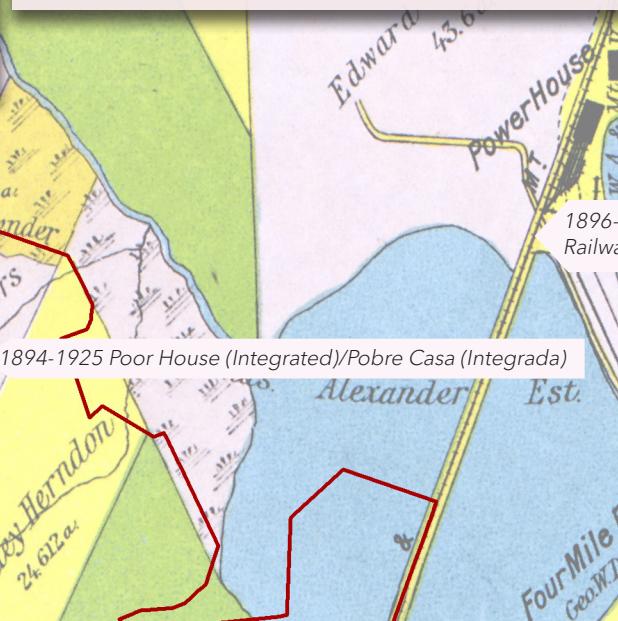
1865-1940 VALLE VERDE/NAUCK

Las Enmiendas 13, 14 y 15 abolieron la esclavitud, concedieron la ciudadanía a todas las personas nacidas o naturalizadas en los EE. UU. Y proporcionaron derechos de voto a todos los hombres. 1869 La Constitución de Virginia estableció escuelas públicas, permitió que todos los hombres votaran, hizo que los cargos políticos fueran elegidos en lugar de designados. Individuos liberados compraron tierras y se establecieron en vecindarios cercanos a los afroamericanos que eran libres antes de la guerra, los inmigrantes blancos y los antiguos dueños de esclavos. Muchos compraron terrenos alrededor de los antiguos molinos cerca de Verde Valley / Naudk.



1880-1950 HUME'S SPRING

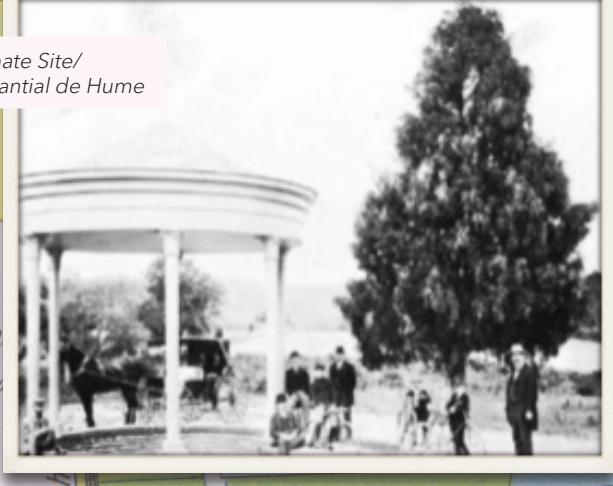
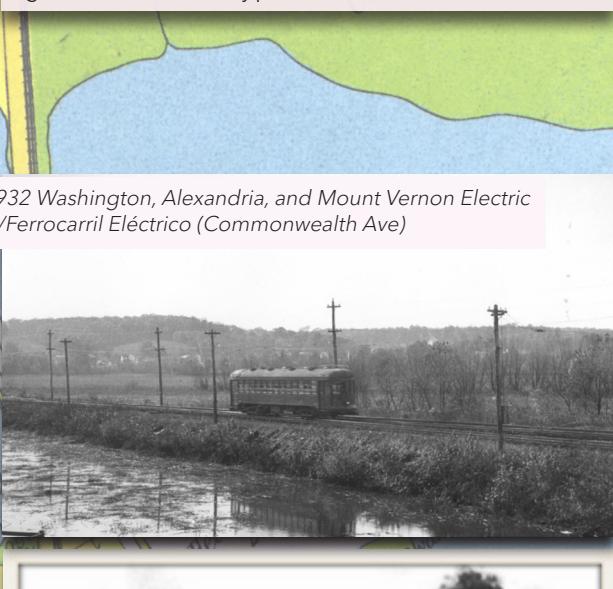
In 1879, Confederate veteran Frank Hume and his influential wife, Emma P. Hume, bought land in the neighborhood and built a pavilion near 3603 Mt Vernon Ave where people gathered to relax. It was considered a memorial to him after he died until it was removed in 1955 (Alexandria Library, Special Collections). They rented to tenant farmers and professionals such as blacksmiths.



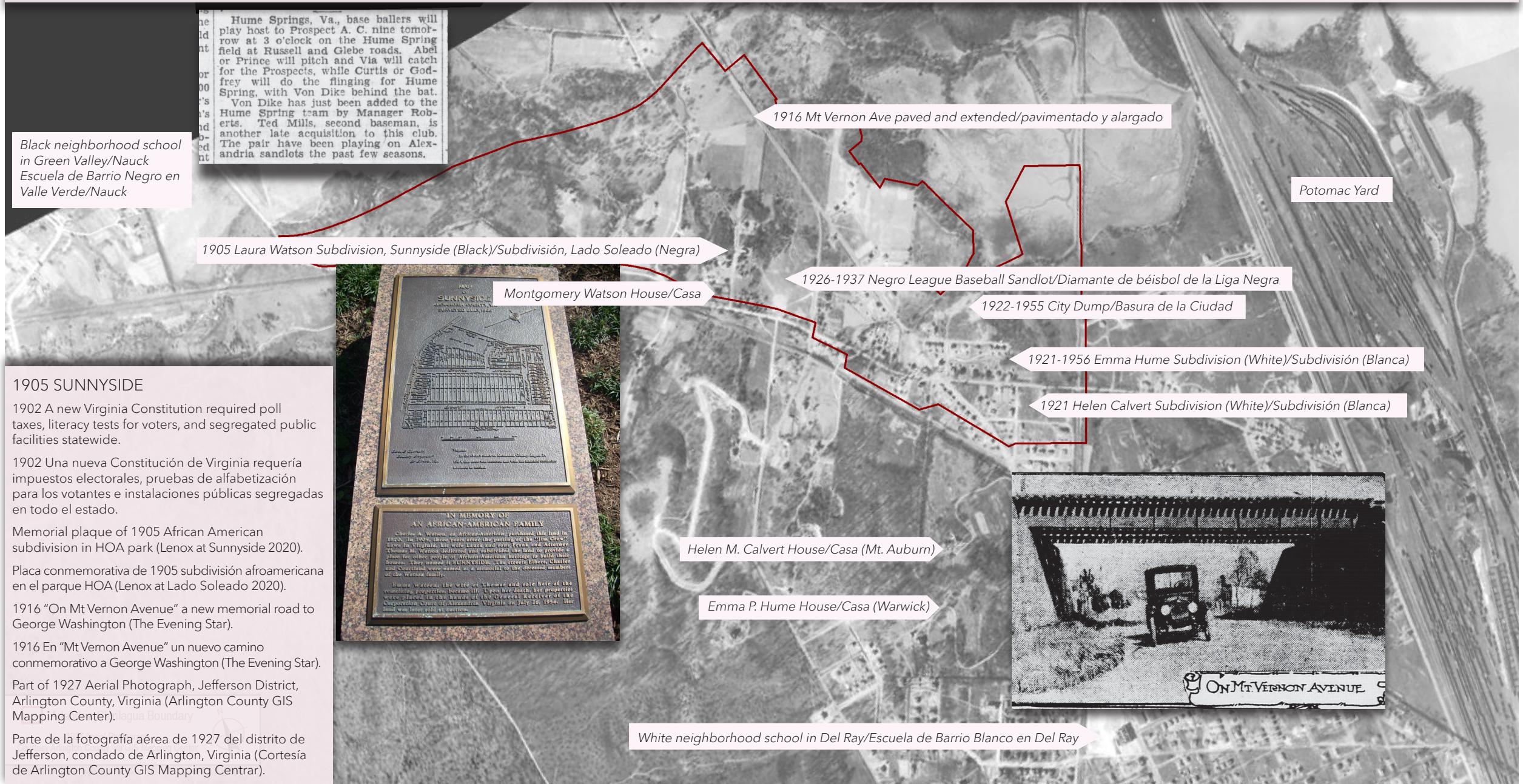
1880-1955 Hume Spring Stone Pavilion Approximate Site/
Sitio aproximado del pabellón de piedra del Manantial de Hume

1880-1950 MANANTIAL DE HUME

En 1879, el veterano confederado Frank Hume y su influyente esposa, Emma P. Hume, compraron un terreno en el vecindario y construyeron un pabellón cerca de 3603 Mt Vernon Ave donde la gente se reunía para relajarse. Fue considerado monumento después de su muerte hasta que fue removido en 1955 (Biblioteca de Alexandria, Colecciones Especiales). Arrendaron tierras a agricultores arrendatarios y profesionales como herreros.



1905-1929: SEGREGATED SUBDIVISION OF ALEXANDRIA/ARLINGTON COUNTY 1905-1929: SUBDIVISIÓN SEGREGADA DE CONDADO DE ALEXANDRIA /ARLINGTOM



1929-1964: ANNEXATION & SUBURBANIZATION, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA 1929-1964: ANEXACIÓN Y SUBURBANIZACIÓN, CIUDAD DE ALEXANDRIA

1947 ARLANDRIA

1937 Columns on George Washington building, Presidential Gardens, from second inauguration stage of President Franklin Roosevelt on January 20 (Library of Congress). / Columnas en el edificio George Washington, jardines presidenciales, desde la toma de posesión del presidente Franklin Roosevelt el 20 de enero (Biblioteca del Congreso).

1941 The Pentagon, National Airport, and Shirley Highway constructed./ La construcción del Pentágono, el Aeropuerto Nacional y la Carretera Shirley (I-395).

1941 Vernon Theatre/ Vernon Cine (Turner Studio on Cinema Treasures).

1947 Grand Opening of Arlandria Shopping Center "where ARLington and alexANDRIA meet to shop" / Gran inauguración del centro comercial Arlandria "donde ARLington y alexANDRIA se encuentran para comprar" (The Evening Star 9 Nov).

Part of 1949 Aerial Photograph, City of Alexandria (Arlington County GIS Mapping Center). Parte de una fotografía aérea de 1949, ciudad de Alexandria (Centro de Mapeo GIS del Condado de Arlington).



WHERE ARLINGTON and ALEXANDRIA MEET TO SHOP

8 LEADING STORES

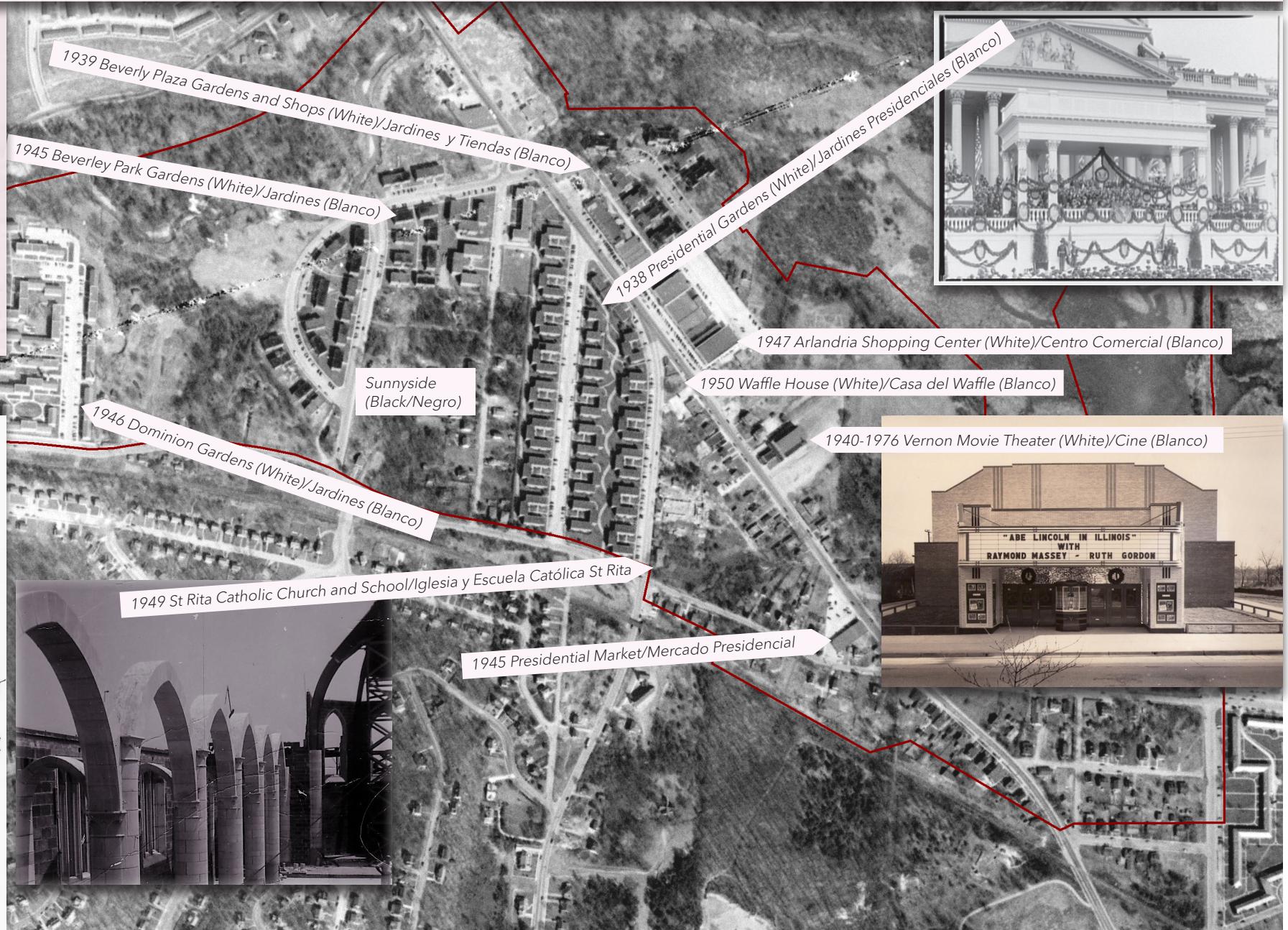
Arlandria MOUNT VERNON AVENUE RUSSELL RD.

Frank Good & Sons, Architects

Here's Where You'll Shop!

Walgreens—America's nationally popular chain drug store
Charles—Complete department store (not yet finished)
H. L. Green—Nationally-known 5¢ & 10¢ variety store
Ann Lewis—Women's finer dresses, millinery & shoes
Kinney's—Medium-priced shoe store for all the family
Kaufs—Washington's favorite, gift & knock-knock shop
Official Cleaners—For rapid, self-service dry cleaning
Giant—A food department store, nighty 'til 9 P.M.

Everybody likes to shop where shopping is easy, quick and convenient! We've finally built a shopping center where it's easy and safe to park . . . you'll like the huge parking areas and their wide aisle approaches. Arlandria is an assembly of finer stores specifically chosen to best fill the needs of the ARLington-AlexANDRIA community . . . here is a group of outstanding stores built into one magnificent shopping center where you can do all your shopping near at home . . . in the Nation's most beautiful stores.



1964-1975: INTEGRATION & INCREASED FLOODS

1964-1975: INTEGRACIÓN Y MAYOR INUNDACIONES

1964 City Council created the complaint-based Human Rights Ordinance. U.S. Civil Rights Act mandated desegregation of federally funded or permitted projects. / El Ayuntamiento creó la Ordenanza de Derechos Humanos basada en quejas. La Ley de Derechos Civiles de EE. UU. ordenó la eliminación de la segregación de proyectos con fondos o permisos federales.

1965 Alexandria schools forced to desegregate. / Escuelas de Alexandria obligadas a eliminar la segregación.

1967 City Council passed a voluntary open housing ordinance. / El Ayuntamiento aprobó una ordenanza voluntaria de vivienda abierta.

1968 The Civil Rights Act, commonly known as the Fair Housing Act, was signed. / Se firmó la Ley de Derechos Civiles, comúnmente conocida como Ley de Vivienda Justa.

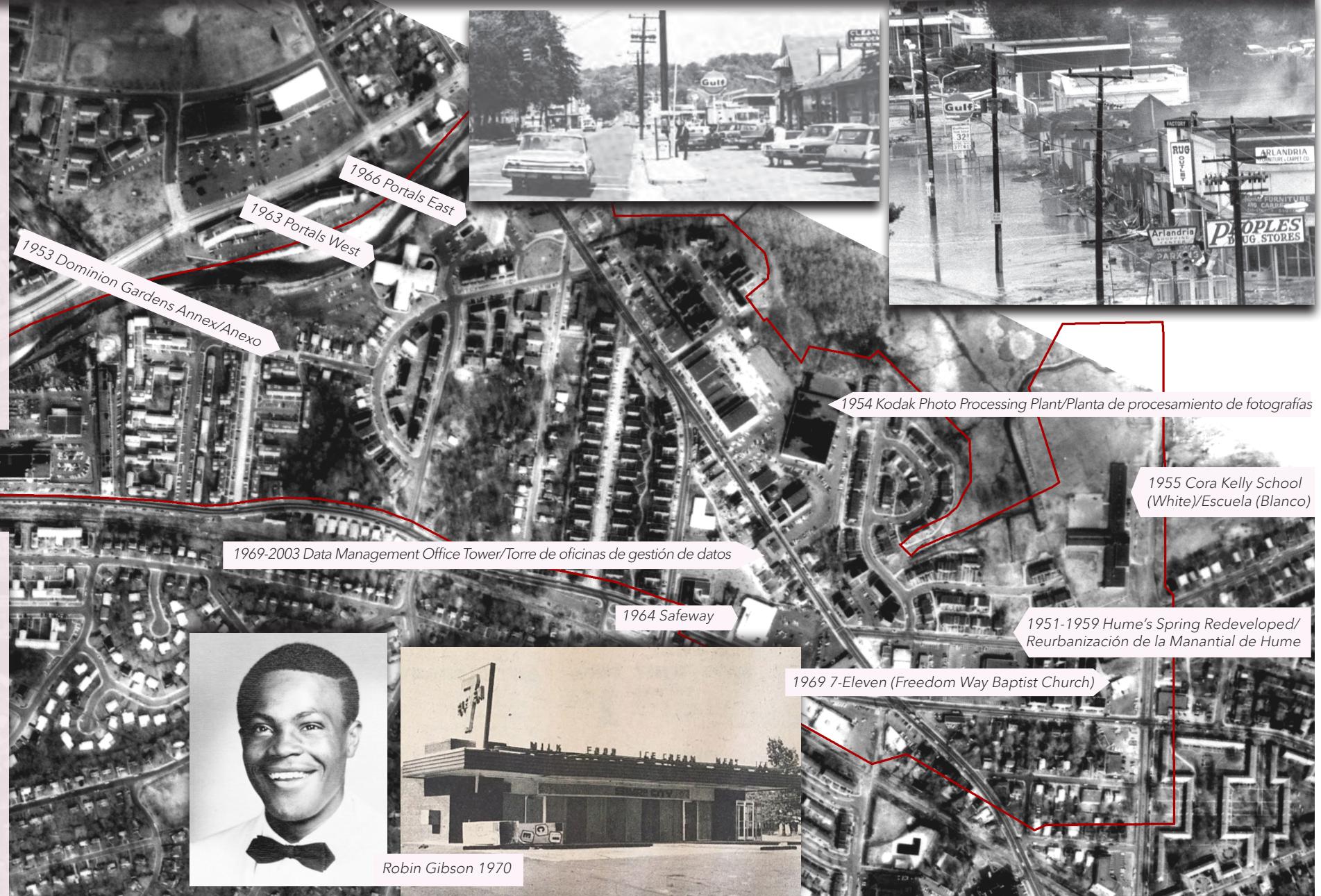
1970 Robin Gibson, who was unarmed, was murdered by a White 7-Eleven clerk (George Washington High School Yearbook 1970-1971). Protests ensued. / Robin Gibson, que estaba desarmado, fue asesinado a tiros por un empleado de White 7-Eleven en 1970 (George Washington Anuario de la escuela secundaria 1970-1971). Siguieron protestas.



April of 1972 Beverley Plaza Gardens shopping center, view north on Mount Vernon Ave from Bruce St during planning for Four Mile Run Flood Control Project (USACE BD 1973). / Abril de 1972 Centro comercial Beverley Plaza Jardines, vista al norte en Mount Vernon Ave desde Bruce St durante la planificación del Proyecto de Control de Inundaciones Four Mile Run (USACE BD 1973).

Same view two months later from roof near Russell Road after Hurricane Agnes hit June 21, 1972. 3901 Mount Vernon in foreground still stands (Fairfax County Public Library, Virginia Room). / La misma vista dos meses después desde el techo cerca de Russell Road después de que el huracán Agnes azotara el 21 de junio de 1972. 3901 Mount Vernon en primer plano sigue en pie (Biblioteca Pública del Condado de Fairfax, Sala de Virginia).

Part of 1969 Aerial Photograph, City of Alexandria (Arlington County GIS Mapping Center). / Parte de una fotografía aérea de 1969, ciudad de Alexandria (Centro de Mapeo GIS del Condado de Arlington).



1975-2018: FLOOD CONTROL & INCREASED IMMIGRATION

1975-2018: CONTROL DE INUNDACIONES Y MAYOR INMIGRACIÓN

1980 CHIRILAGUA

1978-1983 Alexandria Dukes minor league baseball est. / Alexandria Dukes equipo de béisbol de la liga menor est.

1979 Four Mile Run Flood Control Project and Park celebration / Parque y proyecto de control de inundaciones Four Mile Run

1980 El Salvadorans begin to arrive. / Los salvadoreños comienzan a llegar.

1981 Birchmere Music Hall arrives. / Llega el Birchmere Music Hall.

1984 Bread & Chocolate arrives, and Cora Kelly reopens as magnet school after closing for nine years. / Llega Pan & Chocolate y Cora Kelly reabre como escuela magnet después de cerrar durante nueve años.

1987 Community Lodgings, Inc. est. to help homeless. / para ayudar a las personas sin hogar.

1988 Lenox Place at Sunnyside HOA est. to expand and protect historically Black neighborhood. / para expandir y proteger el barrio históricamente negro.

1989 Tenants and Workers United/Inquilinos y Trabajadores Unidos



1992 Arlandria/Chirilagua Housing Cooperation est.

2001 Arlandria-Chirilagua Festival est.

2002 Community Lodgings' Fifer Family Learning Center / Fifer Centro de Aprendizaje Familiar de Community Lodgings est.

2011 Casa Chirilagua est. to assist students and families. / para ayudar a estudiantes y familias.

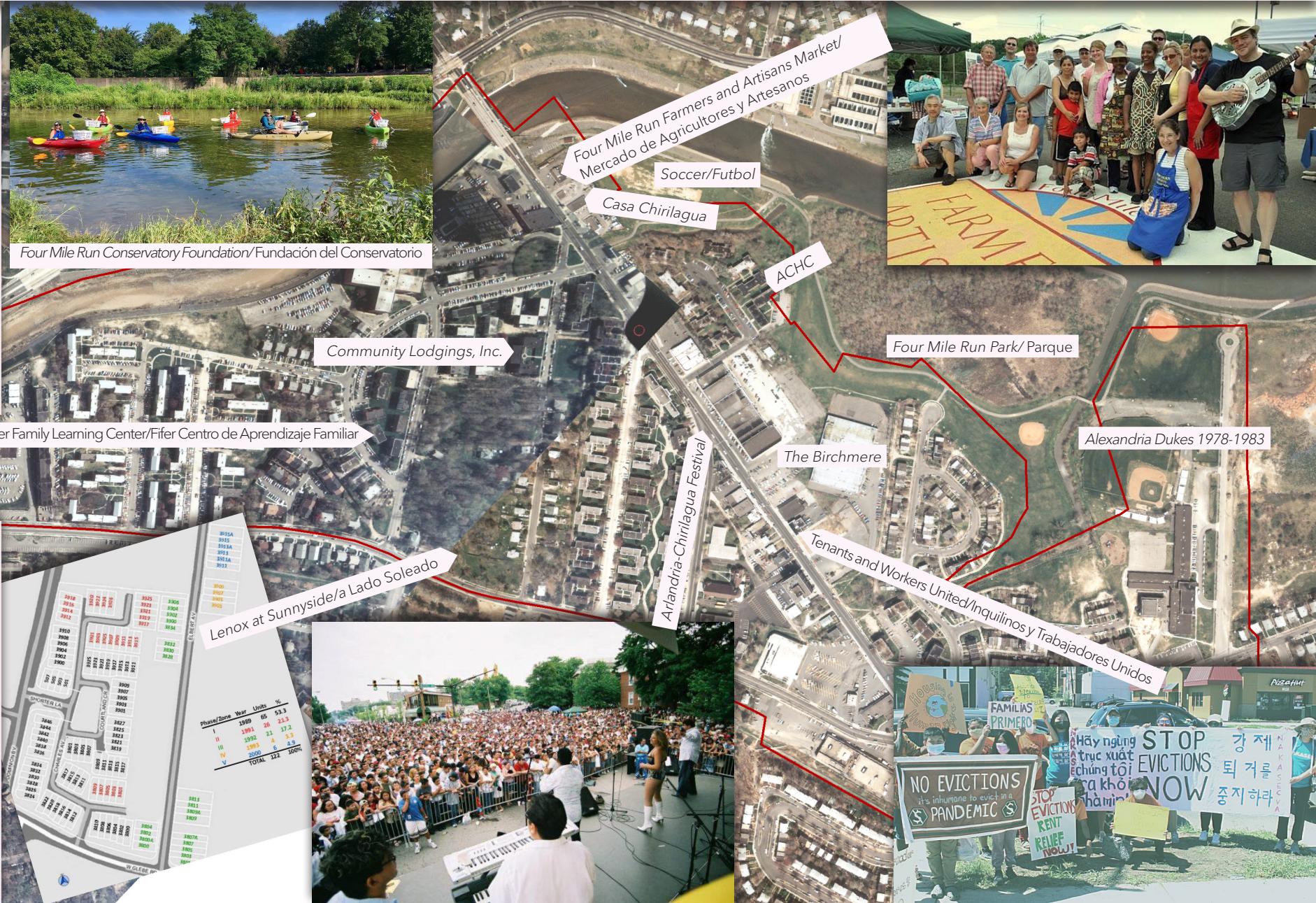
2011 Arlandria-Chirilagua Business Association / Asociación de Negocios de Arlandria-Chirilagua est.

2011 Four Mile Run Farmers and Artisans Market / El Mercado de Agricultores y Artesanos de Four Mile Run est.

2012 New Virginia Majority / Nueva Mayoría de Virginia est.

2016 Four Mile Run Conservatory Foundation / Fundación del Conservatorio Four Mile Run est.

Part of 1983 Aerial Photograph, City of Alexandria (Arlington County GIS Mapping Center). / Parte de una fotografía aérea de 1983, ciudad de Alexandria (Centro de Mapeo GIS del Condado de Arlington).



AN ORAL HISTORY OF ARLANDRIA-CHIRILAGUA UNA HISTORIA ORAL DE ARLANDRIA-CHIRILAGUA

Arlandria-Chirilagua is a diverse, multicultural community. The purpose of the oral history component of the study was to address the African American and immigrant experience in Arlandria-Chirilagua to an already impressive collection of dozens of interviews available through the City of Alexandria, its partners, and local publications. Interviews focused as much on current experiences as immigration or migration stories.

Arlandria-Chirilagua es una comunidad diversa y multicultural. El propósito del componente de historia oral del estudio fue abordar la experiencia afroamericana e inmigrante en Arlandria-Chirilagua. Esto se suma a una colección ya impresionante de docenas de entrevistas disponibles a través de la ciudad de Alexandria, sus socios y publicaciones locales. Las entrevistas se centraron tanto en experiencias actuales como en historias de inmigración o migración.



Gilbert Teasley arrived in 1975.
Gilbert Teasley llegó en 1975.



Martin Franco immigrated 1983.
Martín Franco emigró en 1983.



Ana Martinez immigrated in 2002.
Ana Martinez emigró en 2002.



Maria Cabrera immigrated in 2003.
María Cabrera emigró en 2003.

Gilbert and Betty Teasley met in 1975 after he moved from North Carolina to work with a cousin at *The Washington Star* newspaper in D.C. and delivered papers to where she worked in Crystal City. They were married by the Justice of the Peace in Fairfax and moved into an apartment on Milan Drive. They later rented a townhouse on Dale and Mark streets in Hume Springs before buying their home on Edison Street. He retired from a career at Giant Food Stores. She retired from Verizon. Before the pandemic, they enjoyed traveling and going to casinos. Now, they have been very careful in quarantine. Mr. Teasley explained that there was a housing shortage when they moved to Arlandria. Now that the neighborhood is much better, they receive constant offers to buy their house, which they do not intend to sell, because they love the area.

Gilbert y Betty Teasley se conocieron en 1975 después de que él se mudó de Carolina del Norte para trabajar con un primo en el periódico *The Washington Star* en D.C. y entregó papeles a donde ella trabajaba en Crystal City. El juez de paz de Fairfax se casó con la pareja. Primero vivieron en un apartamento en Milan Drive. Más tarde alquilaron una casa en las calles Dale y Mark en Hume Springs antes de comprar su casa en Edison Street. El Sr. Teasley se retiró de una carrera en Giant Food Stores. La Sra. Teasley se retiró de Verizon. Antes de la pandemia, disfrutaban viajar e ir a los casinos. Ahora, han tenido mucho cuidado en cuarentena. El Sr. Teasley explicó que había escasez de viviendas cuando se mudaron a Arlandria. Ahora que el barrio está mucho mejor, reciben ofertas constantes para comprar su casa, que no piensan vender, porque les encanta la zona.

Martin Franco was born in a grass hut in El Salvador and moved with a friend to Arlandria in 1983. His mother taught him to cook, so he found a job in the restaurant industry where he still works. At that time, there were a lot of homeless people, and no one had phones in their apartments and used banks of payphones to communicate. He first experienced snow in the U.S., which he still does not like, saying the wealthy neighborhoods always got cleared first. In his younger years he enjoyed playing soccer but goes fishing now that he is older. One of his seven children became a nurse and helps with his wife who can no longer walk. He used to return to El Salvador for visits, though he only travels locally now, mostly to visit children, several of whom are doing well in Fredericksburg, where he has a country house. He laments that his grandchildren and great grandchildren can't speak Spanish.

Martín Franco nació en una choza de pasto en El Salvador y se mudó con un amigo a Arlandria en 1983. Su madre le enseñó a cocinar, por lo que encontró un trabajo en la industria de restaurantes donde todavía trabaja. En ese momento, había muchas personas sin hogar y nadie tenía teléfonos en sus apartamentos y usaba los bancos de teléfonos públicos para comunicarse. Experimentó por primera vez la nieve en los EE. UU., Lo que todavía no le gusta, y dice que los vecindarios ricos siempre se limpian primero. En su juventud le gustaba jugar al fútbol, pero ahora que es mayor se dedica a pescar. Uno de sus siete hijos se convirtió en enfermero y ayuda con su esposa, que ya no puede caminar. Solía regresar a El Salvador de visita, aunque ahora solo viaja localmente, principalmente

para visitar a niños, varios de los cuales están bien en Fredericksburg, donde tiene una casa de campo. Lamenta que sus nietos y bisnietos no puedan hablar español.

Ana Martínez moved to Arlandria from San Miguel, El Salvador after her sister asked her to come in 2002. Her parents and an adult son, who plans to move to the United States, are still there. She is currently raising three daughters under the age of 17 and is happy with the schools, even as they manage distance learning during the pandemic. She is thankful that no one in the family has contracted COVID-19. She feels that it is important that the girls are bilingual and continue to speak Spanish with them. She says discrimination has increased since she first moved here. She wishes there were still a pharmacy in the neighborhood.

Ana Martínez se mudó a Arlandria desde San Miguel, El Salvador después de que su hermana le pidiera que viniera en 2002. Sus padres y un hijo adulto, que planea mudarse a los Estados Unidos, todavía están allí. Actualmente está criando a tres hijas menores de 17 años y está contenta con las escuelas, incluso cuando administran el aprendizaje a distancia durante la pandemia. Ella está agradecida de que nadie en la familia haya contraído COVID-19. Ella siente que es importante que las niñas sean bilingües y sigan hablando español con ellas. Ella dice que la discriminación ha aumentado desde que se mudó aquí por primera vez. Desearía que todavía hubiera una farmacia en el vecindario.

In November 2003, **Maria Cabrera** came from a city in the eastern section of El Salvador to Virginia where her brother and a few cousins already lived. The unofficial Mayor of Chirilagua, she established Chirilagua USA, a

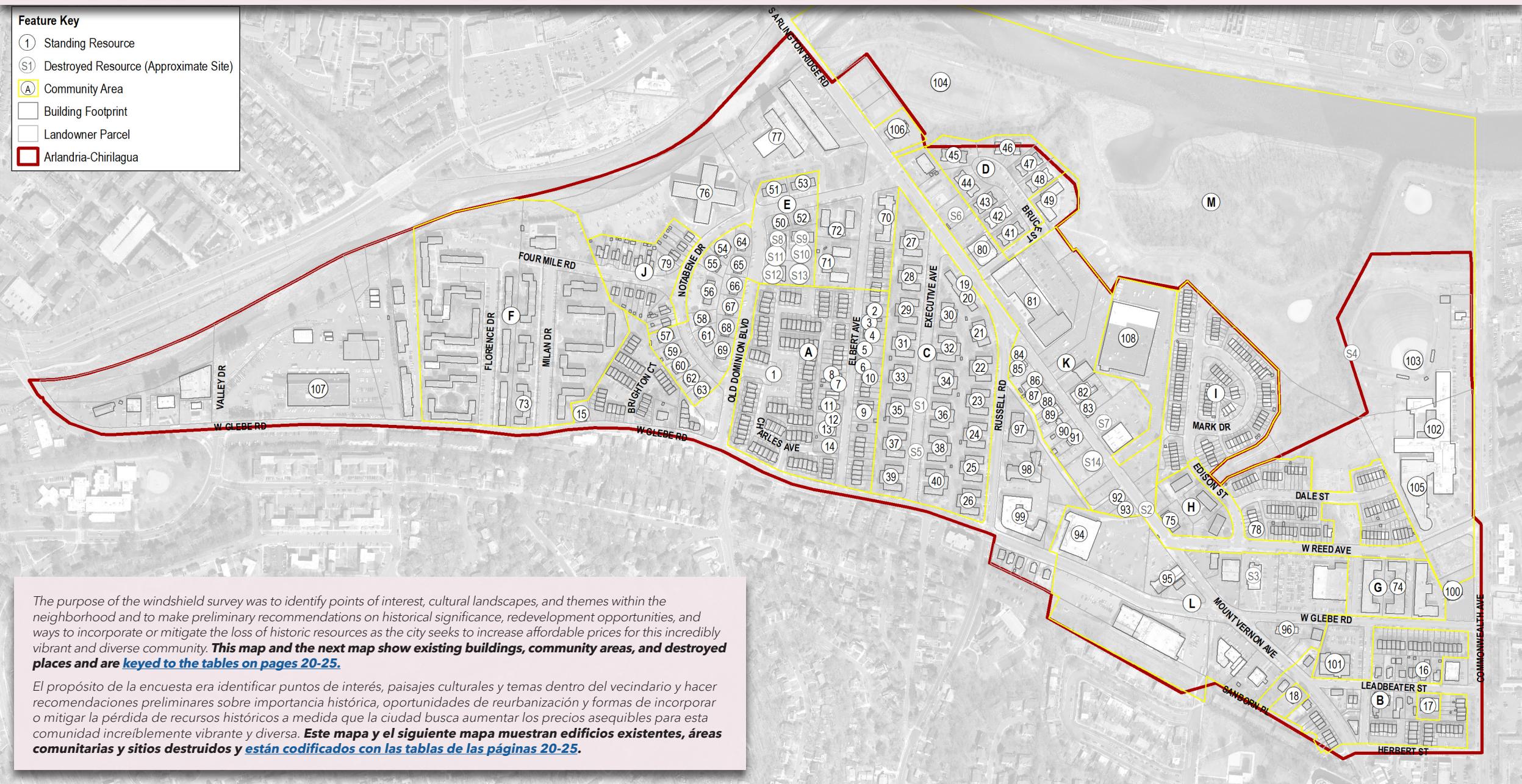
girl's traditional dance troupe. She loves to ride bikes and go fishing and organizes group outings. She would like to see more outdoor activity amenities like tennis courts and park bathrooms. She had a painful case of COVID-19 and had difficulty acquiring masks and isolating from her three daughters, all under the age of 14, in such a small apartment for three weeks. She shared that Casa Chirilagua has made the area a better place to live. She said residents hope that Virginia Tech will come to help the community and that local children can use that school and go to school at a fair price.

En noviembre de 2003, **María Cabrera** llegó desde una ciudad en la sección este de El Salvador a Virginia, donde su hermano y algunos primos ya vivían. Alcaldesa no oficial de Chirilagua, estableció Chirilagua USA, un grupo de danza tradicional de niñas. Le encanta andar en bicicleta e ir a pescar y organiza salidas en grupo. Le gustaría ver más servicios para actividades al aire libre como canchas de tenis y baños en el parque. Tuvo un caso doloroso de COVID-19 y tuvo dificultades para adquirir máscaras y aislarse de sus tres hijas, todas menores de 14 años, en un apartamento tan pequeño durante tres semanas. Ella compartió que Casa Chirilagua ha hecho del área un mejor lugar para vivir. Ella dijo que los residentes esperan que Virginia Tech venga a ayudar a la comunidad y que los niños locales puedan usar esa escuela e ir a la escuela a un precio justo.

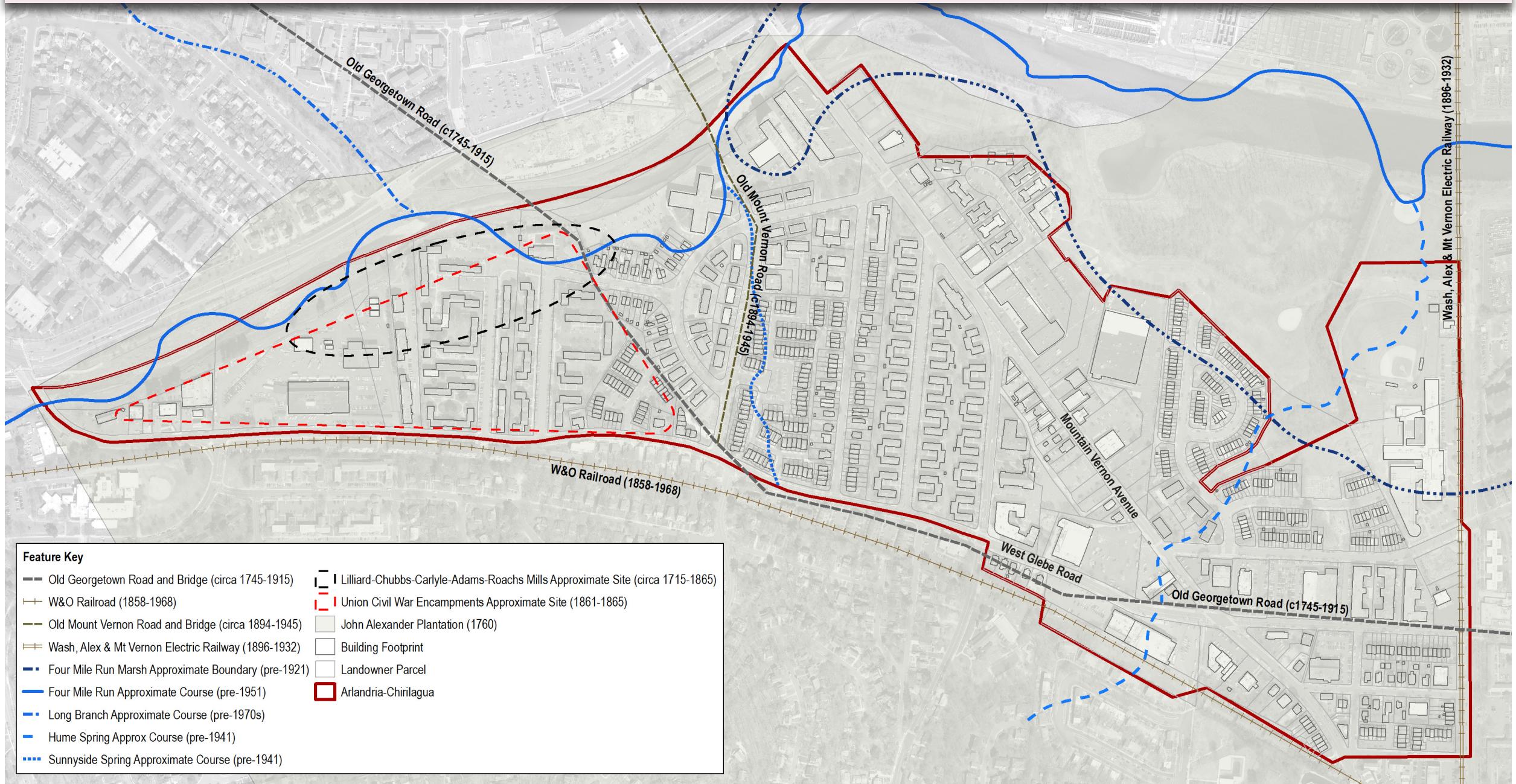
Muchas gracias a Liz Lang de Casa Chirilagua y Colleen Stover de Humes Springs por coordinar las entrevistas y muchas gracias a los entrevistados por compartir su tiempo e historias durante la pandemia.

WINDSHIELD SURVEY OF ARLANDRIA-CHIRILAGUA

ENCUESTA DE EDIFICIO DE ARLANDRIA-CHIRILAGUA

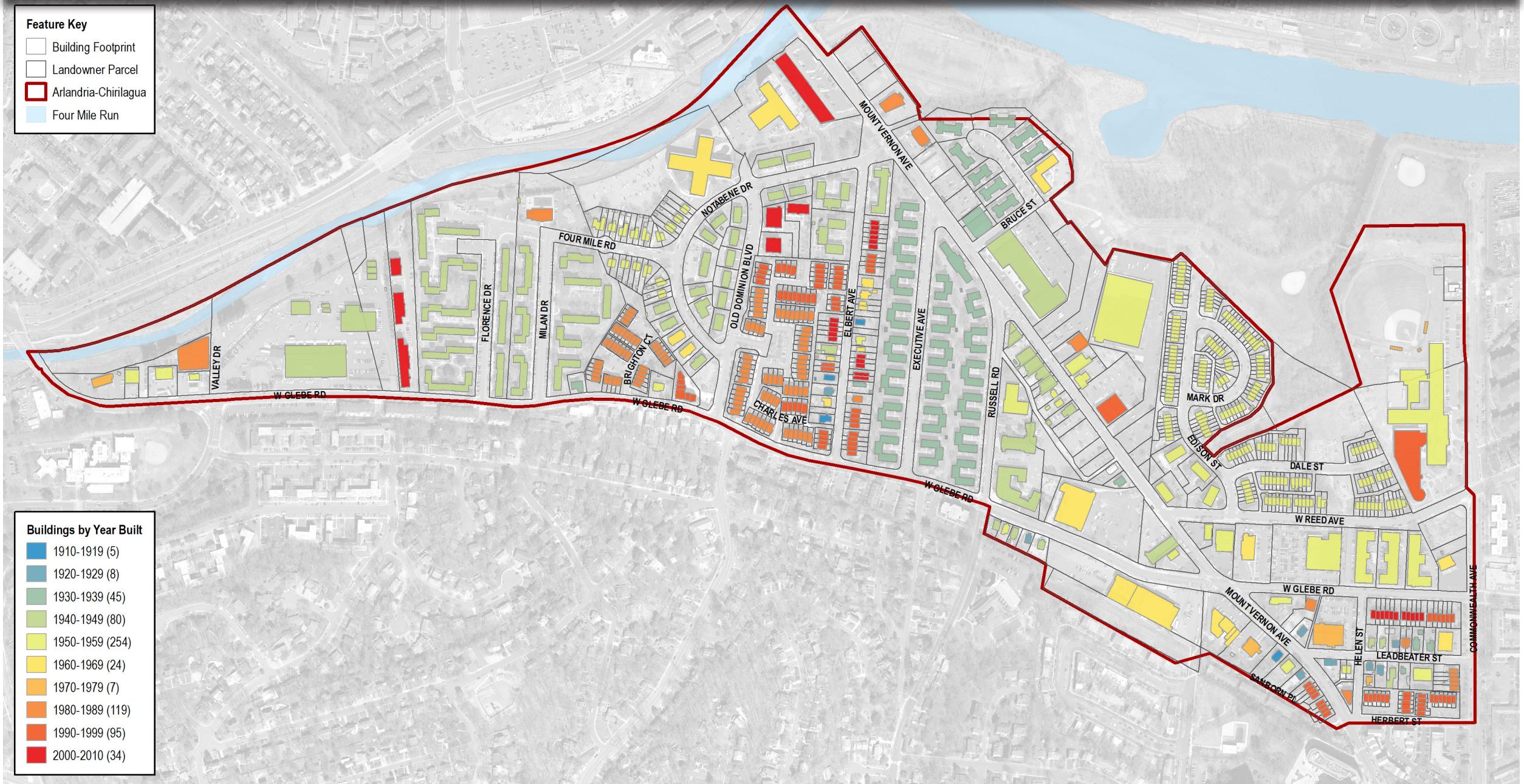


LOST CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES RECURSOS CULTURALES Y NATURALES PERDIDOS



BUILDINGS BY YEAR BUILT BASED ON HISTORIC MAPS AND AERIALS

EDIFICIOS POR AÑO DE CONSTRUCCIÓN EN BASE A FOTOGRAFÍAS AÉREAS Y MAPAS



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES / ESTILOS ARQUITECTONICOS



Arts & Craft Style, Leadbetter Ave, Saint Elmo Section 2
Arte y Estilo Artesanal, Leadbetter Ave, Saint Elmo Section 2



Classical Revival Style, George Washington Building
Estilo Renacentista Clásico, Edificio George Washington



Arte Moderne influence, Glebe House
Influencia del Arte Moderno, Casa Glebe



Colonial Revival Style, Hume's Spring
Estilo de Renacimiento Colonial, Hume's Spring



Commercial Style, Mount Vernon Ave
Estilo Comercial, Mount Vernon Ave



Gothic Revival Style, Saint Rita Church
Estilo Renacimiento Gótico, Iglesia de Santa Rita



International Style, Park Vue & Brookside (Portals East & West)
Estilo Internacional, Park Vue y Brookside (Portales East y West)



Googie Style, former Safeway grocery store
Estilo Googie, antiguo supermercado Safeway



Industrial Style, The Birchmere (former Kodak plant)
Estilo Industrial, The Birchmere (antigua planta de Kodak)



Brutalist Style, Love of Christ (former AT&T property)
Estilo Brutalista, Amor de Cristo (antigua propiedad de AT&T)



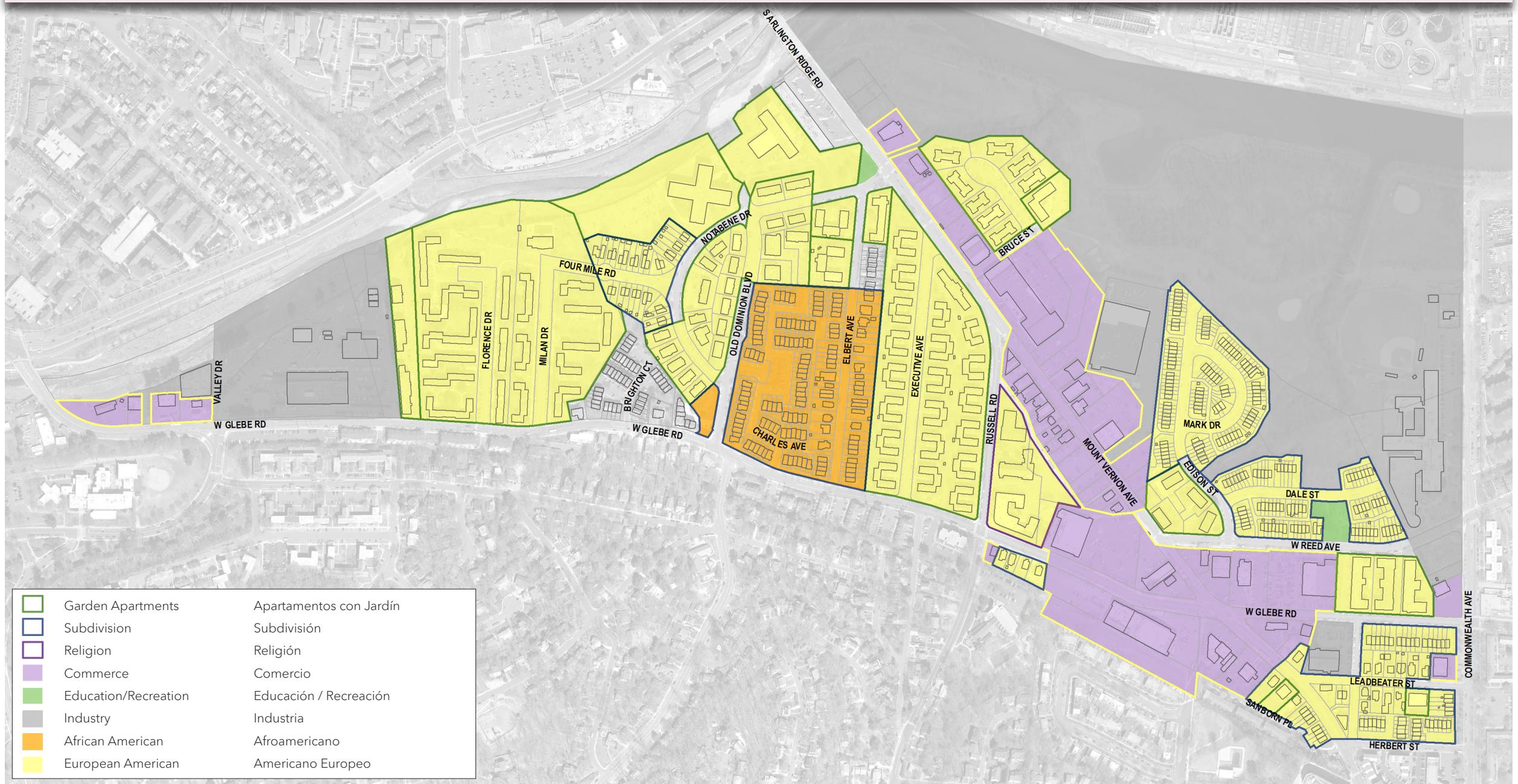
Postmodern, Armstrong Recreation Center
Postmoderno, Armstrong Centro de Recreación



Neotraditional, Lenox at Sunnyside, Elbert Ave
Neotradicional, Lenox en Sunnyside, Elbert Ave

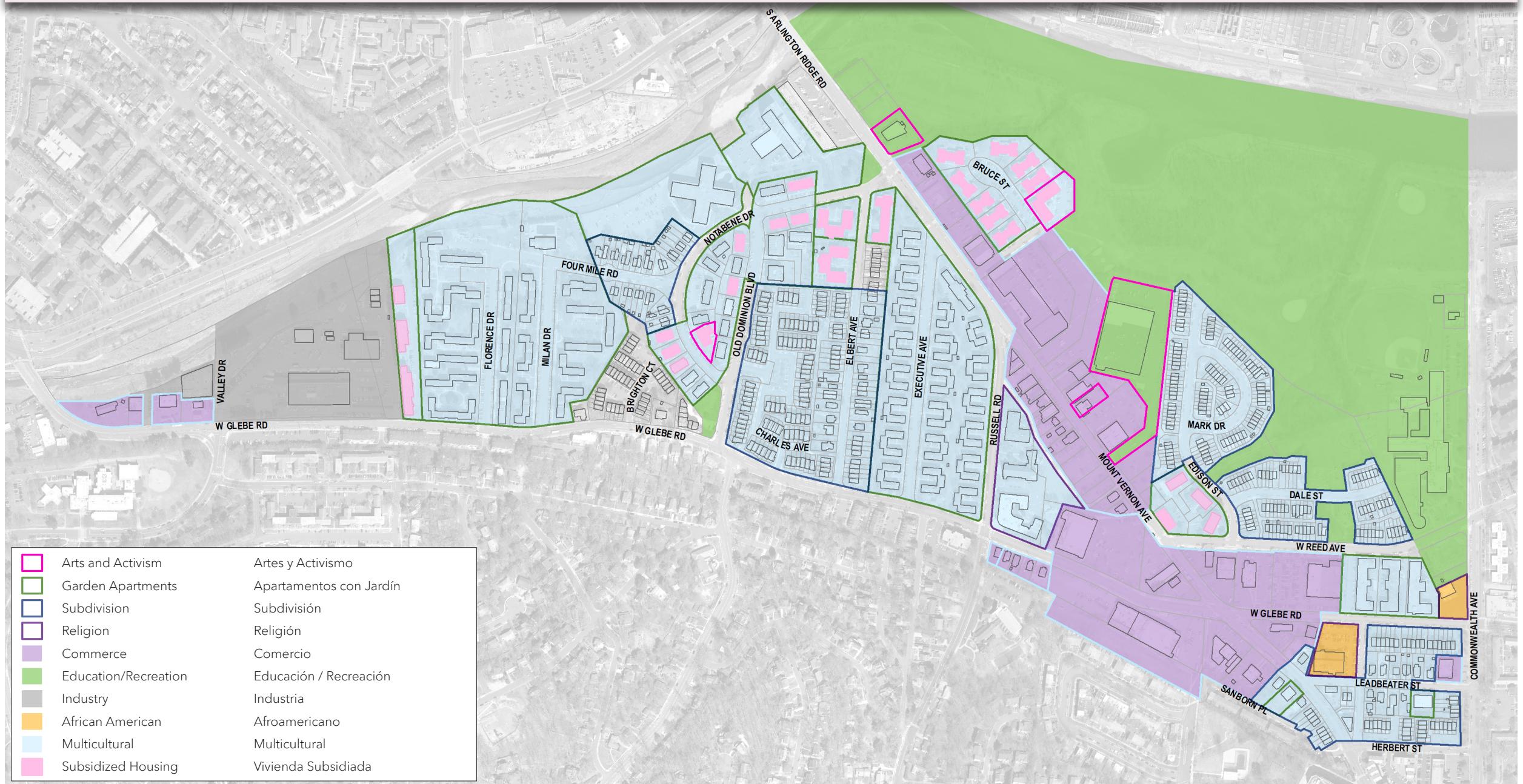
1905-1964 CULTURAL THEMES DURING SEGREGATION

1905-1964 TEMAS CULTURALES DURANTE LA SEGREGACIÓN



1964-2021 CULTURAL THEMES DURING INTEGRATION & IMMIGRATION

1964-2021 TEMAS CULTURALES DURANTE LA INTEGRACIÓN E INMIGRACIÓN



See Maps on pages 14-15. Historic communities and a selection of buildings identified during the Arlandria-Chirilagua survey and the study of cultural history. Vea los mapas en las páginas 14-15. Comunidades históricas y una selección de edificios identificados durante la prospección Arlandria-Chirilagua y el estudio de la historia cultural.												
Theme Map	Area	Year	St. No.	St. Name	St. Type	Historic Sub/Complex	Current Sub/Complex	Historic Name	Current Name	Historic Use	Current Use	Architectural Style
1	A	1870	3900	Mt Vernon	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Watson Property	Watson Family Memorial	Recycling Yard	Memorial	Not Applicable
2	A	1965	3901	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	3901 Elbert Ave	3901 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Ranch
3	A	1960	3841	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	House, 3841 Elbert Ave	House, 3841 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Cape Cod
4	A	1960	3839	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Duplex, 3839 & 3839 1/2 Elbert Ave	Duplex, 3839 & 3839 1/2 Elbert Ave	Duplex	Duplex	Colonial Revival
4	A	1960	3839	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Duplex, 3839 & 3839 1/2 Elbert Ave	Duplex, 3839 & 3839 1/2 Elbert Ave	Duplex	Duplex	Colonial Revival
5	A	1910	3835	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Ellison House, 3835 Elbert Ave	Ellison House, 3835 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Colonial Revival
6	A	1954	3831	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Littlejohn House, 3831 Elbert Ave	Littlejohn House, 3831 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Split Level
7	A	1962	3829	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Dwelling, 3818 Elbert Ave	Dwelling, 3818 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Colonial Revival
8	A	1940	3820	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Dwelling, 3820 Elbert Ave	Dwelling, 3820 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Colonial Revival
9	A	1937	3819	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Dwelling, 3819 Elbert Ave	Dwelling, 3819 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Colonial Revival
10	A	1962	3818	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Dwelling, 3829 Elbert Ave	Dwelling, 3829 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Colonial Revival
11	A	1910	3814	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Dwelling, 3814 Elbert Ave	Dwelling, 3814 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Colonial Revival
12	A	1924	3812	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Lee House, 3812 Elbert Ave	Lee House, 3812 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Colonial Revival
13	A	1960	3810	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Sloan-Adams House, 3810 Elbert Ave	Sloan-Adams House, 3810 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Ranch
14	A	1912	3806	Elbert	Ave	Sunnyside	Lenox Place at Sunnyside	Dwelling, 3806 Elbert Ave	Dwelling, 3806 Elbert Ave	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Colonial Revival
15	N/A	1937	715	Glebe	Rd	Not applicable	Not applicable	Dwelling, 715 W Glebe Rd	Dwelling, 715 W Glebe Rd	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	No Discernable Style
16	B	1937	7	Leadbeater	St	St Elmo Section 2	St Elmo Section 2	Dwelling, 7 Leadbetter St	Dwelling, 7 Leadbetter St	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Craftsman
17	B	1959	6	Leadbeater	St	St Elmo Section 2	St Elmo Section 2	Leadbeater Apts	Leadbeater Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
18	B	1957	3310	Mt Vernon	Ave	St Elmo Section 2	St Elmo Section 2	Mt Vernon Garden Apartment	Mt Vernon Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
19	C	1937	3899	Courtland	Cr	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	FDR 2nd Inauguration Plaque and Columns	FDR 2nd Inauguration Plaque and Columns	Memorial	Memorial	Classical Revival
20	C	1937	3900	Mt Vernon	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Presidential Gardens Motor Hotel Suite (1964)	George Washington (1st)	Hotel	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
21	C	1938	3810	Russell	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	John Adams (2nd)	John Adams (2nd)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
22	C	1938	3808	Russell	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Thomas Jefferson (3rd)	Thomas Jefferson (3rd)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
23	C	1938	3806	Russell	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	James Madison (4th)	James Madison (4th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival

See Maps on pages 14-15. Historic communities and a selection of buildings identified during the Arlandria-Chirilagua survey and the study of cultural history.

Vea los mapas en las páginas 14-15. Comunidades históricas y una selección de edificios identificados durante la prospección Arlandria-Chirilagua y el estudio de la historia cultural.

Theme Map	Area	Year	St. No.	St. Name	St. Type	Historic Sub/Complex	Current Sub/Complex	Historic Name	Current Name	Historic Use	Current Use	Architectural Style
24	C	1938	3804	Russell	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	James Monroe (5th)	James Monroe (5th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
25	C	1938	3802	Russell	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Andrew Jackson (6th)	Andrew Jackson (6th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
26	C	1938	3800	Russell	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Martin Van Buren (7th)	Martin Van Buren (7th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
27	C	1938	N/A	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	John Tyler (10th)	John Tyler (10th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
28	C	1938	3900	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	James Polk (11th)	James Polk (11th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
29	C	1938	3810	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Zachary Taylor (12th)	Zachary Taylor (12th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
30	C	1938	3811	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Millard Filmore (13th)	Millard Filmore (13th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
31	C	1938	3808	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Franklin Pierce (14th)	Franklin Pierce (14th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
32	C	1938	3809	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	James Buchanan (15th)	James Buchanan (15th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
33	C	1938	3806	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Abraham Lincoln (16th)	Abraham Lincoln (16th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
34	C	1938	3807	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Andrew Johnson (17th)	Andrew Johnson (17th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
35	C	1938	3804	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Ulysses Grant (18th)	Ulysses Grant (18th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
36	C	1938	3805	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Rutherford Hayes (19th)	Rutherford Hayes (19th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
37	C	1938	3802	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	James Garfield (20th)	James Garfield (20th)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
38	C	1938	3803	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Chester Arthur (21st)	Chester Arthur (21st)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
39	C	1938	3800	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Grover Cleveland (22nd)	Grover Cleveland (22nd)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
40	C	1938	3801	Executive	Ave	Presidential Gardens	Presidential Green	Benjamin Harrison (23rd)	Benjamin Harrison (23rd)	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Classical Revival
41	D	1939	3910	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens	Potomac Village ACHC	Barbara Fitchie (Unionist in U.S. Civil War)	Unknown	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
42	D	1939	3912	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens	Potomac Village ACHC	Mary Lee (Confederate in U.S. Civil War)	Unknown	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
43	D	1939	3914	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens	Potomac Village ACHC	Grace Coolidge (30th First Lady)	Unknown	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
44	D	1939	3916	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens	Potomac Village ACHC	Dolly Madison (4th First Lady)	Unknown	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
45	D	1939	3918	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens	Potomac Village ACHC	George Mason (Father of the U.S. Bill of Rights)	Unknown	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
46	D	1939	3917	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens	Potomac Village ACHC	Martha Washington (1st First Lady)	Unknown	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
47	D	1939	3915	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens	Potomac Village ACHC	Juliet Low (Founder of Girl Scouts of the U.S.)	Unknown	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne

See Maps on pages 14-15. Historic communities and a selection of buildings identified during the Arlandria-Chirilagua survey and the study of cultural history.

Vea los mapas en las páginas 14-15. Comunidades históricas y una selección de edificios identificados durante la prospección Arlandria-Chirilagua y el estudio de la historia cultural.

Theme Map	Area	Year	St. No.	St. Name	St. Type	Historic Sub/Complex	Current Sub/Complex	Historic Name	Current Name	Historic Use	Current Use	Architectural Style
48	D	1939	3913	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens	Potomac Village ACHC	Betsy Ross (Seamstress credited with sewing first U.S. flag in 1776)	Unknown	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
49	D	1960	3911	Bruce	St	Beverley Plaza Gardens Addition	Potomac Village ACHC	Unknown	Youth Sports Mural	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
50	E	1945	526	Four Mile	Rd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Arizona	Chirilagua Arizona ACHC	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Colonial Revival
51	E	1945	525	Four Mile	Rd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Arkansas	Arkansas Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
52	E	1945	518	Four Mile	Rd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The California	Chirilagua California ACHC	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
53	E	1945	517-519	Four Mile	Rd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Alabama	Chirilagua Alabama ACHC	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
54	E	1945	649	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Minnesota	Minnesota Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
55	E	1945	641	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Michigan	Beverley Park Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
56	E	1945	625	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Massachusetts	Beverley Park Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
57	E	1945	618	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Ohio	Ohio Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Colonial Revival
58	E	1945	613	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Maryland	Beverley Park Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
59	E	1945	612	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Oklahoma	Oklahoma Apts CLI	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Colonial Revival
60	E	1965	610	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Hawaii	Hawaiian Apts Alexandria Community Services Board	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
61	E	1945	607	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Maine	Maine Apts CLI	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
62	E	1945	604	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Garden Apartments	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Colonial Revival
63	E	1945	602	Notabene	Dr	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Rhode Island	Rhode Island Garden Apartments	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
64	E	1945	3910	Old Dominion	Blvd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Illinois	Glebe Park Apts ARHA	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
65	E	1945	3906	Old Dominion	Blvd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Indiana	Indiana Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
66	E	1945	3902-3904	Old Dominion	Blvd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Iowa	Glebe Park Apts ARHA	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
67	E	1945	3820	Old Dominion	Blvd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Kansas	Kansas Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
68	E	1945	3816	Old Dominion	Blvd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Kentucky	Kentucky Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Colonial Revival
69	E	1945	3812	Old Dominion	Blvd	Beverley Park Gardens	Not applicable	The Louisiana	Louisiana Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Colonial Revival
70	N/A	1945	3917-3921	Elbert	Ave	Not applicable	Not applicable	Greene Apts	Chirilagua Green ACHC	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne

See Maps on pages 14-15. Historic communities and a selection of buildings identified during the Arlandria-Chirilagua survey and the study of cultural history.

Vea los mapas en las páginas 14-15. Comunidades históricas y una selección de edificios identificados durante la prospección Arlandria-Chirilagua y el estudio de la historia cultural.

Theme Map	Area	Year	St. No.	St. Name	St. Type	Historic Sub/Complex	Current Sub/Complex	Historic Name	Current Name	Historic Use	Current Use	Architectural Style
71	N/A	1945	3908-12, 400-2	Elbert. Four Mile	Ave, Rd	Not applicable	Not applicable	Elbert Apts	Carpenters Lodging CLI	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
72	N/A	1945	502-510	Four Mile	Rd	Not applicable	Not applicable	Dixie Gardens	Chirilagua Dixie ACHC	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
73	F	1946	3800	Milan	Dr	Dominion Gardens	Eaton Square	Apt Bldg (1 of 19), 3800-3806 Milan Dr	Apt Bldg (1 of 19), 3800-3806 Milan Dr	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Colonial Revival
74	G	1959	15	Glebe	Rd	Glebe House Apts	Glebe House Apts	Apt Bldg (1 of 3), 15 W Glebe Rd	Apt Bldg (1 of 3), 15 W Glebe Rd	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
75	H	1954	3515	Mt Vernon	Ave	Mount Vernon Courts	Potomac West	Apt Bldg (1 of 4), 3515 Mt Vernon Ave	Apt Bldg (1 of 4), 3515 Mt Vernon Ave	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Moderne
76	N/A	1963	601	Four Mile	Rd	Not applicable	Not applicable	Portals West	Brookside	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	International Style
77	N/A	1966	511	Four Mile	Rd	Not applicable	Not applicable	Portals East	Park Vue Apts	Garden Apartment	Garden Apartment	Miesian
78	I	1951	3601	Edison	St	Hume Spring	Hume Spring	Rowhouse, 3601 Edison St	Rowhouse, 3601 Edison St	Rowhouse	Rowhouse	Colonial Revival
79	J	1953	701	Four Mile	Rd	Dominion Gardens Annex	Dominion Gardens Annex	Duplex, 707-709 Four Mile Rd	Duplex, 707-709 Four Mile Rd	Duplex	Duplex	Colonial Revival
80	K	1946	3901	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Beverley Plaza Shops	Lilian's Restaurant; Samantha's Nails;	Shopping Center	Shopping Center	Moderne
81	K	1947	3811	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Arlandria Shopping Center	Del Ray North	Shopping Center	Shopping Center	Moderne
82	K	1955	3803	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	U.S. Post Office	Royal Nepal Restaurant	Post Office	Store; Restaurant	Modern Commercial
83	K	1957	3801	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown	Tenants and Workers United Office and Mural	Unknown Commercial Property	Community Center; Office; Store	Modern Commercial
84	K	1950	3864	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Waffle Shop	Waffle/Waffle Shop	Restaurant	Restaurant	Modern Commercial
85	K	1949	3856	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown	La Feria Bakery	Unknown Commercial Property	Store; Restaurant	Modern Commercial
86	K	1949	3840	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown	La Feria Latina Market	Unknown Commercial Property	Store; Restaurant	Modern Commercial
87	K	1949	3832	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown	El Pulgarcito Restaurant	Unknown Commercial Property	Restaurant	Modern Commercial
88	K	1949	3824	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown	Checks Cashed; Shear Illusion; Tienda Belen; Jerry Chan's Restaurant	Unknown Commercial Property	Stores; Restaurant	Modern Commercial
89	K	1945	3804	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown	RT's Restaurant	Unknown Commercial Property	Restaurant	Modern Commercial
90	K	1950	3800	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown Commercial	Deysi Beauty Salon	Single Family Dwelling	Barber	Colonial Revival

See Maps on pages 14-15. Historic communities and a selection of buildings identified during the Arlandria-Chirilagua survey and the study of cultural history.

Vea los mapas en las páginas 14-15. Comunidades históricas y una selección de edificios identificados durante la prospección Arlandria-Chirilagua y el estudio de la historia cultural.

Theme Map	Area	Year	St. No.	St. Name	St. Type	Historic Sub/Complex	Current Sub/Complex	Historic Name	Current Name	Historic Use	Current Use	Architectural Style
91	K	1940	3706	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Honduras Express; Cricket	Honduras Express; Cricket	Commercial Unknown	Stores	Colonial Revival; International Styl
92	K	1927	3608	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown	Chirilagua Hair Salon & Barber	Single Family Dwelling	Salon	Craftsman
93	K	1935	3606	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Unknown	Huascaran Peruvian Cuisine	Commercial Unknown	Restaurant	Modern Commercial
94	L	1964	221	Glebe	Rd	Arlandria Strip Malls	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Strip Malls	Safeway	El Cuscatleco Restaurant; Sherwin Williams Paint	Grocery Store	Mixed Use	Googie
95	L	1945	3506	Mt Vernon	Ave	Arlandria Strip Malls	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Strip Malls	Presidential Market Grocery	Wells Fargo; Pawn Shop	Grocery Store	Bank/Shop	Commercial
96	L	1955	3407	Mt Vernon	Ave	Arlandria Strip Malls	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Strip Malls	Wabash Auto Services Car Wash	Mister Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash	Commercial
97	N/A	1956	3815	Russell	Rd	St Rita Church and School	St Rita Church and School	St Rita School	St Rita School	School	School	Modern
98	N/A	1949	3815	Russell	Rd	St Rita Church and School	St Rita Church and School	St Rita Catholic Church and Rectory	St Rita Catholic Church and Rectory	Church	Church	Gothic
99	N/A	1952	3801	Russell	Rd	St Rita Church and School	St Rita Church and School	St Rita Convent	St Rita Convent	Convent	School	New Formalist
100	N/A	1969	1	Glebe	Rd	Not applicable	Not applicable	7-Eleven	Freedom Way Baptist Church	Convenience Store	Church	Corporate Commercial
101	N/A	1979	101	Leadbeater	St	Not applicable	Not applicable	AT&T	Love of Christ	Industrial	Church	Brutalist/Neoformalist
102	M	1955	3600	Commonwealth	Ave	Four Mile Run Swamp	Four Mile Run Rec and Ed District	Cora Kelly Elementary School	Cora Kelly School for Math, Science and Technology	School	School	Modernist
103	M	1974	3650	Commonwealth	Ave	Alexandria City Dump	Four Mile Run Rec and Ed District	Alexandria Dukes Minor League (1978-1983)	Frank Mann Field	Marsh	Baseball Diamond	Not Applicable
104	M	1979	4109	Mt Vernon	Ave	Four Mile Run Swamp	Four Mile Run Rec and Ed District	Four Mile Run Swamp	Four Mile Run Park Soccer Field	Marsh	Soccer Field	Sod
105	M	1995	25	Reed	Ave	Four Mile Run Swamp	Four Mile Run Rec and Ed District	Cora Kelly Recreation Center	Leonard "Chick" Armstrong Recreation Center	Recreation Center	Recreation Center	Post Modern
106	M	1987	4109	Mt Vernon	Ave	Downtown Arlandria	Four Mile Run Rec and Ed District	Store; The Conservatory Center at Four Mile Run Park	Casa Chirilagua and Four Mile Run Farmers & Artisans Market	Community Center	Community Center	Commercial Modern
107	N/A	1942	907	Glebe	Rd	Not applicable	Not applicable	Virginia Electric Power Co	Dominion Energy	Power Company	Power Company	Classical Revival
108	N/A	1954	3701	Mt Vernon	Ave	Not applicable	Arlandria-Chirilagua Historic Downtown	Kodak Photo Processing Plant	The Birchmere Concert Hall and Murals	Warehouse	Concert Hall	Industrial

See Maps on pages 14-15. Destroyed sites identified during the Arlandria-Chirilagua survey and the study of cultural history.

Vea los mapas en las páginas 14-15. Sitios destruidos identificados durante la prospección Arlandria-Chirilagua y el estudio de la historia cultural.

Theme Map	Name	Approximate Location	Theme(s)	Approximate Years
S1	Alms House Site	Between Executive Ave and Russell Rd	European Descent; African Descent	1894-1925
S2	Hume Spring Stone Pavilion Approximate Site	3603 Mt Vernon Ave	European Descent; Recreation and Culture; Suburbanization; Transportation	1880-1955
S3	Emma P. Hume Subdivision	Bound by Dale, Commonwealth, W Glebe, and Mt Vernon	European Descent; Suburbanization (Garden Apartment)	1921-1951
S4	Alexandria City Dump Site	101 Dale St	Industry	1922-1955
S5	Hume Spring Nine Negro League Sandlot	NW Corner of Russell Rd and W Glebe Rd	African Descent; Recreation and Culture; Social History	1926-1937
S6	Beverley Plaza Shopping Center	3905-3915 Mt Vernon Ave	European Descent; Commerce	1939-1972
S7	Vernon Movie Theater Former Site	3705 Mt Vernon Ave	European Descent; Recreation and Culture	1940-1976
S8	The Colorado Former Site, Beverley Park Gardens	3949 Old Dominion Blvd	European Descent; Suburbanization (Garden Apartment)	1945-2009
S9	The Connecticut Former Site, Beverley Park Gardens	3961 Old Dominion Blvd	European Descent; Suburbanization (Garden Apartment)	1945-2009
S10	The Delaware Former Site, Beverley Park Gardens	3961 Old Dominion Blvd	European Descent; Suburbanization (Garden Apartment)	1945-2009
S11	The Florida Former Site, Beverley Park Gardens	3949 Old Dominion Blvd	European Descent; Suburbanization (Garden Apartment)	1945-2009
S12	The Georgia Former Site, Beverley Park Gardens	3925 Old Dominion Blvd	European Descent; Suburbanization (Garden Apartment)	1945-2009
S13	The Idaho Former Site, Beverley Park Gardens	3949 Old Dominion Blvd	European Descent; Suburbanization (Garden Apartment)	1945-2009
S14	Data Management Office Tower	3700 Mt Vernon Ave	Commerce	1969-2003
N/A	Union Civil War Encampments Approximate Site	Between W Glebe Rd and Four Mile Run	Military	1861-1865
N/A	Lilliard-Chubbs-Carlyle-Adams-Roachs Mills Approximate Site	Milan Dr and Four Mile Rd	Industry	c 1715-1865
N/A	Wash, Alex & Mt Vernon Electric Railway	Commonwealth Ave	Transportation	1896-1932
N/A	Old Mount Vernon Rd and Bridge	Old Dominion Blvd	Transportation	c 1894-1945
N/A	W&O Railroad	Parallel and south of W Glebe Rd	Transportation	1858-1968
N/A	Old Georgetown Rd and Bridge	West Property Line of Four Mile Rd Duplexes	Transportation	c 1745-1915
N/A	Sunnyside Spring Approximate Course	NW Sunnyside Subdivision	Environment; Industry	pre-1941
N/A	Hume Spring Approx Course	Hume Springs Subdivision	Environment; Industry	pre-1941
N/A	Long Branch Approximate Course	North of Milan Dr and Four Mile Run	Environment; Industry	pre-1970s
N/A	Four Mile Run Approximate Course	Curves South into Four Mile Rd	Environment; Industry	pre-1951