



DOCUMENTARY STUDY FOR
SAFEWAY REDEVELOPMENT
3526 KING STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR
CPH ENGINEERS, INC.
LANHAM, MD

PREPARED BY
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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

FINAL REPORT

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Final Report

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ABSTRACT

CPH Engineers, Inc. retained JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) to conduct a documentary study on an approximately 6.3-acre Project Area within Alexandria, Virginia, in preparation for its redevelopment of the current Safeway store at 3526 King Street from a 41,693 square foot store into a 61,323 square foot, two-level grocery store with a separate 3,136 square foot stand-alone retail building. The Project Area is located in north-central Alexandria, adjacent to the Arlington County-City of Alexandria boundary. The study is required by the City as part of its Planning and Zoning conditions to satisfy requirements of the city's Archaeological Preservation Code. The goal of the project is to provide a recommendation as to whether archaeological investigation is needed prior to development. JMA evaluated the historic significance of the property, determined the potential for significant archaeological resources, considered the effects of previous disturbances, and completed a historic context. Historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic documents were used to establish a history of the land-use and provide insight into archaeological potential.

Based on this review, JMA determined that there are no historic map-documented buildings or structures in the Project Area. The earliest documented building in the Project Area is the 1955 construction of a grocery store and dry cleaner. This grocery store was enlarged in 1967. In 1982 this store was demolished and the present store constructed. Research resulted in a determination that the Project Area had no significant occupation prior to the 1950s. It is likely that the Project Area was an agricultural field before this date.

It is JMA's opinion that the data from the georectified historical maps and other historical research, in concert with analysis of geotechnical borings collected by Terracon, indicate that the Project Area has low archaeological potential. JMA does not recommend archaeological testing of the Project Area.

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

DOCUMENTARY STUDY FOR SAFEWAY REDEVELOPMENT 3526 KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

CPH Engineers, Inc. retained JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) to conduct a documentary study on an approximately 6.3-acre Project Area within Alexandria, Virginia, in preparation for the redevelopment of the current Safeway store at 3526 King Street. The 3-acre Project Area is located at the west side of the intersection of King Street (VA 7) and Braddock Road (VA 620) in north-central Alexandria, adjacent to the Arlington County-City of Alexandria boundary. The Project Area currently includes of a one-story grocery store with an asphalt-paved, at-grade parking lot.

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 1983).

The Project Area was located adjacent to several major roads of the nineteenth century. One is the Middle Turnpike (today's Leesburg Pike). 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 was likely not used for such.

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).



Detail of an 1862 map showing military defenses of Washington, D.C. (Bureau of Topographical Engineers 1862).

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 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's, George Slacum, 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).

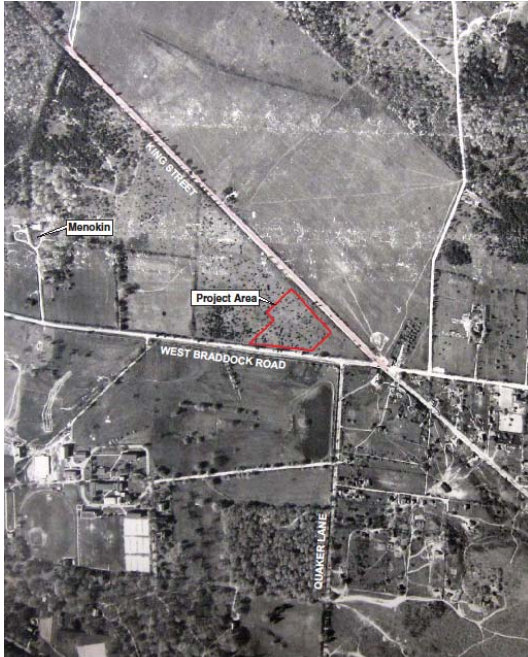
Menokin was sold at a public auction on April 14, 1888 with a winning bid of \$8,000. Marguerite DuPont Lee, wife of Cazenove Gardner Lee and daughter-in-law of Cassius F. and Ann Eliza Lee, was the highest bidder (FCLR I5:417).

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.

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



Detail of a 1937 aerial photograph (Agriculture Adjustment Administration 1937)

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). The remainder of the land was sold off in smaller parcels, with the Project Area being purchased by the Taylor Street Corporation as part of a 15.4033-acre lot in October 1952 for an undisclosed sum (Alexandria City Land Records (ACLR) 346:327). In June 1953 and December 1952, Safeway purchased the Project Area as two adjacent parcels, for undisclosed sums (ACLR 361:367 and 351:277).

The Safeway at 3526 King Street was part of Safeway's expansion in the mid-1950s. Nineteen new stores, including the one in the Project Area, were built in the Washington metro area in 1955. These stores averaged 17,000 square feet, while pre-1950 Safeway stores were only an average of 6,000 square feet (*Washington Post* 1954b:17). These new stores featured new design elements including a U-shaped stockroom to allow for streamlined restocking of shelves during business hours. Other amenities included refrigerated display cases, larger frozen food sections, and automatic exit doors (*Washington Post* 1955a:31). When opened on August 18, 1955, the Safeway at 3526 King Street was 160 feet by 105 feet with parking for 268 cars (*Washington Post* 1955b:18). Adjacent to this store was a dry cleaner (Queen's Valet, northwest of the Safeway) and a service station (Sandy's Service Center, southeast of the Safeway) (Hill Directory Company 1959:162).

The Bradlee Shopping Center, immediately west of the Project Area, opened in mid-October 1957 (*Washington Post* 1957:D1). It included a grocery store (Giant) and several smaller stores including clothing shops, insurance agents, a laundry, Montgomery Ward, and the Feed Bag restaurant (Hill Directory Company 1959:162).

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ALEXANDRIA, VA.
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ARLINGTON PARK	FAIRFAX PARK	SPRINGFIELD VILLAGE

OPEN-TOPT FROZEN FOOD CASES
NEW UPRIGHT BEVERAGE COOLERS
STEADY CHECK-OUT SERVICE
MAGIC CARTS FOOD OPTIMIZER
FREE PARCEL PICK-UP SERVICE

Advertisement for Safeway's opening
(Alexandria Gazette 1955)

The population of the neighborhood around the Project Area continued to grow and in 1967 the store was expanded to be 26,300 square feet (*Washington Post* 1967b:F8). In 1982 this expanded store and the dry cleaning store northwest of the grocery were demolished and the present Safeway store constructed.

JMA conducted an assessment of archaeological potential within the Project Area through analysis of georectified historical maps and aerial photographs as well as 21 geotechnical boring logs by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (2011). The historical maps reveal that the Project Area was an undeveloped property until the 1950s when a large shopping center and associated parking lot were constructed. A second round of construction occurred after the 1970's and resulted in the apparent removal of the 1950's-era buildings and construction of a much larger building and associated parking lot improvements. The geotechnical borings suggest that the majority of the Project Area contains fill units varying in thickness from one to five feet and that no obvious archaeological materials, such as destruction debris from buildings, is present in the cored areas. While the geotechnical borings suggest that there is potential for buried landscapes in the Project Area, these landscapes if present are considered to have low archaeological potential due to the absence of historically mapped buildings or documented occupation predating the 1950's and the less than ideal environmental parameters for prehistoric archaeological potential. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

CPH Engineers, Inc. retained JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) to conduct a documentary study on an approximately 6.3-acre Project Area within Alexandria, Virginia, in preparation for its redevelopment of the current Safeway store at 3526 King Street from a 41,693 square foot store into a 61,323 square foot, two-level grocery store with separate 3,136 square foot stand-alone retail building. The 3-acre Project Area is located at the west side of the intersection of King Street (VA 7) and Braddock Road (VA 620) in north-central Alexandria, adjacent to the Arlington County-City of Alexandria boundary (Figures 1 and 2). The Project Area currently includes of a one-story grocery store with a 199-space, asphalt-paved, at-grade parking lot.

The documentary study was undertaken to satisfy requirements of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Preservation Code. Alexandria Archaeology has reviewed the redevelopment proposal, determined that a documentary investigation is warranted, and has developed a phased scope of work where subsequent fieldwork phases are dependent on the results of previous phases. 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 documentary study consists of three tasks: a documentary study, site visit, and report preparation. Since this documentary study determined that no further archaeological investigations were warranted, a report was prepared for this phase of the project. If, however, archaeological field investigations had been recommended, the results of the documentary study and field results would have been incorporated into a single report.

Investigations followed the 15 July 2011 Scope of Work prepared by Alexandria Archaeology. The investigations complied with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005) and the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

Joseph Balicki was project manager and principal investigator. Background and documentary research was conducted by Sarah Traum. Peter Leach performed the archaeological assessment. Sarah Ruch prepared the graphics and Casey Gonzalez helped prepare the report. Dr. Charles D. Cheek reviewed the document for quality.

1.2 PROJECT SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, AND ENVIRONMENT

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.

The Project Area is situated on the shallow slope of a hill at the Virginia Episcopal Seminary, south of the Project Area (Figure 2). Timber Run is located approximately 2500 feet to the southeast, which joins Cameron Run approximately 2.37 miles southeast of the Project Area. The

Project Area has a very shallow slope, losing only eight feet in elevation from its high point, at the western edge of the property at Braddock Road, to the lowest at the eastern edge of the Project Area along King Street.

The soils in the Project Area are part of the Urban land association which consists of nearly level to moderately sloping areas that are more than 80 percent covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. This association also includes Udorthents, which consist of areas of graded, cut, filled, or otherwise disturbed soils.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The documentary study was designed to evaluate the potential for preserved significant archaeological resources within the Project Area and provide recommendations as to whether an archaeological investigation would be necessary prior to the proposed construction of a mixed-use development. The objective was to provide recommendations based on examination of the historic occupation documented in the historical record combined with an assessment of the Project Area's current conditions.

2.2 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH METHODS

Historic maps, deeds, title documents, and previous cultural resources reports were consulted in order to gain an understanding of the property's history. Background research was limited to review of existing documentary information held by the following repositories: Alexandria Archaeology Museum; Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library; the Historical Records Room of the Fairfax County Circuit Court; Local History/Special Collection, Kate Waller Barrett Branch, Alexandria Public Library; and the Library of Congress. Deed records for the City of Alexandria and Fairfax County were also reviewed.

It was necessary to conduct research in repositories in both Alexandria and Fairfax County. 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 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS GEORECTIFICATION METHODS

The majority of historic aerials (USGS 1949; USAF 1959; USGS 1964; USGS 1972) were downloaded from the USGS EarthExplorer web portal as digital files, while the original print of the 1937 aerial photograph (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) was photographed by JMA staff at the Fairfax County GIS and Mapping Services Office. 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.

The aerial photographs and historical maps contained no geospatial information and thus they needed to be georectified in the projects' GIS workspace. This was accomplished by overlaying each historic aerial or map over the temporally preceding aerial or map in descending temporal order. For example, the most recent historical aerial (1972) was georeferenced to the modern base aerial and then the 1964 aerial was georectified to the 1972 aerial. This method provided common control points between each aerial while some ground conditions changed through time. As each historic aerial was georeferenced, key features such as the building locations were mapped.

After aerial photograph and historical map georectification the outlines of buildings and roads were digitized for comparative overlays in GIS. The accuracy of the digitized historical features

is a direct derivative of the accuracy of the previous georeferencing of the current aerials, current USGS topographic maps, historic aerials, the historic maps, and the accuracy of the original spatial mapping of the historic maps.

2.4 FIELD METHODS

Field investigations included a site visit. This site visit examined the current conditions and identified disturbed areas. The site visit was documented with digital photographs.

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, enabling settlement in Northern Virginia (Netherton et al. 1978:8).

Land in the colony was granted to individuals by the governor on the authority of the king. Much of the land became farms and larger plantations growing 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).

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

In the late eighteenth century, the town experienced a period of economic growth and development. There was extensive shipping and the attendant maritime trades, and manufacturing and retail operations expanded. In 1795, the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Company was established to build a better road between Alexandria and the farms of western Fairfax County. This road, River Turnpike, was completed in 1806 and ran from the waterfront in Alexandria to the Little River in Aldie, Virginia, a distance of thirty-four miles (Netherton et al. 1978:146). Within the boundary of Alexandria the road kept its eighteenth-century name, Duke Street. It became the main transportation artery into Alexandria and was vital to development on the west side of town. The success of this turnpike led to the formation of several other turnpike companies. These included 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 but the road was not opened until 1828 after receiving financial assistance from the state. Even then it only reached Difficult Run (Figure 3). 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 (Figure 4).

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 was likely not used for such.

In 1789, Virginia ceded 10 square miles of land to the Federal Government to be used as the permanent seat of the government (Mitchell 1977). Boundaries for the new District of Columbia were established by President George Washington. This portion of Alexandria became part of the District in 1801 and the boundary crossed Duke Street at Hooff Run. 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).

South of the Project Area is the Virginia Theological Seminary. This institution was founded in 1817 in Alexandria and moved to its present location in 1827. As the Seminary's student body grew in the early 1850s, it acquired additional land adjacent to its 59-acre core (Booty 1995).

At the beginning of the Civil War, Virginians voted to secede from the United States. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defensible, and on May 24, 1861, Federal regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. As the U. S. troops entered and occupied Alexandria, the Confederate forces retreated and abandoned their posts (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1899, Series I, Volume II: 23-27).

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. 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 Seminary 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). During the 1860-1861 semesters, half of the student body was from the north; these students left the Seminary to return to their homes and join the Union Army. Only one professor and seven students remained (Booty 1995:104-105). 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).

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. None of these developments occurred within the Project Area (Figures 5 and 6).

By 1915, Alexandria City had annexed over 1,300 acres from the surrounding area: 866 acres from Alexandria County and 450 acres from Fairfax County. The city needed this additional land to accommodate its development. Alexandria continued to expand in the early to mid-twentieth-century through further annexations (Cheek and Zatz 1986). However, it was not until 1952 that the land which includes the Project Area was annexed into the City of Alexandria from Fairfax County.

While the intersection of Braddock Road and the Leesburg Turnpike is an important, named intersection (Terrett's Crossroads) intersection, it does not appear to have developed into a cohesive community until the mid-twentieth century (Figures 7 and 8). Through the early twentieth century, the project vicinity was a mixture of large estates, such as Menokin (which includes the Project Area) and Hampton (located in the present Fairlington neighborhood, north of the Project Area), and less affluent African-American neighborhoods such as "The Fort" (at Fort Ward) and "Mudtown" (around T.C. Williams High School), south of the Project Area. The project vicinity may have not developed as a commercial center because of its proximity to more-established towns, including Alexandria and Falls Church.

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).

The neighborhood east of Quaker Lane and south of King Street was known as "Mudtown" by the 1960s. This was an African-American neighborhood established after the Civil War. In the early 1960s this area was slated for urban renewal. At that time, 40 of 48 houses in the area failed to meet the city's standards for health, sanitation, and fire protection. 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. The former landowners were given priority to own these new houses (*Washington Post* 1965).

Virginia's first super highway, Shirley Memorial Highway (I-395) was built to the west of the Project Area as a war measure to allow government employees who lived in Arlington and Fairfax better transportation to the Pentagon and Washington, D.C. The first 2.5 miles of this road connected the Pentagon and Route 7 (Leesburg Pike) and was completed in 1944. In 1955, an extension of this road south to Route 1 and Woodbridge in Prince William County opened to traffic (Netherton et. al. 1978:595-596).

Another wartime development near the Project Area was the construction of Fairlington to house defense workers (Figure 9). Fairlington is 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. This was the largest defense housing community in the United States. It covered 322.5 acres and included 3,439 rental-housing units (Fellows 2003:21). One thousand families had moved to Fairlington by the summer of 1943. Another 150 families moved in every month. These residents had no amenities – 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 project vicinity.

3.3 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The earliest deed that could 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 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's, George Slacum, 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).

In the 1850 Population Census, Cassius F. Lee is listed as the head of an Alexandria, Virginia household. He was a 47-year-old Clerk of the Circuit Court with real estate valued at \$25,000. Also listed in his household were his wife Ann E. Lee (30), Sally Lee (also 30), and eight children, ranging from 14-year-old Cornelia to 3-month-old Cazenove G. Lee. 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 that year list Cassius F. Lee as owning 7 slaves, ranging in age from 65 years to 3 years old. Five were female, with the oldest male only 14 years old (USBC 1850). There was an Agricultural Census taken in 1850, but no record was found for Cassius Lee in the Alexandria or Fairfax County listings.

The Cassius F. Lee household included several additional children in the 1860 Population Census. In this year, 57-year-old Cassius is listed as a merchant living in Fairfax County. He has \$40,000 in real estate and \$45,000 in personal property. His wife Ann is 40 years old and the children in his household range from 24-year-old Cornelia to 7-year-old Edmund J. Jr. Also listed 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 Census for this year lists four slaves owned by Cassius F. Lee: a 58-year-old male, 2 35-year-old females, and a 21-year-old male (USBC 1860).

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. Part of the page showing grain crops were cut off and only partial returns are available for his crop production. 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 Alexandria and Washington markets, rather than commodities for export.

No mention of Cassius Lee or Menokin was found in a search of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Given the Project Area's location along two major transportation routes: the Middle Turnpike (Leesburg Pike) and Braddock Road, as well as its proximity to Fort Ward and the Federal army hospital at the Seminary, it is likely that there was at least some temporary Civil War activity in the Project Area (Figure 4).

The 1870 Population Census enumerates Cassius F. Lee as a 62-year-old living in Falls Church Township, Fairfax County. He was listed as a farmer with \$35,000 in real estate and personal estate valued at \$5,000. His household also included his 51-year-old wife Ann Eliza, and 6 children. Also listed were three black servants: Mary Jones (30), Birney McKnib (25), and Samuel McKnib (25) (USBC 1870).

The local market driven focus of Cassius Lee's farm as shown in the 1860 Agricultural Census 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).

Four of Cassius Lee's grown children continued to live in his household in the 1880 Population Census. This census lists the Cassius F. Lee household in the Falls Church District of Fairfax County as consisting of 72-year-old farmer Cassius, his 62-year-old wife Ann E. and four children. Two black servants were also enumerated with this household: Julia Grayson, a 19-year-old domestic servant, and Samuel Steth, a 20-year old farm laborer (USBC 1880).

By the 1880 Agricultural Census Cassius Lee had increased his orchard and dairy herd while the remainder of his farm production was similar to that enumerated in 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 livestock was valued at \$400 and 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 much from nearby farms, but the quantities are larger.

It is around this time that the property is referred to as Menokin (Figures 10 and 11). 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. Her husband Cassius survived her, but as the property had been purchased with her funds he rescinded all interest in the property. 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 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). No census records were able to be definitively associated with Clarence Thomas, the owner of Menokin, for the 1900 census. 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).

The 1910 Population Census lists R. Lee Pickett as living along Braddock Road in the Falls Church District of Fairfax County. Lee is listed as a 43-year-old single man who works as a clerk at the U.S. Treasury. Also included in his household are his 46-year-old widowed sister, Nellie Story, and 11-year-old nephew, Robert Lee Story (USBC 1910).

A 1912 Post Office map shows the house at Menokin, approximately 1,800 feet west of the Project Area. No buildings are depicted within the Project Area (Figure 7). The intersection of Leesburg Pike and Braddock Road is called out as "Terrett's Xroads" but it is unknown who Terrett was or if there was any connection to the Project Area.

In April 1919 Mr. Pickett sold Menokin to Webb Metz for an undisclosed purchase price (FCLR T8:362). Mr. Metz owned Menokin 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 Menokin from Mr. Metz for an undisclosed sum (FCLR M9:78). Mr. Brookings 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 Massachusetts 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 organized the Alexandria Women's Club, was active in local temperance organizations, and served on committees for several local hospitals (*Washington Post* 1967a:B6). Menokin served as the site of many social gatherings while the Brookings owned the property. Mrs. Brookings also entertained many of the organizations she was affiliated with at Menokin. For instance, after being elected president of the Washington Wellesley Club in 1938, she hosted tea for the group at Menokin (*Washington Post* 1938:X11) (Figure 8).

During World War II an aircraft spotting facility was located on the Brookings estate. This included a searchlight and aircraft spotters (Carrier 2005:17) (Figure 9).

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). The remainder of the land was sold off in smaller parcels, with the Project Area being purchased by the Taylor Street Corporation as part of a 15.4033-acre lot in October 1952 for an undisclosed sum (Alexandria City Land Records (ACLR) 346:327). In June 1953 and December 1952, Safeway purchased the Project Area as two adjacent parcels, for undisclosed sums (ACLR 361:367 and 351:277).

The Safeway at 3526 King Street was part of Safeway's expansion in the mid-1950s. Nineteen new stores, including the one in the Project Area, were built in the Washington metro area in 1955. These stores averaged 17,000 square feet, while pre-1950 Safeway stores were only an average of 6,000 square feet (*Washington Post* 1954b:17). These new stores featured new design elements including a U-shaped stockroom to allow for streamlined restocking of shelves during business hours. Other amenities included refrigerated display cases, larger frozen food sections, and automatic exit doors (*Washington Post* 1955a:31). When opened on August 18, 1955, the Safeway at 3526 King Street was 160 feet by 105 feet with parking for 268 cars (*Washington Post* 1955b:18) (Figure 12). Adjacent to this store was a dry cleaner (Queen's Valet, northwest of the Safeway) and a service station (Sandy's Service Center, southeast of the Safeway) (Hill Directory Company 1959:162) (Figures 13 and 14).

The Bradlee Shopping Center, immediately west of the Project Area, opened in mid-October 1957 (*Washington Post* 1957:D1) (Figures 13 and 14). It included a grocery store (Giant) and several smaller stores including clothing shops, insurance agents, a laundry, Montgomery Ward, and the Feed Bag restaurant (Hill Directory Company 1959:162).

The population of the neighborhood around the Project Area continued to grow and in 1967 the store was expanded to be 26,300 square feet (*Washington Post* 1967b:F8) (Figure 15). In 1982 this expanded store and the dry cleaning store northwest of the grocery were demolished and the present Safeway store constructed.

3.4 SUMMARY

In summary, most of the Project Area was presumably used for agricultural purposes until the mid-twentieth century. There are no historic map-documented buildings or structures in the Project Area. The earliest documented building in the Project Area is the 1955 construction of a grocery store and dry cleaner (Figure 13). This grocery store was enlarged in 1967. In 1982 this store was demolished and the present store constructed.

4.0 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.1 PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Project Area is situated within a relatively steep topographic location approximately 2500 feet from the nearest water source, Timber Run, southeast of the Project Area. The modern topography and drainage systems have been heavily modified by development, thus this assessment of topographical location and distance to water is based on historical topographic maps drafted prior to widespread landscape alteration. While prehistoric archaeological sites might be expected on shallow slopes close to water sources, such criteria are not met within the Project Area.

4.2 GEORECTIFIED HISTORICAL MAPS

JMA conducted background research, including georectification of historical maps and aerial photographs, to assess the historic archaeological potential of the Project Area. Analysis of georectified historical maps resulted in a detailed cartographic record of the study area spanning the early nineteenth century to the present day. The following is a discussion of individual historical maps consulted during the assessment of archaeological potential, beginning with the earliest maps and ending with the modern aerial photograph.

The earliest historical map, a plat map from 1827 (Sommers 1827) depicts a proposed route for the layout of a turnpike from Alexandria to Difficult Run (Figure 3). This detailed plan identifies the layout of the proposed turnpike in relation to the Washington D.C. boundary and associated markers, the road to Leesburg, rivers and streams, structures, and buildings along the route. While two houses are depicted within approximately 0.5 miles from the Project Area, no structures or buildings are mapped in the immediate vicinity.

While mid-nineteenth century maps exist for the Project Area, many were drawn at a countywide scale and were thus too low resolution for the current assessment of archaeological potential. A map of Military defenses from 1862 (Bureau of Topographical Engineers) reveals that the proposed turnpike from the 1820s had been completed, and a toll gate was present approximately 800 feet to the east of the Project Area (Figure 4). Numerous forts are mapped in the vicinity, including Fort Ward approximately 0.6 miles to the west, and Fort Blenker roughly 0.7 miles to the north. Numerous buildings are present approximately 0.25 miles west of the Project Area. These are part of the Menokin estate. Two outbuildings are shown as solid squares while the main house is shown as an L-shaped building north of these. However, within the Project Area there are no structures or buildings depicted.

The 1879 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C* (Hopkins 1879) depicts the turnpike and Washington D.C. boundary running southeast to Northwest just north of the Project Area (Figure 5). Buildings are shown approximately 0.3 miles to the west, and roughly 600 feet to the southeast. A stream is mapped roughly 300 feet from the Project Area and across Braddock Road to the south. No structures or buildings are mapped within the Project Area.

The 1885 USGS topographic map depicts the turnpike and Washington D.C. boundary running southeast to Northwest just north of the Project Area (Figure 6), with Braddock Road running west to east along the southern border of the Project Area. No buildings, structures, streams, or other features are shown in the general or the immediate vicinity of the project area.

A 1912 U.S. Post Office map of Fairfax County depicts the Project Area as situated just west/northwest of the Terrett Crossroads (Figure 7). Leesburg Pike runs southeast to northwest along the eastern/northeastern boundary of the Project Area, and Braddock Road runs west to east along the southern boundary. While buildings are mapped roughly 0.2 miles west of the Project Area there are no buildings, structures, streams, or other features depicted in the immediate vicinity.

A high-resolution aerial photograph from 1937 taken by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration reveals that the Project Area was a sparsely wooded, undeveloped property (Figure 8). A defined treeline roughly 500 feet to the west of the Project Area is presumably a property line that runs along the eastern edge of small roads depicted on earlier maps. King Street to the north and Braddock Road to the south appear as two-lane roads, and the intersection to the southeast (Terrett Crossroads on earlier maps) appears relatively undeveloped. There are no obvious buildings or other features within the Project Area.

A high-resolution aerial photograph from 1949 (USGS) reveals that the Project Area had seen considerable tree growth since 1937, while significant development had occurred northeast of the Project Area (Figure 9). The areas around the Terrett Crossroads were also beginning to be developed. No buildings or other features are obvious within the Project Area. However, it does appear the area immediately to the east of the Project Area had been cleared of trees and was undergoing some type of development, as evidenced by what appear to be vehicles and disturbed areas. This could have been a staging area for construction vehicles related to road construction farther southeast along the turnpike, or an area being prepared for widening of roads and the Terrett Crossroads intersection.

A low-resolution aerial photograph from 1959 (USAF) reveals that the Project Area and immediate vicinity had been heavily developed since 1937, as evidenced by large buildings and apparent parking lots (Figure 13). It appears that the turnpike to the northeast had been widened and the intersection to the southeast had been modified since 1937. As of 1959, the Project Area contained at least one large building (the original 1955 Safeway at this location), and numerous smaller buildings were present in the general vicinity.

High-resolution aerial photographs from 1964 and 1972 (USGS) reveals that the Project Area continued to be a developed property, adjacent to the Bradlee Shopping Center (Figures 14 and 15). The turnpike to the northeast of the Project Area had undergone significant widening, as had Braddock Road to the south. As of 1964 - 1972, the Project Area contained two large buildings, one near the center and one in the northern portion, while the remaining areas were developed as parking lots that extended from the turnpike to the road south of the Project Area.

A very high-resolution modern aerial photograph (Microsoft Corporation 2011) indicates that significant redevelopment has occurred within the Project Area since 1972 (Figure 1). The two large buildings depicted on the 1964 and 1972 aerial photographs were replaced by a much larger building constructed over their former locations (the present Safeway store built in 1982), while the parking lot was modified and grassed islands were added that separate parking areas.

4.3 ANALYSIS OF GEOTECHNICAL BORINGS

JMA conducted an analysis of Terracon Consultants, Inc. datalogs from 21 geotechnical Borings (Terracon Consultants, Inc. 2011) extracted within the Project Area (Figure 16). These detailed boring logs provided adequate stratigraphic resolution for interpreting the potential presence or

absence of buried landscapes. The borings revealed that the stratigraphy across the majority of the Project Area comprised fill units of varying thickness overlying truncated subsoil horizons. The fill units ranged in thickness from one to five feet. None of the boring logs contained data that would suggest buried building materials, construction or destruction debris, or archaeological materials of any kind.

However, based on interpretation of the boring logs JMA identified three areas within the Project Area that may contain evidence of buried landscapes, i.e., former land surfaces. These buried land surfaces are considered to have low archaeological potential due to the lack of a pre-1950's historic occupation within the Project Area and less than ideal environmental parameters for prehistoric archaeology. Additionally, the stratigraphy revealed by the boring logs is not of a sufficient resolution to make more detailed assessments of the state of preservation of these remnant land surfaces. What is clear from the boring logs is that the majority of the Project Area has been heavily modified and much of the area has been filled and likely cut to suit the construction of numerous iterations of large commercial buildings and associated parking lots (Figure 17).

4.4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

JMA conducted an assessment of archaeological potential within the Project Area through analysis of georectified historical maps and aerial photographs as well as 21 geotechnical boring logs by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (2011). The historical maps reveal that the Project Area was an undeveloped property until the 1950s when a large shopping center and associated parking lot were constructed. A second round of construction occurred after the 1970's and resulted in the apparent removal of the 1950's-era buildings and construction of a much larger building and associated parking lot improvements. The geotechnical borings suggest that the majority of the Project Area contains fill units varying in thickness from one to five feet and that no obvious archaeological materials, such as destruction debris from buildings, is present in the cored areas. While the geotechnical borings suggest that there is potential for buried landscapes in the Project Area, these landscapes if present are considered to have low archaeological potential due to the absence of historically mapped buildings or documented occupation predating the 1950's and the less than ideal environmental parameters for prehistoric archaeological potential.

It is JMA's opinion that the data from the georectified historical maps and other historical research, in concert with analysis of geotechnical borings collected by Terracon, indicate that the Project Area has low archaeological potential. JMA does not recommend archaeological testing of the Project Area.

5.0 CURRENT CONDITIONS AND SITE VISIT

JMA conducted a site visit of the Project Area on September 28, 2011. The site visit consisted of a walkover and recordation of the Project Area's current conditions. At present the Project Area is occupied by a large grocery store (Figures 18, 19, and 20). An asphalt parking lot with vegetated islands surrounds the store on the southwest and southeast elevations. A loading dock is found on the northeast elevation of the building. The northwest elevation abuts the property line. The grocery store covers 31,393 square feet and the parking lot has 199 spaces (Figure 21).

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

JMA conducted a documentary study of the Project Area. The goal of the project is to provide a recommendation as to whether archaeological investigation is needed prior to development. JMA evaluated the historic significance of the property, determined the potential for significant archaeological resources, considered the effects of previous disturbances, and completed a historic context. Historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic documents were used to establish a history of the land-use and provide insight into archaeological potential.

Based on this review, JMA determined that the earliest building constructed within the Project Area was a 1955 grocery store, predecessor to the present store. It is JMA's opinion that the data from the georectified historical maps and other historical research, in concert with analysis of geotechnical borings collected by Terracon, indicate that the Project Area has low archaeological potential. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

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Fellows, Catherine D.

2003 *Fairlington at 50; 60th Anniversary Edition*. Fairlington Historical Society, Arlington, VA.

Hill Directory Company

1959 *Hill's Alexandria (Virginia) City Directory*. Hill Directory Company, Richmond, VA.

Hopkins, G. M.

1879 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, including the counties of Fairfax and Alexandria*. G. M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, PA.

Kaye, Ruth Lincoln

1987 "Lost Heritage: Early Homes that Have Disappeared from Northern Virginia." *Northern Virginia Heritage*. vol. 9(1):11-16.

Lee, Edmund Jennings, M.D.

1895 *Lee of Virginia: 1642-1892*. Edmund Jennings Lee, Philadelphia. Reprinted 1999, Geneological Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD.

Microsoft Corporation

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Mitchell, Beth

1977 *Beginning at a White Oak: Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County, Virginia*. Fairfax County Administrative Services, Fairfax, VA.

Netherton, Nan, Donald Sweig, Janice Artemel, Patricia Hicken, and Patrick Reed

1978 *Fairfax County, Virginia: A History*. Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax, VA.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (OR)

1899 *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. United States War Department, Washington, DC.

Salmon, Emily J. (editor)

1983 *A Hornbook of Virginia History*. Third edition. Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA.

Sommers, I.A.

1827 *Plat of the Contemplated Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Difficult Run by Wiley's (Tavern)*. On file at the Virginia Room, City of Fairfax Regional Library

Stark, Betsy

1957 "Memoirs of Mrs. Louisa Slacum Benham." *Yearbook of the Alexandria Association*. Newell-Cole Company, Alexandria, VA. pp. 1-2.

Terracon Consultants, Inc.

- 2011 *Final Geotechnical Engineering Report: Safeway #3250, 3526 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia.* May 13, 2011. Project No. 70115013. Technical Report Prepared for Safeway, Inc., Lanham, MD.

United States Air Force (USAF)

- 1959 Aerial Photograph Collected November 9, 1959. Photograph No. 1737.

United States Bureau of the Census (USBC)

- 1850-1930 Population census schedules. United States Bureau of the Census, Suitland, MD.
- 1860-1880 Non-population census schedules. United States Bureau of the Census. Suitland, MD.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1949 Aerial Photograph Collected March 4, 1949, Photograph No. CS-FX-1 52.
- 1964 Aerial Photograph Collected September 26, 1964. Photograph No. GS-VBBM.
- 1972 Aerial Photograph Collected March 26, 1972. Photograph No. GS-VCZM.
- 1983 *Alexandria, VA., MD., DC. Quadrangle Map, 7.5 min. series.* Updated in 1994. U.S. Geological Survey. Reston, VA.

U. S. Post Office Department

- 1912 *Rural Delivery Routes; Fairfax County, Va.* U. S. Post Office Department, Fairfax County, VA.

Voges, Nettie Allen

- 1975 *Old Alexandria: Where America's Past is Present.* EPM Publications, McLean, VA.

Washington Post

- 1938 "Wellesley Club Plans for 50th Anniversary." 5 July:X11.
- 1950 "Brookings Funeral Set on Wednesday." 25 July: B2.
- 1952 "Minnie Howard Plans Approved by Board." 13 November:19.
- 1954a "Alexandria's Still Ahead of Enrollment." 29 August: M29.
- 1954b "19 New Units Are Planned by Safeway in Region." 7 December: 17.
- 1955a "Safeway Has 8 Stores Abuilding in D.C. Area." 11 May:31.
- 1955b "Safeway to Open 2 New Stores." 15 August:18.
- 1957 "Bradlee Shop Center to Open." 5 October:D1.

- 1965 “Old-time Residents Have Returned to Muddtown But Their Homes No Longer Present an Eyesore.” 15 August:B1).
- 1967a “Mrs. Walter Brookings, Area Civic Leader, Dies.” 15 April:B6.
- 1967b “Alexandria to Get Enlarged Safeway.” 19 March:F8.

APPENDIX I

Chain of Title

Chain of Title
3526 King Street
Alexandria, VA

Liber/Folio	Grantee:	Grantor:	Date:	Transaction
1019:97 (ACLR)	Safeway Stores, Inc.	John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance, Co.	April 10, 1981	Undisclosed purchase price for lot 901
422:521 (ACLR)	John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Safeway Stores, Inc.	November 7, 1955	Undisclosed purchase price for lot 901 (plat referenced) (Lot 1 includes part of Lot 1 conveyed in 351:277 and part of Lot 501 conveyed in 361:367)
351:277 (ACLR)	Safeway Stores, Inc.	Taylor Street Corporation	December 1, 1952	Undisclosed purchase price for Lot 1 (2 acres) near intersection of Leesburg Pike and Braddock Road
361:367 (ACLR)	Safeway Stores, Inc.	Taylor Street Corporation	June 8, 1953	Undisclosed purchase price for Lot 501
346:327 (ACLR)	Taylor Street Corporation	Martha Nutting Brookings (widow of Walter DuBois Brookings)	October 7, 1952	Undisclosed purchase price for Parcel 1 (15.4033 acres) in 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"

Liber/Folio	Grantee:	Grantor:	Date:	Transaction
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)

APPENDIX II

Resumes of Key Personnel



PETER A. LEACH, M.S., RPA

Project Geoarchaeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
The Barclay
535 North Church Street
West Chester, PA 19380
(610) 436-9000 (phone)
(610) 436-8468 (fax)
pleach@johnmilnerassociates.com

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Peter Leach serves as Project Geoarchaeologist at John Milner Associates, Inc. Peter holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of Maine, Orono, and a Master of Science degree in Quaternary and Climate Studies from the University of Maine, Orono's Climate Change Institute (formerly the Institute for Quaternary and Climate Studies). At the University of Maine he gained extensive experience in Archeological field and laboratory methods, Archeological theory, submerged prehistoric Archeology, including the collection, processing and interpretation of marine geophysical data and vibracores, ground-penetrating radar, sedimentology and stratigraphy, geomorphology, and coastal geology. Peter's experience includes the use of geophysics and coring in terrestrial and marine environments for paleogeographic and paleoenvironmental reconstruction, as well as extensive experience in the collection and interpretation of Archeological geophysical data including ground-penetrating radar and magnetometry. His experience in Archeology includes all phases of excavation related to Prehistoric and Historic Period sites throughout New England, predominantly in the state of Maine, as well as recent work in the Middle Atlantic Region and Virginia. Peter has a broad range of teaching experience, including being the instructor of four (4) Archeological field schools, numerous teaching assistant positions, and a year-long National Science Foundation Teaching Fellowship to bring geological instruction to elementary school classrooms in Maine. Peter is the author of one (1) publication, ten (10) refereed abstracts, seventeen (17) papers and posters presented at professional meetings, and author and co-author of fourteen (14) Cultural Resource Management reports.

EDUCATION

M.S.	University of Maine, Climate Change Institute	<u>Quaternary and Climate Studies</u>	2007
B.A.	University of Maine	<u>Anthropology, Minor in Geological Sciences</u>	2003

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

2007-Current	Project Geoarchaeologist John Milner Associates, Inc. West Chester, PA
2006- 2007	Teaching Assistant Plant, Soil, and Environment Department, University of Maine. Courses: PSE 442: Pedology: The Science of Soil Morphology, Genesis, and Classification; PSE 444: Field Soil Morphology and Classification Techniques; PSE 344: Soil and Water Quality: Human Impacts on the Environment

- 2005 – 2006 National Science Foundation Teaching Fellow, GK-12 Program
University of Maine, Orono, Maine
- 2003 – 2005 Graduate Research Assistant
University of Maine Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, Orono, Maine
- 2001 – 2003 Archaeological Laboratory Technician
Laboratory Analysis of Artifacts from Alaska under Dr. Frederick West and Dr. Brian Robinson
- 2000 – 2002 Archaeological Field Technician
Archaeological Research Consultants. Dr. Richard Will, CEO. Ellsworth, Maine

PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS

Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology / Marine Geoarchaeology
Geoarchaeology
Paleogeographic Reconstruction
Application of Terrestrial Geophysics to Archaeology
Geographic Information Systems – Hardware and Software
Coastal Archaeology, Including Shell Midden Studies

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Marine Geophysics and Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology

- 2008 Assessment of Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Site Potential in the Proposed Location of a Marine Trestle and Terminal, St. Croix River, Washington County, Maine
- 2003 – 2007 Marine Geoarchaeological Survey of Damariscotta River, Maine. Use of Shallow Marine Geophysical Equipment (Seismic Reflection Boomer Source and Side-Scan Sonar) and Vibracoring to Assess the Potential for Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology and Submerged Upland Landscapes in Damariscotta River, Maine. Master's Thesis Research.
- 2006 Underwater Cultural Resource Management Project, Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine Assistant to Dr. Alice Kelley, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Interpretation and Analysis of Shallow Marine Geophysical Data to Identify Potential Submerged Prehistoric Sites and Submerged Upland Landscapes.
- 2003 SUNY Stony Brook Underwater Prehistoric Archaeology Field School, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, Instructor: Daria Merwin. SCUBA Survey for Prehistoric Artifacts.

Terrestrial Geophysics

Cemeteries

- 2010 Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation of the Friends Meeting Burial Ground, Wayne, PA. Prospection for Potential Unmarked Burials of American Revolution Soldiers. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz.
- 2009 Geophysical Prospection at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA. Project conducted for the Director and Deputy Director of ANC. Investigation of two specific grave sites with ground-penetrating radar and electrical resistance sounding. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz. Custom-built (by Leach) electrical resistance sounding device.
- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey for Unmarked Graves at St. Ignace, Lac du Taureau, Quebec, Canada. Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz.

- 2008 – 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation of the Bethel Hill Methodist Cemetery. Prospection for an 18th Century Methodist Chapel. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz.
- 2008 – Current Ground-Penetrating Radar Characterization of Graves and the Correlation of Geophysical Signatures, Sediment Type, and Age of Interment. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz.
- 2007 Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation of the Andrews Site, North Cutler, Maine. Assistant to Dr. Daniel Belknap, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Prospection for Unmarked Graves. Sensors and Software Pulse EKKO 100 MHz Unshielded Antennae.

American Revolution – Battlefields, Encampments, and Fortifications

- 2009-2010 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of Monmouth Battlefield, Monmouth, New Jersey. Prospection for possible barn remains at the location of the Battle at the Parsonage. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer (cart-mounted).
- 2009-2010 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of Selected Portions of Paoli Battlefield, Malvern, PA. Prospection for features associated with the encampment and engagement at the site of the Paoli Massacre. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer (cart-mounted).
- 2009 Geophysical Prospection at the Proposed Location of Historic Fort Wentworth, Northumberland, New Hampshire. Prospection for subsurface evidence of the fort's location. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer (cart-mounted).
- 2007-2008 Geophysical Assessment of Portions of the American Revolution Center Project Area, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Prospection for Features Associated with a Proposed Revolutionary War Campsite/ Commissary. Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz.

American Civil War – Battlefields, Encampments, and Fortifications

- 2009 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of a Civil War Campsite, Warrenton, Virginia. Prospection for Evidence of Civil War Campsite Remains Below Plow Zone. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer.
- 2008 Geophysical Survey Comprising Gradiometry, Electrical Resistivity, and Ground-Penetrating Radar in the Potential Locations of Civil War Batteries 1 and 2, Quantico Marine Base, Quantico Virginia. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer; Geometrics OhmMapper, Capacitively-Coupled Electrical Resistivity.
- 2008 Geophysical Survey of a Civil War Campsite, Quantico Marine Base, Quantico, Virginia. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer

American Historic Sites

- 2009-2010 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey at East Pikeland Township Building, East Pikeland Township, Pennsylvania. Prospection for Features in the potential locations of an American Revolution Powder Mill and a Gun Factory. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer (cart-mounted).
- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar and Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of Timbuctoo, New Jersey. Geophysical Prospection for Historic Archaeological Features in the core area of a Historic African-American Town. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Geometrics G858-G

Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer.

- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Read House and Gardens, New Castle, Delaware. Prospection for Buried Historic Archaeological Resources. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz.
- 2009 Magnetic Gradiometer Survey of the Dodd Farm Site, Blackiston, Delaware. Prospection for 18th Century Historic Archaeological Features. Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer.
- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of a Historic Farmstead, Graterford Prison, Graterford, Pennsylvania. Subsurface Characterization of a Potential Historic Farm Complex. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz.
- 2008 Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of Two Historic Farmsteads in Delaware. Prospection for 18th and 19th Century Archaeological Features. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz.

Native American Sites

- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Holmes Point Site, Site 62-8, Machias, Maine. Prospection for Prehistoric Archaeological Features. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz.
- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Parke Farm Site, Honey Brook, Pennsylvania. Prospection for Prehistoric Archaeological Features. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz. Ground-Truthing of Magnetic and Ground-Penetrating Radar Anomalies also Conducted.
- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation of the Kauffman II Site, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Prospection for Prehistoric Archaeological Features. Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz.
- 2008-2009 Magnetic Gradiometer and Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Machias Petroglyph Site, Machias, Maine. Prospection for Prehistoric Archaeological Features. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 MHz; Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer.
- 2008-2009 Magnetic Gradiometry and Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of Site 12FR336, Franklin County, Indiana. Prospection for Prehistoric Archaeological Features. Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz; Geometrics G858-G Cesium Magnetic Gradiometer.
- 2008 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Waterside Shell Midden, Gouldsboro, Maine. Characterization of an Archaic Period Shell Midden Currently Under a Paved Road. Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz.
- 2006 Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of the Glidden Point Midden, Newcastle, Maine. Subsurface Characterization of the Stratigraphy within a Large, Prehistoric Oyster Midden. Sensors and Software Pulse EKKO 100 MHz Unshielded Antennae; Sensors and Software Noggin Smart-Cart GPR, 250 MHz.

European Fortifications

- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation of Chateau Germolles, a 14th Century French Chateau, Germolles, France. Geophysical Prospection for Structural Features below the Modern Chateau Courtyard, Including Towers, Room Footprints, and the Inner and Outer Walls. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400MHz.

Cave Investigation

- 2009 Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation of Cave Verpilliere II, Germolles, France. Geophysical Prospection to Identify the Morphology of a Cave in Limestone that

Produced Paleolithic Artifacts, and to Determine the Depth of Cave Sediments. Project Conducted for the University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany. GSSI SIR-3000 GPR, 400 and 200 MHz.

Wetlands Archaeology

- 2008 Supplemental Phase IB Archaeological Survey of Bread and Cheese Island and Geoarchaeological Coring of Associated Marsh Areas, Newport, Delaware. Gouge Auger Coring to Locate Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Beneath a Tidal Wetland Marsh.
- 2007 – 2008 Geoarchaeological Coring Survey of Selected Marsh Areas, Former Koppers Company Newport Superfund Site, Newport, Delaware. Gouge Auger Coring to Locate Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Beneath a Tidal Wetland Marsh.

Geomorphic Assessments

- 2008 Geomorphic Coring Survey at the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk County, Virginia. Paleogeographic Reconstruction and Geomorphic Assessment
- 2008 Archaeological Deep Testing of a Proposed Liquefied Natural Gas Pipeline, Calais LNG Project, Washington County, Maine. Coring Survey to Identify Buried Cultural Horizons.
- 2008 Archaeological Deep Testing of a Proposed Pipeline Reroute Corridor, Rockies Express Project, Indiana. Coring Survey to Identify Buried Cultural Horizons.

Geographic Information Systems and Geospatial Technologies

- 2008 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data Processing, Van C. Cortlandt Parade Grounds. GIS Analysis of Fill Depths, Depth of Disturbance, and Impact on Archaeological Resources.
- 2008 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data Processing, Delaware Air Park.
- 2008 GIS Analysis of Historic Artifact Concentrations, Rockies Pipeline Project.
- 2006 GIS Analysis of Submerged Moraines, Wells, Maine. Use of GIS Data and Multibeam Bathymetry Data to Assess Economic Importance of Submerged Glacial Deposits Offshore of Wells, Maine.

Terrestrial Archaeology

- 2008 Phase II Archaeological Assessment, Spread 4-Indiana, for the Rockies Express East Pipeline Project, Indiana, Natural Resource Group, Inc.
- 2007-2008 Phase I/II Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Former Koppers Newport Superfund Site, Newport, Delaware.
- 2005 Supervision of Field School Students, Jones Cove Shell Midden, Gouldsboro, Maine, under the direction of Dr. Brian Robinson, University of Maine, Orono.
- 2004 Supervision of Field School Students, Mackowski Farm Site, Milford, Maine, under the supervision of Dr. Brian Robinson, University of Maine, Orono.
- 2001 – 2003 Cultural Resource Management Field Projects, Phase I – III, Archaeological Research Consultants, Ellsworth, Maine.
- 2002 The Fish River Drainage Archaeology Project. Six-week Archaeological Survey in Northern Maine under the Direction of Dr. Adrian Burke, University of Montreal.

PUBLICATIONS

Peer-Reviewed

- 2006 Leach, P. A., and D. F. Belknap
Marine Geophysics and Vibracoring applied to Refining the search for Submerged Prehistory in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA. Reconstructing Human-Landscape Interactions. Proceedings of the Developing International Geoarchaeology Conference, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Oct. 21- 23, 2005. Edited by Lucy Wilson, Pam Dickenson, and Jason Jeandron. Cambridge Scholar's Press, 2006. 291 pp.

Refereed Abstracts

- 2009 Leach, P.A, Chadwick, W. J., Belknap, D. F. Multiple Phases in the Marine Transgression of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Maine and Delaware. Geological Society of America Meeting, Portland, Oregon. GSA Abstracts with Programs Vol. 41, No. 7, p. 76
- 2009 Chadwick, W. J., & Leach, P.A. Changing the Role of GPR in Cultural Resource Management. Geological Society of America Meeting, Portland, Oregon. GSA Abstracts with Programs Vol. 41, No. 7, p. 564
- 2009 Leach, P. A. Ground-Penetrating Radar Characterization Of Graves And The Correlation of Geophysical Signatures, Sediment Type, And Age Of Interment. Northeast Geological Society of America Meeting, Portland, Maine. GSA Abstracts with Programs Vol. 41, No. 3, p. 22
- 2008 Leach, P.A. & Chadwick, W. J. Coring Methods to Assess Buried Landscapes During Intertidal Cultural Resource Management Surveys. Joint Meeting of the GSA, SSSA, ASA, CSSA. GSA Abstracts with Programs, Vol. 40, No. 6, p. 384
- 2007 Leach, P. A. & D. F. Belknap. Paleogeography and Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA. Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs, Vol. 39, No. 1, p. 64.
- 2007 Kelley, J., D. Belknap, P. Leach, W. Barnhardt, E. Pintado. Understanding the Preservation of Submerged Moraines off Wells, Maine. Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs, Vol. 39, No. 1, p. 82.
- 2006 Leach, P. A., and D. F. Belknap. Marine Geoarchaeological Investigation in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA. Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs, Vol. 38, No. 7, p. 150.
- 2006 Leach, P. A., and D. F. Belknap. Geoarchaeological Survey for Submerged Anthropogenic Deposits in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA. Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs, Vol. 38, No. 2, p. 6.
- 2006 Leach, P. A., B. Oliver, J. Hamilton, S. Wentworth, and J. Sockbeson. Methods for Teaching Fluvial Processes in the K – 12 Classroom. Geol. Soc. of Amer., Abstracts with Programs, Vol. 38, No. 2, p.16.
- 2005 Leach, P. A., D. F. Belknap, B. S. Robinson, and A. M. Gontz. Marine Geophysics and Vibracoring Applied to the search for Submerged Prehistory in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA. Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs Vol. 37, No. 1, p. 24.

PRESENTATIONS AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

Oral Presentations

- 2009 Paper Presented at the Geological Society of America Meeting, Portland, Oregon. Multiple Stages in the Marine Transgression of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Maine and Delaware.
- 2009 Paper Presented at the Northeast Geological Society of America Meeting, Portland, Maine. Ground-Penetrating Radar Characterization of Graves and the Correlation of Geophysical Signatures, Sediment Type, and Age of Interment.
- 2008 Paper Presented at the Joint Meeting of the GSA, SSSA, ASA, CSSA. Coring Methods to Assess Buried Landscapes during Intertidal Cultural Resource Management Surveys
- 2008 Paper Presented at the Society for American Archaeology Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia, March 26-30. Title: Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation of the Glidden Point Midden, Newcastle, Maine, USA.
- 2007 Paper Presented at the Society for American Archaeology Meeting, Austin, Texas, April 25-29. Title: Marine Geoarchaeological Investigation of Damariscotta River, Maine, USA
- 2007 Paper Presented at the Northeastern Geological Society of America Meeting, Durham, New Hampshire, March 12-14. Title: Paleogeography and Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA
- 2006 Paper Presented at the Northeastern Geological Society of America Meeting, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 20-22 Title: Geoarchaeological Survey for Submerged Anthropogenic Deposits in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA
- 2006 Paper Presented at the Geological Society of America. Title: Marine Geoarchaeological Investigation in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA.
- 2006 Paper Presented at the Northeastern Geological Society of America Meeting, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 20-22 Title: Methods for Teaching Fluvial Processes in the K – 12 Classroom
- 2005 Paper Presented at the Developing International Geoarchaeology Conference, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, October 21-23. Title: Marine Geophysics and Vibracoring Applied to Refining the search for Submerged Prehistory in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA
- 2004 Maine Archaeology Month Invited Speaker, Nylander Museum, Caribou, Maine. Title: The search for Submerged Oyster Middens in Damariscotta River
- 2004 Paper Presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, March 13. Title: Relict Oyster Bioherms and Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Site Potential
- 2002 Paper Presented at the Eastern States Archaeological Federation Conference, Mount Laurel, New Jersey, November 7-10. Title: A Question of Color: Possible Heat-Treatment of Jasper Artifacts

Poster Presentations

- 2006 Poster Presented at the Geological Society of America Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 22-25. Title: Marine Geoarchaeological Investigation in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA

- 2006 Poster Presented at the Northeastern Geological Society of America Meeting, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 20-22 Title: Methods for Teaching Fluvial Processes in the K – 12 Classroom
- 2005 Poster Presented at the Northeastern Geological Society of America Meeting, Saratoga Springs, New York, March 14-16 Title: Marine Geophysics and Vibracoring Applied to the search for Submerged Prehistory in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS

- 2009 Archeological and Geoarcheological Investigation and Evaluation of Site 44CU0149, Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Culpeper County, Virginia. Report Prepared for Warrenton Training Center, Station D, Warrenton, Virginia. (Co-Author).
- 2009 Geophysical Prospection at Arlington National Cemetery. Report Prepared for Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. (Co-Author)
- 2009 Geophysical Survey of Timbuctoo, Westampton Township, New Jersey. Report Prepared for Westampton Township, Westampton, New Jersey. (Co-Author)
- 2009 Archaeological Remote Sensing at the Birch Point Site (62-1), Holmes Point Site (62-8) and Holmes Point East Site (62-6), Machias, Maine. Report Prepared for Dr. Brian Robinson, University of Maine, and Donald Soctomah, Passamaquoddy Tribal Historic Preservation Office. (Author)
- 2009 Magnetic Gradiometry and Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey of Site 12FR336, Franklin County, Indiana, Rockies Express Pipeline-East Project. Prepared for Natural Resource Group, Inc. (Author)
- 2009 A Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Proposed Delaware Airpark Wetland Mitigation Area, Blackiston, Kent County, Delaware. Prepared for Federal Aviation Administration, Delaware Department of Transportation, and Delaware River and Bay Authority. (Co-Author)
- 2008 – 2009 Supplemental Phase IB Archeological Survey of Bread and Cheese Island and Geoarchaeological Coring Survey of Associated Marsh Areas. Prepared for Langan Engineering Environmental Services, Philadelphia, PA. (Co-Author).
- 2008 Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Shipping Point Battery 1 (44PW1836) and Battery 2 (44PW1830), Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William County, Virginia. Report Prepared for EFA-Chesapeake, Washington, DC, and NEPA Coordination Section, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Branch (B 046), Quantico, VA. (Co-Author)
- 2008 Evaluation of Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Potential, St. Croix River, Maine. Prepared for Calais LNG and Woodard and Curran. (Author).
- 2008 Report on Archaeological Deep Testing Areas, Calais LNG Project, Washington County, Maine. Prepared for Woodard and Curran. (Author)
- 2008 Report on Deep Testing of Pipeline Reroute, Rockies Express Pipeline-East Project, Indiana. Prepared for Natural Resource Group, Inc. (Author)
- 2008 Phase I Investigation of the Great Dismal Swamp, Suffolk County, Virginia. John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia. Prepared for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (Co-Author).
- 2008 Phase IB Archeological Survey RDG RW 13-31 RSA Improvements Reading Regional Airport, Bern Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, Prepared for DMJM Aviation, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John Milner associates, Inc., West Chester. (Author).

2008 Phase IB Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Former Koppers Newport Superfund Site, New Castle County, Delaware. John Milner associates, Inc., West Chester (co-author).

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

2006 *Teaching Assistant*, University of Maine, Orono, Summer Field School in Archaeology. Instructor: Dr. Brian Robinson. Field School held at the Jones Cove Shell Midden, Gouldsboro, Maine. ANT 477, Field Research in Archaeology.

2005- 2006 *Instructor*, Geology Course for the National Science Foundation Grades K-12 Program, Elementary School Grades 3-8, Fall and Spring Semesters. Instructed Students in all Aspects of Geology.

2005 *Teaching Assistant*, University of Maine Field Course in Archaeological Field Methods, ANT 477: Field Research in Archaeology

2005 *Instructor*, Archaeological Field School, University of Maine, Presque Isle. Instructed College Students in all aspects of Archaeological Field Work, Including Survey and Excavation.

2005 *Instructor*, Archaeological Field School, Damariscotta River Association Field School in Prehistoric Archaeology. Instructed Field School Participants in all aspects of Oyster Shell Midden Excavation, Including Survey.

2003, 2004 *Adjunct Instructor*, Maine School of Science and Mathematics. Taught an Archaeological field school for High School Students. Instructed Students in all aspects of Archaeological Field Work, Including Survey and Excavation.

FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS, AND GRANTS

2005 – 2006 National Science Foundation Grades K – 12 Teaching Fellowship: \$30,000.00

2005 Best Student Oral Presentation, Developing International Geoarchaeology Conference, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. Title: Marine Geophysics and Vibracoring Applied to Refining the search for Submerged Prehistory in Damariscotta River, Maine, USA

2003 – 2005 Graduate Research Assistantship, Climate Change Institute: \$18,400.00

2005 University of Maine Association of Graduate Students Research Grant

2004 University of Maine Association of Graduate Students Travel Grant

2003 University of Maine Association of Graduate Students Research Grant

Total: \$1,750.00

2002 Explorer's Club Grant for Fish River Drainage Archaeology Project: \$1,200.00

EQUIPMENT PROFICIENCIES

GSSI SIR-3000 Ground-Penetrating Radar
 Sensors and Software Noggin SmartCart Ground-Penetrating Radar
 Geometrics G858-G Magnetic Gradiometer (Cesium)
 Topcon GTS-239W Total Station with Recon Data Collector
 Edgetech DF-1000 Side-Scan Sonar
 Applied Acoustics Engineering Seismic Reflection Profiler (Boomer Source)
 Trimble GeoXT Handheld, Sub-Meter Accuracy GPS
 Marine Vibracore
 Marsh Auger, Specifically Eijkelkamp Gouge Auger
 Bucket Auger

SOFTWARE PROFICIENCIES

ESRI ArcGIS 9.0 – 9.3
Golden Software's SURFER 8
GSSI's RADAN GPR Software 6.5
Sensors and Software's EkkoView and EkkoMapper GPR Software
TDS Survey Works Foresight DXM
TDS Survey Works Survey Pro
Trimble Pathfinder Office
Triton Elics Marine Geophysics Software Suite
Geometrics' MagMapper
Microsoft Office Program Suite
Adobe Photoshop

LICENSES/CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

2009 Training Course in Theory and Practice of Applying Subsurface Interface Radar in Engineering and Geophysical Investigation, Geophysical Survey Systems Inc., New Hampshire
Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
2008 National Park Service Workshop: Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century, Fargo, North Dakota
OSHA 2 Hour Excavation Safety for Competent Persons (FEBRUARY 2008)
OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER (MAY 2008)
OSHA 8 Hour Training for Supervisors (MAY 2007)
State University of New York, Stonybrook Underwater Archaeology Field School (2003)
Instructor: Daria Merwin
NAUI Open Water SCUBA Certification
PADI Advanced Open Water SCUBA Certification
PADI Rescue Diver Certification
NITROX Certification



SARAH GOODE TRAUM

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(703) 642-1837 (fax)
straum@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A.	Cornell University	Historic Preservation Planning	2000
B.A.	Lehigh University	Architecture	1997

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Sarah Goode Traum is a Project Architectural Historian with John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA). She holds a B.A. degree in Architecture from Lehigh University and a M.A. degree in Historic Preservation Planning from Cornell University. Prior to her current position, Mrs. Traum has worked as an architectural research associate for the Historic Annapolis Foundation and as an architectural historian for environmental and cultural resource management firms. At the Historic Annapolis Foundation, she developed a walking tour of historic architecture in Annapolis and performed documentary research on the Donaldson-Steuart House. While working in the private sector, Mrs. Traum has prepared historic resources surveys, criteria of effect evaluations and documentary research for a variety of historic resources and project types. Mrs. Traum has a thorough understanding of American domestic architecture, both vernacular and high style. She also is knowledgeable about agricultural history and buildings.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2011 Documentary research and historic context for Phase Ib Archeological Survey for the Virginia Avenue Tunnel Railroad Project for CSX Transportation, Inc. Washington, D.C. AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc., Nashville, TN.
- 2011 Documentary research and historic context for archeological investigations for the Radnor Heights Substation and Transmission Line, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, Arlington, VA. Department of the Army Headquarters Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall (Fort Myer) Fort Myer, VA and Dominion Virginia Power, Richmond, VA.
- 2010 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I archeological identification survey for a bunkhouse at the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk, Virginia. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, Massachusetts.
- 2010 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, Chesapeake City, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.
- 2009 Historic context, documentary research, reconnaissance and intensive architectural survey, and effects analysis for Route 250 Bypass Interchange at McIntire Road, Charlottesville, VA. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl.

- 2009 Reconnaissance architectural survey and historic context for the Allegany Wind Power Project, Cattaraugus County, NY. Everpower Global Corporation.
- 2009 Documentary research and effects evaluation for proposed Tompkins Basin Travel Camp, Fort Belvoir, VA. Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Ltd.
- 2009 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I/II archeological investigations at Site 44ST1041, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Stafford County, VA. EFA-Chesapeake.
- 2009 Documentary research and historic context for Phase II archeological investigations at Site 44FX1711, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA. SpecPro Environmental Services, LLC.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for Documentary Study for 3510-3618 Wheeler Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. HDR Architecture, 1101 King Street, Suite 400, Alexandria, Virginia
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for documentary study of 3 parcels in Alexandria, VA. Tall Cedars Development Co.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for Phase IA archeological assessment of the ABC site, Alexandria, VA. Erkiletian Companies.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I archeological investigations of 396.45 acres of timber compartments and survey of 50 homesites, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, VA. EFA-Chesapeake.
- 2008 Historic context and documentary research for archeological overview study of the James River and Presquile National Wildlife Refuges, Prince George and Chesterfield Counties, VA. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for Phase II archeological evaluation of Site 18PR427, Suitland Collections Center, Suitland, MD. architrave p.c. architects.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context, Riverside Park Master Plan, Lynchburg, VA. Lynchburg Parks and Recreation.
- 2007 Documentary research and historic context, archeological evaluation at 1323 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA. Harambee CEDC.
- 2007 Historic context and documentary research, Phase I and II archeological investigations, Warrenton Training Center, Culpeper County, VA. Warrenton Training Center, Station D.
- 2007 Historic context, architectural reconnaissance survey and significance evaluation of 138 resources at the National Zoological Park's Front Royal facility, Warren County, VA. Smithsonian Institution.
- 2007 Historic context, architectural reconnaissance survey and significance evaluation of 78 resources at the National Zoological Park's Rock Creek Facility, Washington, D.C. Smithsonian Institution.
- 2007 Reconnaissance architectural survey and historic context, Patrick Henry College, Loudoun County, VA. Patrick Henry College.

- 2007 Reconnaissance and intensive architectural survey, historic context, and documentary research Phase II archeological investigations, Cobbs Creek Reservoir, Cumberland County, VA. Troutman Sanders.
- 2007 Documentary research and historic context, cultural resources investigations of selected areas within Forest Compartments 6, 22, and 23 at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William County, VA. EFA-Chesapeake.
- 2007 Intensive architectural survey forms on four buildings contributing to the Washington Dulles International Airport Historic District, Loudoun County, VA. Parsons Management Consultants.
- 2007` Documentary research, historic context, and significance evaluation, Laurel Hill Gardens, Fairfax County, VA. Fairfax County Park Authority.
- 2006 Documentary research, architectural survey, and significance evaluation, National Register Nomination, District of Columbia Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, Lorton, Fairfax County, VA. Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning.
- 2005 Documentary research and historic context, Phase I archeological survey and reconnaissance architectural survey, replacement of Bidle Road bridge over Catoctin Creek, Frederick County, MD. Wilson T. Ballard Co.
- 2004 Documentary research and historic narrative for Bull Run Marina Regional Park resource inventory, Fairfax County, VA. Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.
- 2004 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations, Quantico Marine Corps Base, Prince William and Stafford Counties, VA. EDAW Inc.
- 2003 Documentary research and historic context of Washington Monument, Monument Lodge, and Survey Lodge, Washington, D.C. National Park Service.
- 2003 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I/II archeological evaluation, Bruce Park, Scottsville, VA. Town of Scottsville, VA.
- 2002 Documentary research and historic context for the Donaldson-Steuart House, 10 Francis Street, Annapolis, MD. Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2001 Documentary research of Parole Shopping Center as part of NEPA environmental assessment, Annapolis, MD. Andrew Garte and Associates.
- 2001 Documentary research and reconnaissance architectural survey, Salem County, NJ. New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.
- 2001 Revised Historic Resources Survey and Criteria of Effects Evaluation, Expressway Improvement Project, S.R. 0309, Section 100, Montgomery County, PA. Gannett Fleming. Cultural Heritage Research Services.
- 2000 State-level recordation of section of Lehigh Canal, City of Allentown and Lehigh County, PA. Gannett Fleming. Cultural Heritage Research Services.
- 1997 Historic Resources Survey of 10 buildings, Ithaca, NY.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ms. Traum is the author or contributor to sixty-nine (69) cultural resource reports and two (2) National Register Nominations.

APPENDIX III

Illustrations



Figure 1. Detail of current aerial photograph of Alexandria, Virginia, showing the Project Area (Microsoft Corporation 2011).

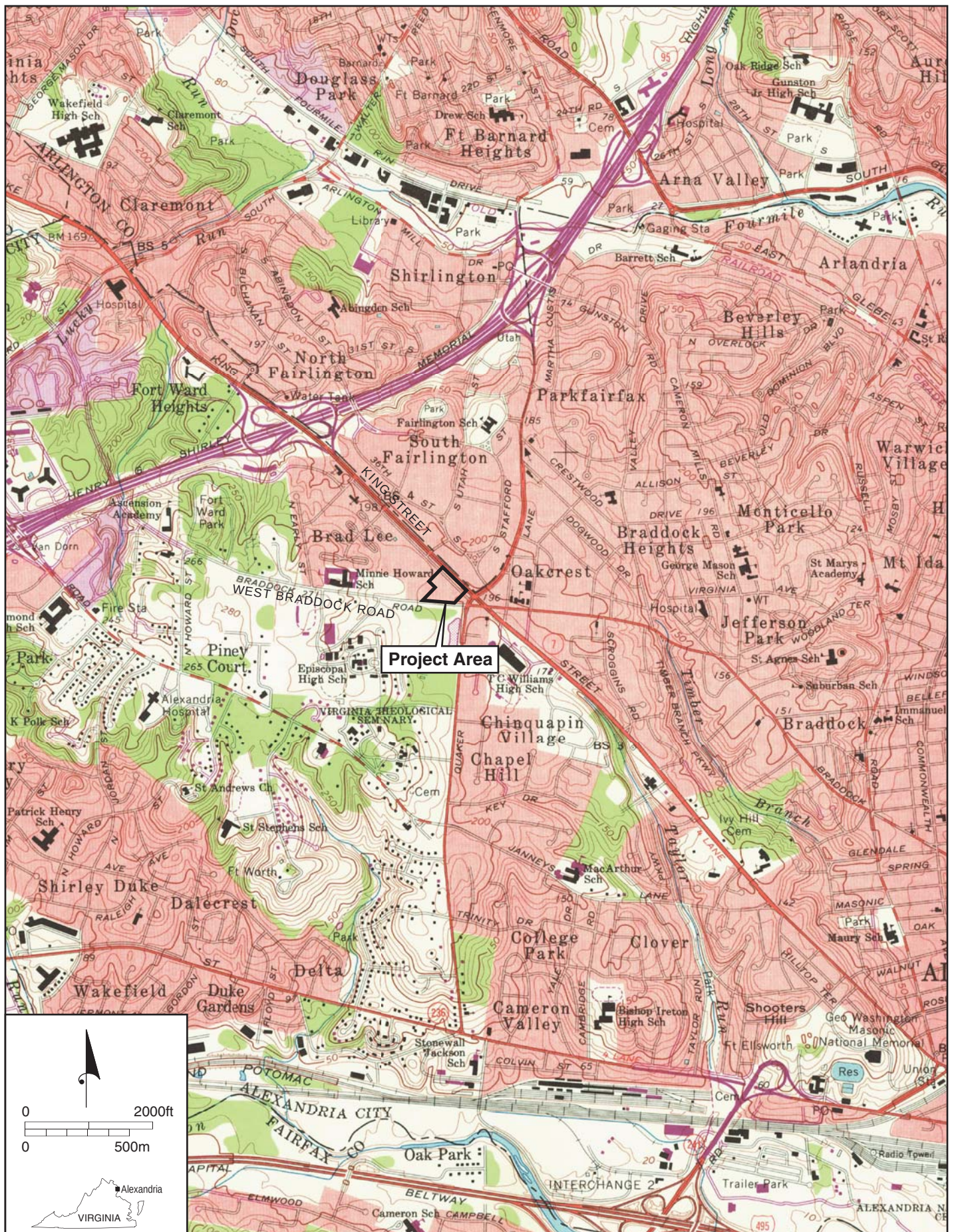


Figure 2. Project Area location on the Alexandria, VA 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1983).

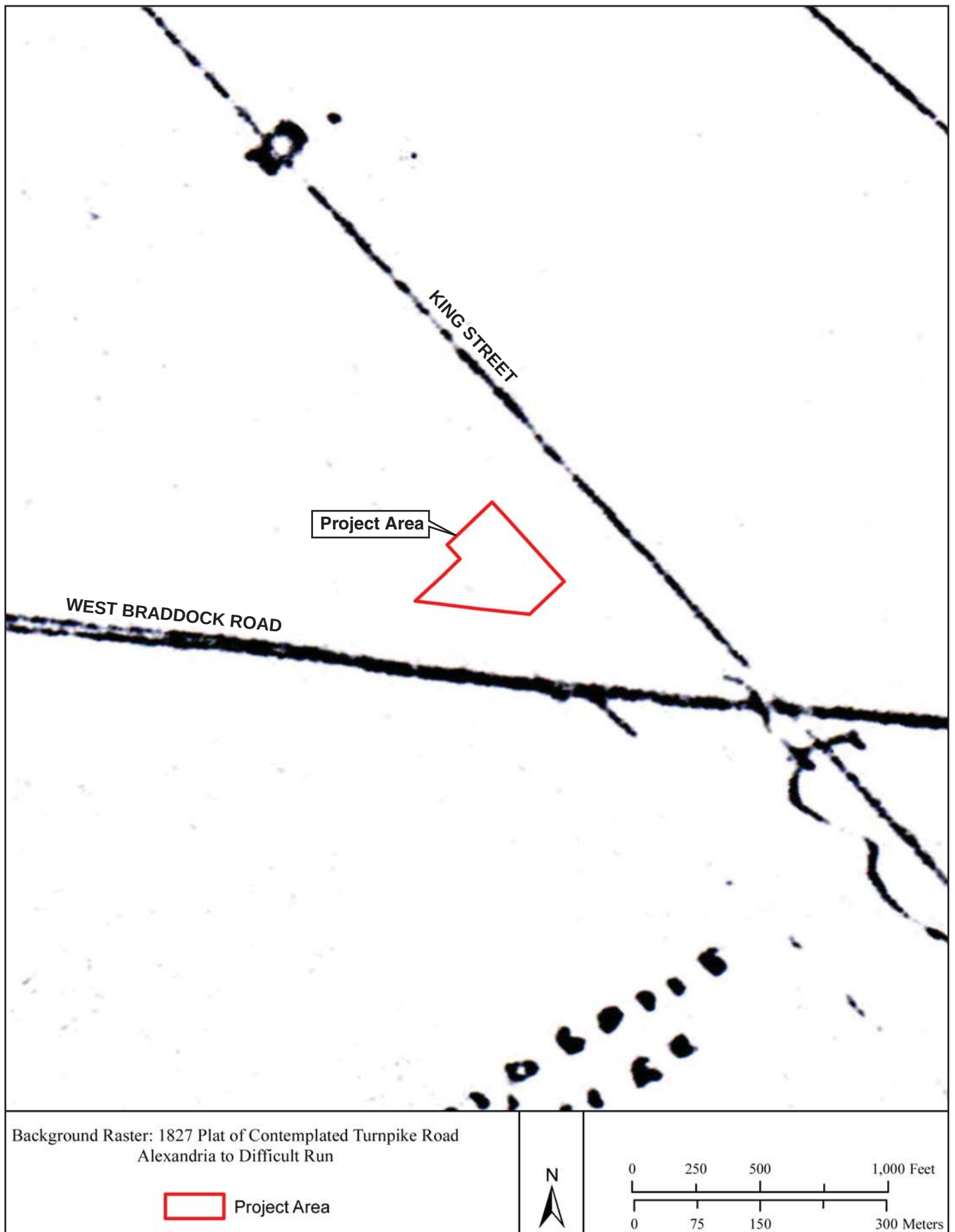


Figure 3. Detail of an 1827 plat of the Middle Turnpike Road (Sommers 1827).

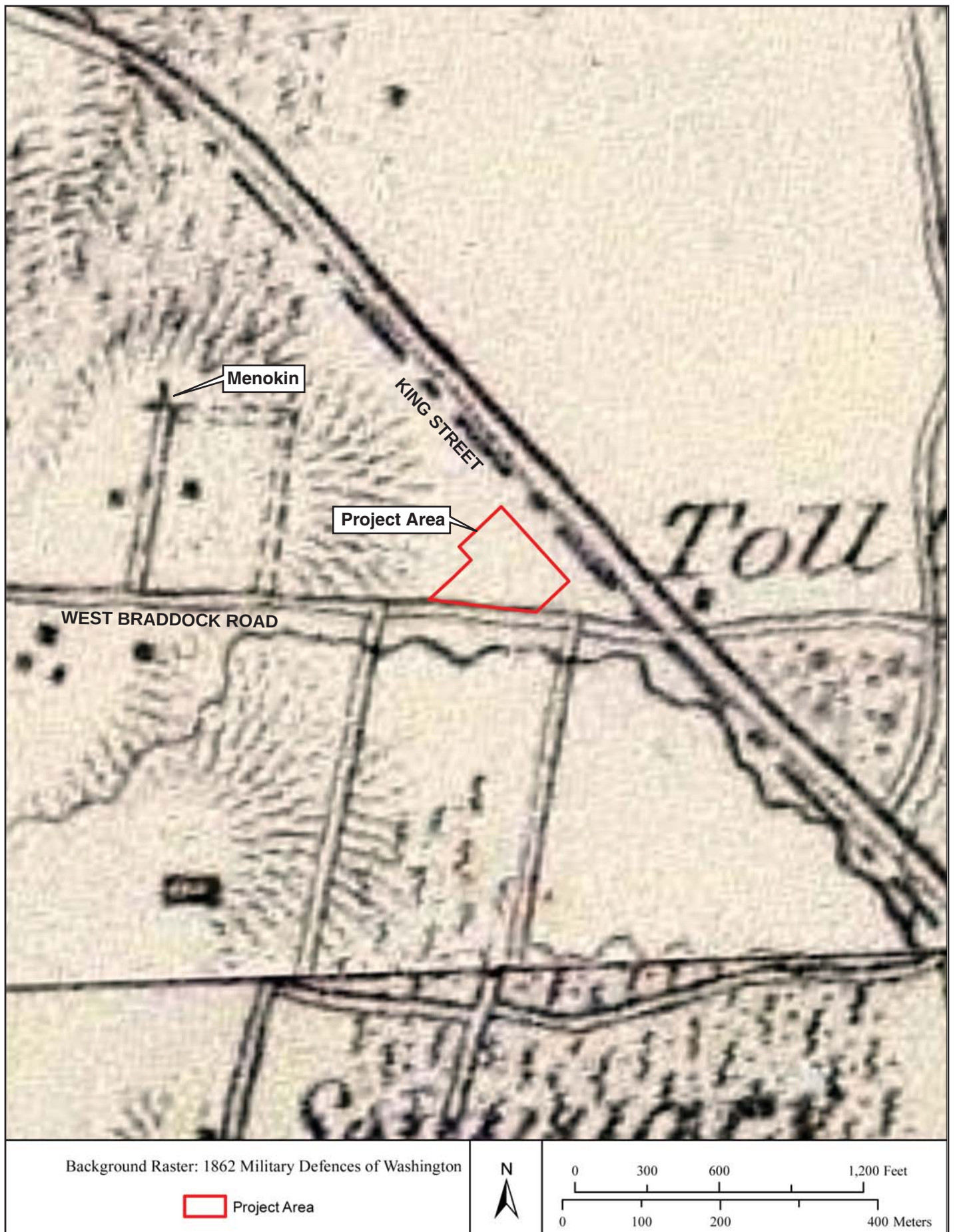


Figure 4. Detail of 1862 map showing military defenses of Washington, D.C. (Bureau of Topographical Engineers 1862).

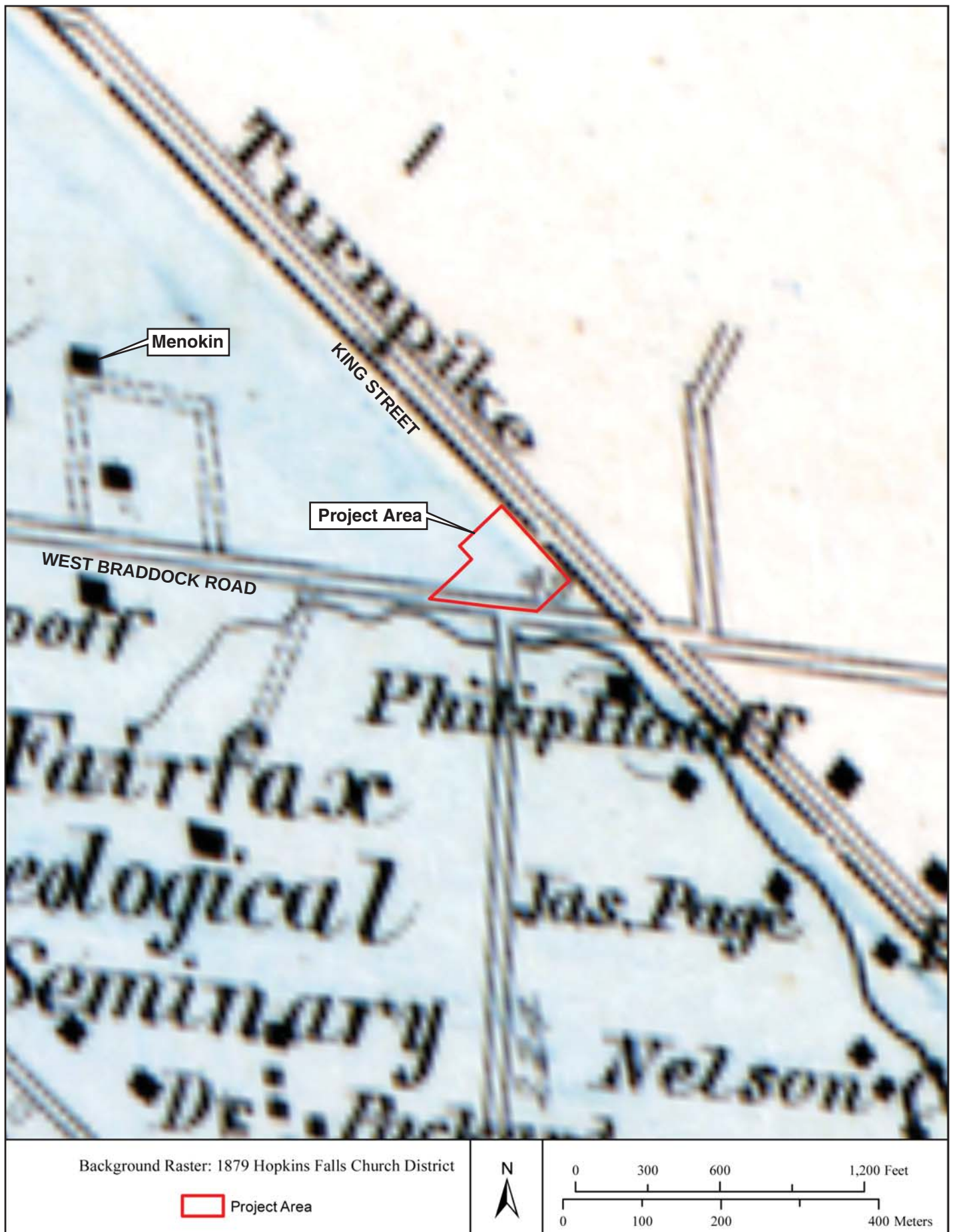


Figure 5. Detail of the 1879 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D.C.* showing the Project Area (Hopkins 1879).



Figure 6. Detail of an 1885 topographic map showing the Project Area (USGS 1885).

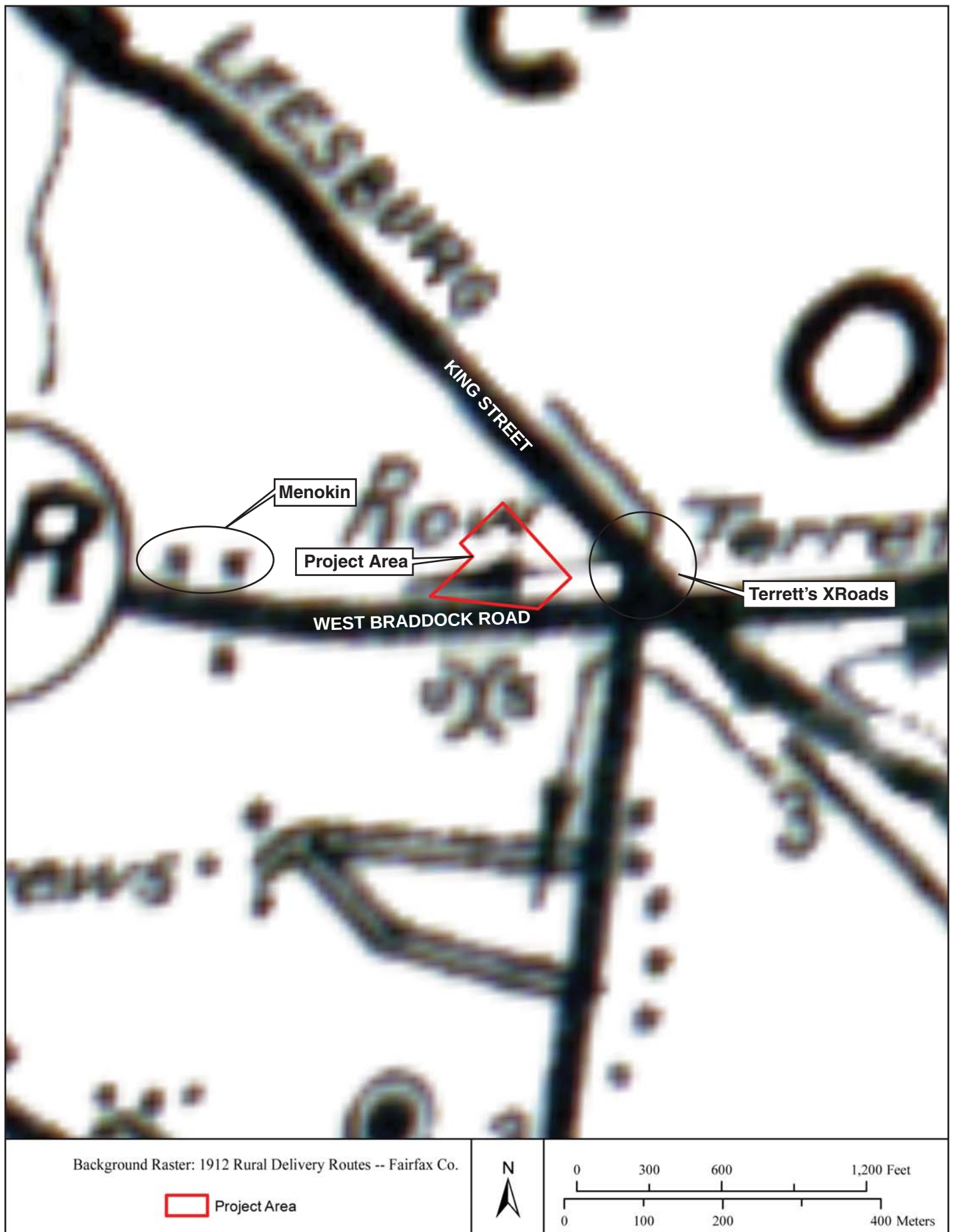


Figure 7. Detail of a 1912 map of Fairfax County showing the Project Area (U.S. Post Office Department 1912).

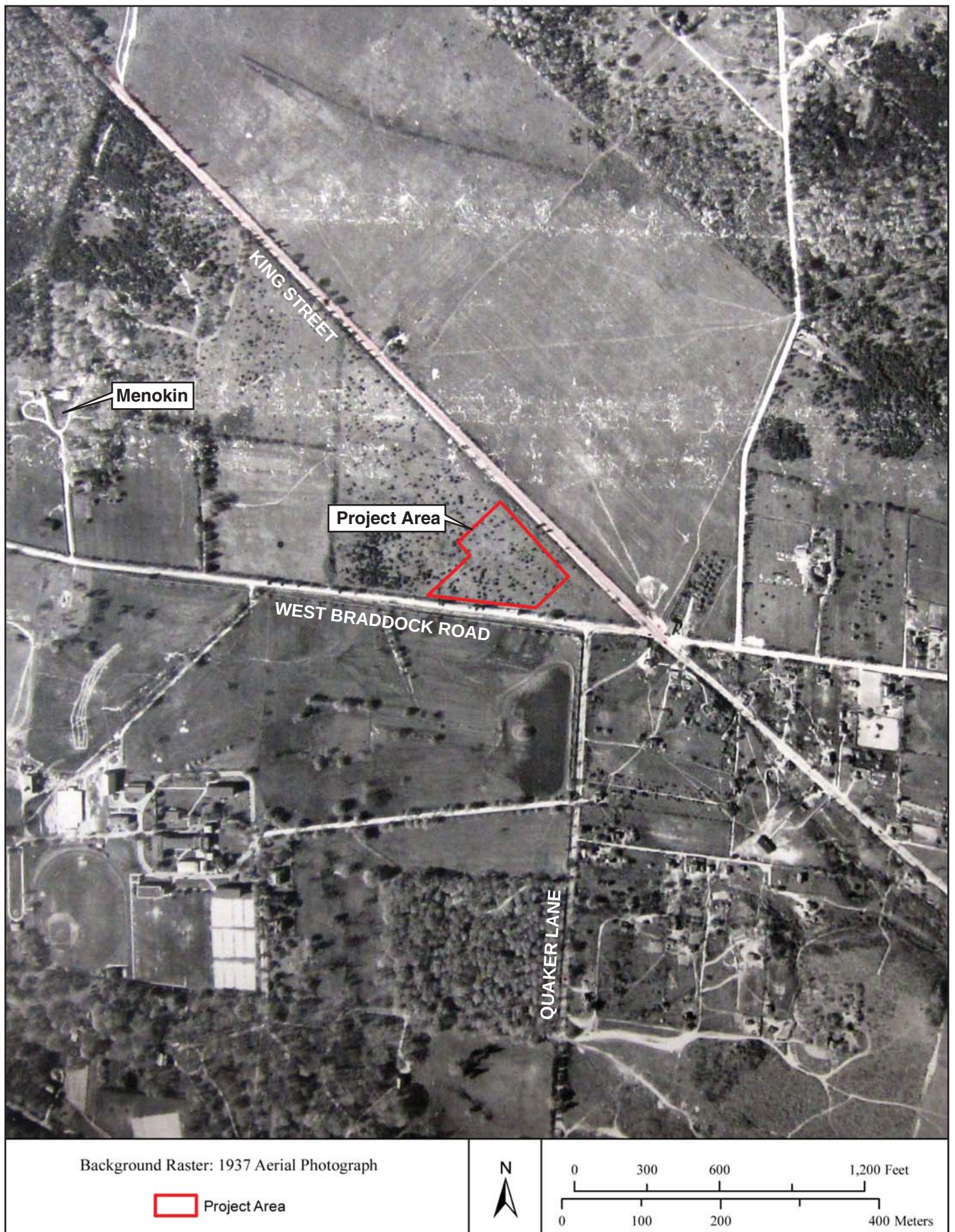


Figure 8. Detail of a 1937 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (Agriculture Adjustment Administration 1937).

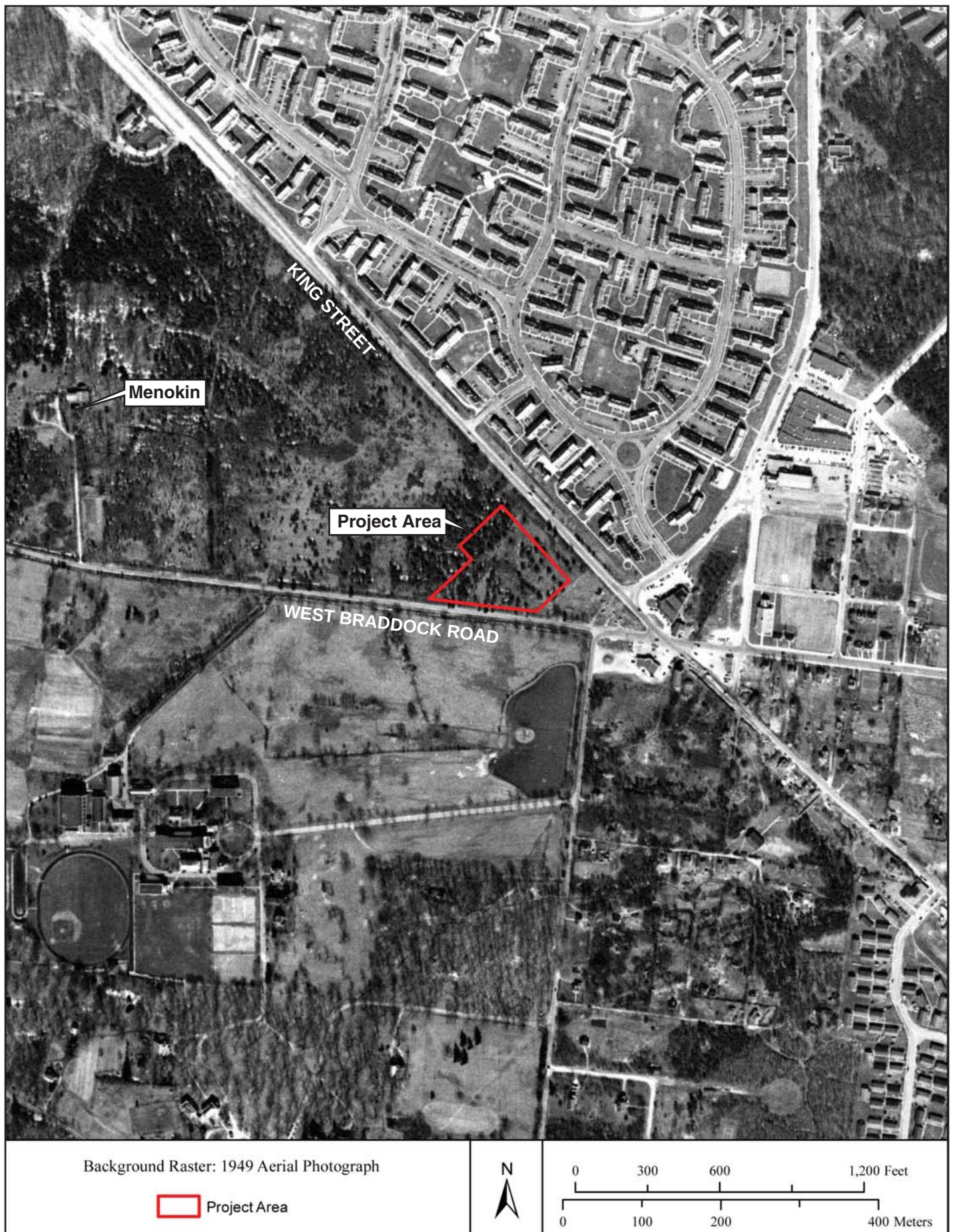


Figure 9. Detail of a 1949 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (USGS 1949).



Figure 10. Circa 1875 photograph of Menokin and the Cassius Lee family (Alexandria Library, Special Collections).



Figure 11. Undated photograph of Menokin (Alexandria Library, Special Collections).

GRAND OPENING!



ALEXANDRIA'S Most Modern Food Store

3526 KING ST.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

OPEN 9 A.M.

Thursday, Aug. 18th

- **CASHIER & BOTTLE RETURN DEPT.**
To handle check cashing and bottle refunds.
- **SELF-SERVICE MEAT DEPT.**
60 ft. of grilling display cases... choose your favorite cuts.
- **SELF-SERVICE SEAFOODS DEPT.**
Frozen seafoods, as well as fresh seafoods in season.
- **CRISP REFRIGERATED PRODUCE**
See for yourself why Safeway is the best place to buy produce.
- **EARLY AMERICAN BAKERY SECT.**
You'll love the Early American design... the greatest variety of cakes.

Serving these areas:

ALEXANDRIA	CLAREMONT	LINCOLNIA
BAILEY'S CROSSROADS	CULMORE	NORTH FAIRFAX TON
BARCROFT TERRACE	DELTA	PARKLAWN
BRADDOCK LBS	DOWDEN TERRACE	PARKFAIRFAX
BRADDOCK HEIGHTS	FAIRLAND	SHIRLEY DUFFY
BROOKVILLE	FAIRLINGTON	SOUTH FAIRFAX STON
BURGUNDY VILLAGE	FRANCONIA	SPRINGFIELD
CAMERON	FAIR HAVEN	STRAWBERRY HILLS
CAMERON VALLEY	INDIAN SPRING VILLAGE	WAREFIELD
CHAPEL HILL	JEFFERSON MANOR	WEYANCKE
CHINGUAPIN VILLAGE	LAKE BARCROFT	

- **OPEN-TOP FROZEN FOOD CASES**
You'll find your favorites in Safeway's large variety.
- **NEW UPRIGHT BEVERAGE COOLERS**
No shopping here when you reach for soft drinks or dairy needs.
- **SPEEDY CHECK-OUT SERVICE**
A battery of fully manned checkstands to speed you on your way.
- **MAGIC CARPET DOOR OPENERS**
You'll appreciate the clever magic as the door opens for you.
- **FREE PARCEL PICK-UP SERVICE**
Drive up, present your number, and your notes will be placed in your car.

Figure 12. Advertisement announcing the opening of Safeway at 3526 King Street, August 18, 1955 (Alexandria Gazette 1955).



Figure 13. Detail of a 1959 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (USAF 1959).

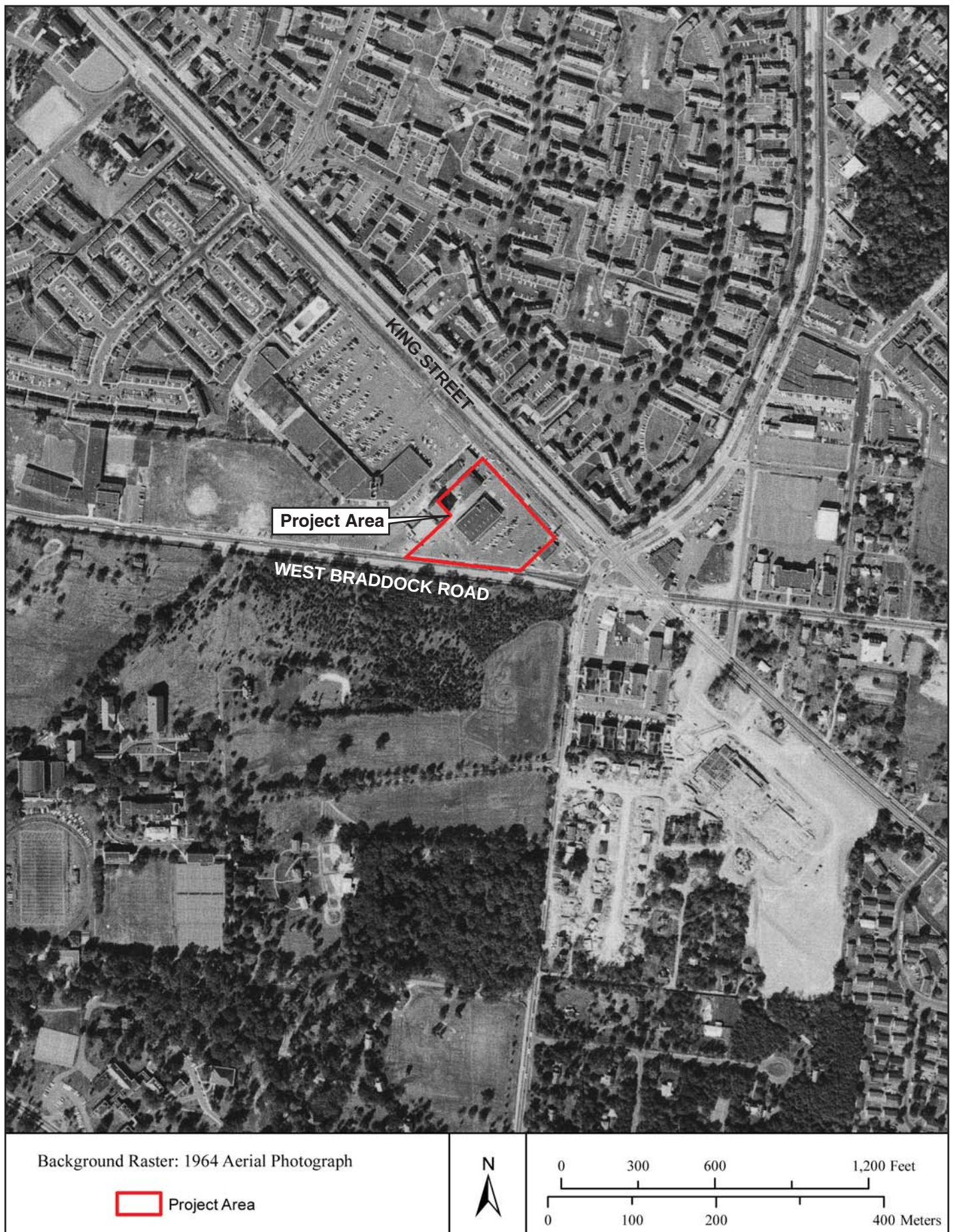


Figure 14. Detail of a 1964 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (USGS 1964).

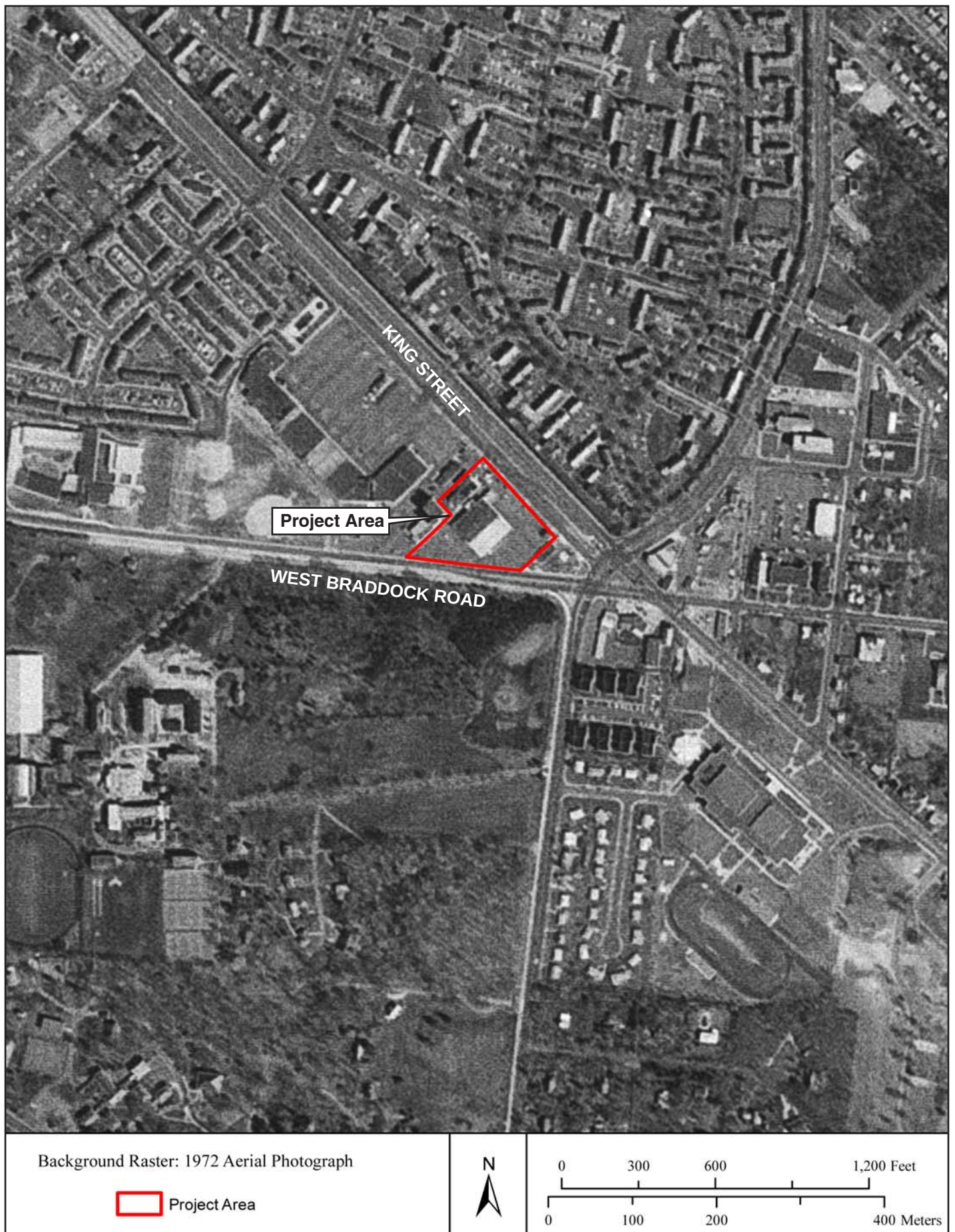


Figure 15. Detail of a 1972 aerial photograph showing the Project Area (USGS 1972).

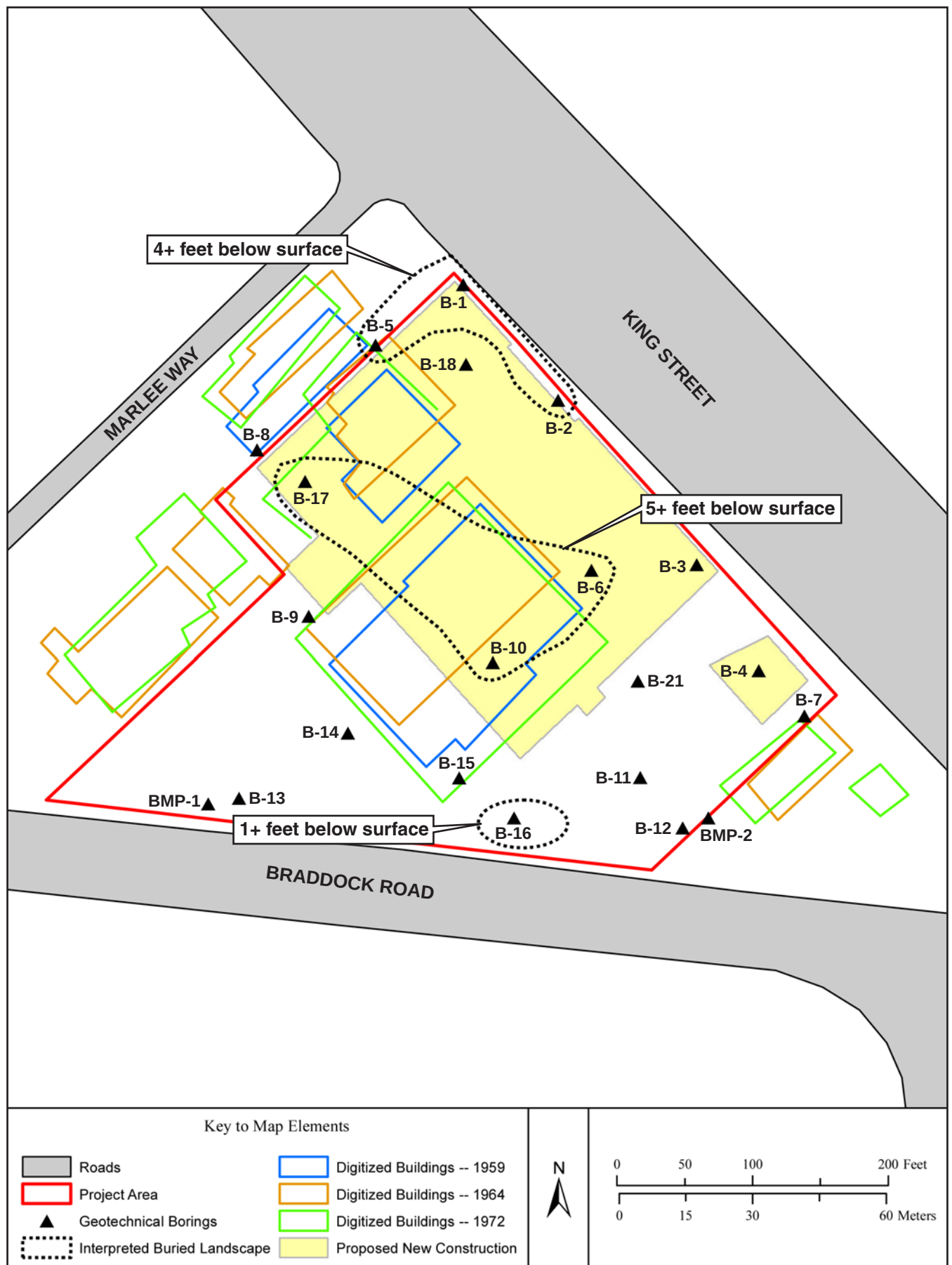


Figure 16. Geotechnical and archaeological potential.



Figure 17. Modern aerial photograph showing outlines of buildings shown in earlier aerial photographs (Microsoft Corporation 2011).



Figure 18. View of Safeway (3526 King Street) looking northwest across the parking lot from the eastern edge of the property.



Figure 19. View from the western edge of the property east along Braddock Road and the Safeway (3526 King Street) parking lot.



Figure 20. View along south elevation of Safeway (3526 King Street) looking southeast across the parking lot.



Figure 21. View from northeast corner of property to southwest, across the Safeway (3526 King Street) parking lot.