

Denise Dunbar

Publisher & Executive Editor ddunbar@alextimes.com

## Leslie Golden

Editor lgolden@alextimes.com

## **Margaret Stevens**

Sales Director mstevens@alextimes.com

#### **Brianne McConnell**

 $\label{eq:Reporter} Reporter \\ bmcconnell@alextimes.com$ 

#### Kaitlin Murphy

Reporter kmurphy@alextimes.com

### Amy Will

Reporter awill@alextimes.com

## Aaron Kopp

Intern akopp@alextimes.com

## **ADVERTISING**

Margaret Stevens mstevens@alextimes.com

Marty DeVine

mdevine@alextimes.com

Patrice V. Culligan pculligan@alextimes.com

## Tina Franco

Office Administrator tfranco@alextimes.com

## **GRAPHIC DESIGNER**

Jessica Kim

graphics@alextimes.com

#### **CONTRIBUTORS**

Kerry Boyd Anderson
Olivia Anderson
Kim Davis
Andrew Dunbar
Thompson Eskew
Mark Eaton
Kim Gilliam
Mae Hunt
Kim Jackson
Lexie Jordan
Louise Krafft
Jim McGrath
Gwen Peace
Dr. Vivek Sinha
Dr. David Weintritt

## **ALEXTIMES LLC**

**Denise Dunbar** Managing Partner

The Ariail family Suzanne Brock William Dunbar

## **HOW TO REACH US**

1199 N. Fairfax St. Suite 401 Alexandria, VA 22314 703-739-0001 (main) www.alextimes.com

# The Dry July 4

Modern-day Alexandrians associate the celebration of Independence Day with fireworks and grilling. Often included is the expectation that beer will be served along with the grilled items. In 1842, Temperance Societies advocated celebrating the birthday of the United States without alcohol as a part of the festivities. Far from being a fringe movement, Temperance Societies enjoyed multiple chapters both in Great Britain and the United States. One of the chapters was here in Alexandria.

June 15, 1842, the Alexandria Gazette published a column that argued:

"We, too, as our forefathers, have signed a Declaration of Independence,...from the demoralizing tyranny of King Alcohol." Like many abstinence advocates of that decade, the author claimed, "We speak not of Temperance as it used to be. We refer to Total Abstinence as being the only true grounds of Temperance."

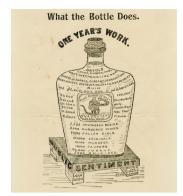
The Temperance Movement found natural allies, and a home, in Protestant churches. Much of the movement overlapped with the abolitionist movement. Given the movement's emphasis on how alcohol hurt women by "causing man to neglect the wife of his bosom for the filthy dram shop" according to the Gazette writer, the Temperance Movement offered a cause that allowed upper and middle-class women to engage in political

issues at a time when women were not allowed to vote.

The Temperance Movement eventually succeeded in its goal of outlawing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcohol in the United States with the ratification of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution on Jan. 16, 1919. Its success in Alexandria was more limited.

On June 13 1933, Alexandria businessmen petitioned the Alexandria City Council to allow the sale of beer within city limits. Council removed Alexandria's Prohibition Laws on June 29, 1933, although offenders could still be prosecuted under state law. Only six months after that petition, the passage of the 20th Amendment ended Prohibition.

Alexandria then reclaimed



PHOTO/VCU LIBRARIES A 1900 poster from the Virginia Anti-Saloon League.

its reputation as a "wet" town with renowned taverns and bars. The inroads made by the Temperance Movement in the 1840s seem to have little connection to the Alexandria of today.

Out of the Attic is provided by The Office of Historic Alexandria.