

# Alexandria Archaeology

VOLUNTEER NEWS

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SUMMER-FALL 2012

## FORT WARD ARCHAEOLOGY UPDATE

by Garrett Fesler



New York State Infantry brass uniform button recently excavated from Fort Ward Park

The Alexandria Archaeology field crew completed the Stage IIA archaeological investigation of Fort Ward Park in July. This phase included the excavation of shovel test pits across the park and some larger, targeted test units to map the presence, dates and kinds of cultural resources in the park. The work also included the next step in identifying burial areas and graves, as well as limited metal detection. The first part of Stage IIB work associated with an interim drainage plan was completed earlier. A latter Stage IIB archaeology will be conducted after the development of a draft plan for the final drainage solution, and the plan changed to protect identified graves and resources.

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Results of the Stage IIA investigation provide compelling evidence in Fort Ward Park for the presence and significance of unmarked graves, cemeteries, buried house foundations, and artifacts associated with members of "The Fort," an African American community enduring for nearly a century (post-Civil War to 1960s). Stage IIA work also produced evidence of Civil War materials in places beyond the known military features in the park. These Civil War artifacts were discovered through metal detection in limited areas, shovel test holes (particularly east of the fort) and larger test units. The parking lot north of the Museum offers the possibility that historic soil strata still are preserved and may contain evidence of the fort's barracks. The Stage IIA findings are being provided to the Fort Ward Stakeholder Advisory Group for development of a management plan for the park.



Toys recovered from Fort Ward Park include a pre-WWII-era lead soldier and glass and clay marbles.

**Fort Ward Update** continued on page 3

The Alexandria Archaeological Commission & Friends of Alexandria Archaeology  
cordially invite you to the 35th Annual  
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*"Thus Happy with My Bowl & Friend May I in Pleasure Every evening spend"*



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**from 6 to 8 p.m.**

Alexandria Archaeology Museum  
105 North Union Street, #327

RSVP by November 7

703.746.4399 or [archaeology@alexandriava.gov](mailto:archaeology@alexandriava.gov)

*Watercolor by Carolina C. Hottenstein of a creamware punchbowl, ca. 1760s-1810, excavated from Market Square*

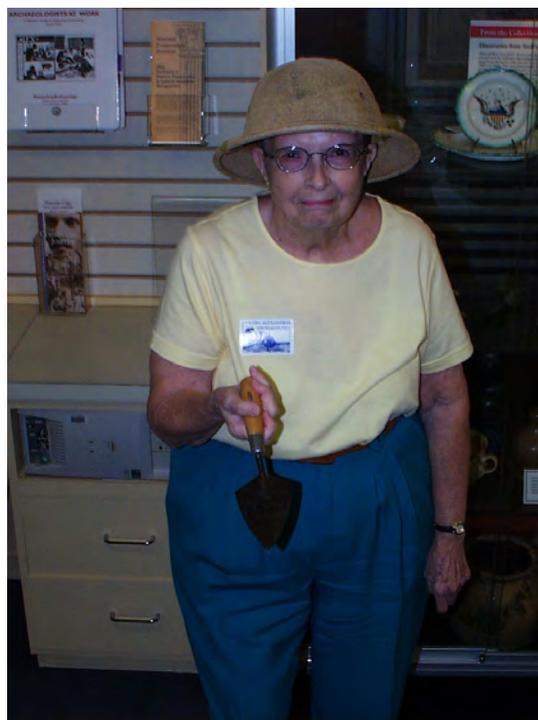
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# Friends of Alexandria Archaeology: FOAA in Focus...

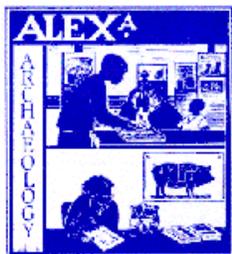
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## Alexandria Archaeology Volunteer News

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## Fort Ward Update *continued from page 1*

**CULTURAL RESOURCES** - The crew excavated a total of 1,203 shovel test holes throughout the park. Slightly more than half of the test holes (n=636/53%) contained artifacts. Based on preliminary shovel test findings, 25 discrete archaeological areas can be identified within the park boundaries in addition to the Civil War Fort Ward and related features. All of the 25 areas pertain to the community of African Americans that began residing at the Fort following the Civil War. The archaeologists followed up the shovel testing by excavating 61 hand-dug test units in an effort to collect additional information from each of the 25 areas. More than 10,000 artifacts are currently being washed, identified and entered into a data base at the Alexandria Archaeology Museum.

Archaeologists were able to identify building foundations at several of the 25 areas. As a group, perhaps one of the most notable features of many of the sites that comprised "The Fort" community is the permanence of some structures. Fort Families built solid homes, which were set deeply into the ground on masonry foundations. The foundations are a reminder that people at The Fort put down deep roots and intended to stay for generations. The numerous brick and concrete foundations encountered at The Fort are a testament to the enduring spirit of the families living at Fort Ward after the Civil War.

In conjunction with the shovel-testing survey, a metal-detection survey of selected places outside the boundaries of the fort itself identified several concentrations of Civil War artifacts (Minié balls, lead shot, clothing buttons, personal items, and military hardware). One small area approximately 100 ft. in diameter contained a concentration of seven unfired bullets known as Williams cleaner bullets. No cleaner bullets were found elsewhere in the park. The cleaner bullets were intended to be fired periodically so as to remove residue from inside the gun barrel. However, many soldiers found them to be inaccurate and cleaned out their cartridge boxes and discarded them. This type of cleaner bullet did not get issued to soldiers until the latter stages of the war, meaning that this concentration of them could have been deposited at this location only in 1864 or 1865. Other items in the same area as the Williams cleaner bullets include uniform buttons, an officer's sword hanger, carved lead bullets, and a brass harmonica reed plate.

There is also an interesting assemblage of Civil-War period artifacts recovered from shovel test holes east of the fort. Although it is not known who discarded the materials, a US belt plate, fragments of a historical flask, and other liquor bottles give some evidence that resources associated with soldiers and/or civilians may still survive outside the central Civil War area of the park.

Limited examination of the parking lot north of the museum documents the presence of historic soil strata which could contain archaeological resources associated with the Civil War barracks. Additional investigation is needed before recommendations can be made for the parking lot.

**GRAVES** - City archaeologists and crew also investigated 19 mechanically-dug trenches and hand-dug units in Stage IIA to identify graves. The placement of the trenches expanded from the findings of the Stage I and partial Stage IIB work in which 23 graves (only three of which were marked by gravestones) were identified in three burial areas. The purpose of Stage IIA work was to identify more graves by expanding investigations within and beyond the three Phase I burial areas (Jackson Cemetery, Old Grave Yard, Adams Cemetery), as well as by continuing to explore locations for which oral history, documents and maps provided some clues that graves may have existed (Grave Investigation Areas). Funding from a



Examples of Williams cleaner bullets found at Fort Ward Park

National Park Service/Save America's Treasures grant also enabled archaeological investigation around the perimeters of two burial areas so that they could be demarcated without damaging graves.

In Stage IIA, archaeologists identified 20 additional graves in the three burial areas and in a fourth newly discovered area. A total of 43 graves has been identified in Fort Ward Park after the Stage I, IIA and partial IIB investigations. Funding remains for completion of Stage IIB archaeological work associated with the drainage project to control erosion.

In the **Jackson Cemetery** 16 additional graves were found during Stage IIA. A total of 20 graves have now been identified in this private burial ground owned by the Jackson family. The area over which graves occur is larger than that shown on early park maps. Additional excavations within the perimeter of the cemetery could identify additional graves. The cemetery is located at an eastern corner of the Jackson property and overlies the historic *glacis*, or slope of the fort. This multiple-layer historic resource (cemetery and fort) offers a unique opportunity for discussion regarding proper preservation, demarcation, and interpretation treatments.

The Stage IIA archaeology of the **Old Grave Yard** was conducted with both mechanical trenches and hand-dug units. One additional grave was uncovered, resulting in a total of 17 graves. Tree-root preservation prevents much additional excavation in this burial area. A perimeter has been excavated around the Old Grave Yard in order to permit demarcation without damage to any graves. Appropriate demarcation and interpretive treatment of the Old Grave Yard in association with the Oakland Baptist Cemetery (situated to the north) and further archaeology

can be discussed in developing a management plan.

The Clara Adams headstone led the Stage I excavation to identify her grave and one grave to the north, presumably husband, Robert Adams. Stage IIA opened more area in the **Adams Cemetery**, resulting in the discovery of two additional graves in line with the first two. The four graves straddle the corner of three property boundaries (Adams lot, School/Chapel/Young lot and Clark lot): The most southern grave is on the Adams/School/Chapel/Young lot line; the Clara Adams grave is on the nexus of all three lots; and the two northern graves are in the Clark property. If identification of all the graves and demarcation of the full extent of this burial area are goals, then more archaeological excavation is needed.

#### Identified Graves after Stage IIA Investigation

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Graves</i>
Jackson Cemetery	20
Old Graveyard	17
Adams Cemetery	4
Clark Cemetery	2
<b>Total Identified Graves</b>	<b>43</b>



Mechanical trenching at the Jackson Cemetery.

One new burial area was identified in the Stage IIA investigation. Preliminarily referring to it as the **Clark Cemetery**, archaeologists discovered two graves in the possible location where Amanda Clark requested burial in her will (southeast corner of lot adjoining Adams property). This area was examined in Phase I without definite results, but was re-examined in Stage IIA. Additional archaeological excavation is needed, if preservation and interpretation goals include identifying more graves and delineating the perimeter of this burial area.

Elsewhere in the park archaeologists conducted monitored trenching and excavated units by hand in several additional locations potentially containing graves. These areas include:

1. The McKnight/Good Samaritan lot fronting on Braddock Road—given the conveyance to an organization, could this have been a burial place?
2. The Amanda Clark (Research Lot 8) south of the Oakland Baptist Church Cemetery—were graves present as noted by oral history and the 1945 USGS map?
3. The areas north and west of the Oakland Baptist Cemetery on both sides of the tributary ravine (Research Lots 7, 8A, 9A)—Were graves placed in the western portion of the lot originally conveyed to the Oakland Baptist Church before transference to the City of Alexandria?—Were graves present to the north of the cemetery as noted by descendants' memories?
4. The Craven (Research Lot 25A and B) immediately north of the fort—Did a letter refer to burials here and are graves present?

No evidence of graves was found in any of these four areas, but the possibility remains that graves could be present in untested places, which will continue to be marked on resource maps as Grave Investigation Areas.

The Stage IIA project is now entering into the analysis phase. A cadre of dedicated volunteers is cleaning, bagging, and sorting the artifacts collected from the shovel test holes and test units. Artifact information and location are placed into a database for analysis.

Information from the analysis will continue to be provided for developing a management plan for Fort Ward that will guide efforts, in part, for further preservation, investigations, research, interpretation and memorialization.

Although the summer weather was beyond uncomfortably hot, the field crew worked diligently and did a highly professional job of digging more than 1,200 shovel-test holes in record time, as well as opening up more than 60 test units. Ben Russell supervised the day-to-day fieldwork and was assisted by Alicia Boyle, Rob Hancock, Alexandra Vancko, and Rosemary McCarthy. In these five people we were fortunate to have assembled one of the finest archaeological teams Garrett has had the honor to work with in his 25-year career. In addition to the field crew, Mike O'Donnell conducted the metal-detecting survey and shared his voluminous knowledge of Civil War artifacts with us. Alexandria Archaeology summer interns Ally Collander (Christopher Newport University) and Chiara Tornabene (the University of Mary Washington) also lent a hand in the field, learning firsthand the trials and pleasures of archaeology. Students enrolled in the Archaeology Summer Camp excavated at the Ashby House and increased the sample of artifacts recovered from this important home. Russell Taylor of RPCA provided his expertise in mechanically stripping 19 trenches. Department of Transportation and Environmental Services staff assisted in the effort: the survey team recorded all field findings and Allen Martin produced GIS maps.

## IN THE LAB BY PAUL NASCA

It may have been hot digging at Fort Ward Park during the summer months, but it's been cool (that's cool with a "K") in the Alexandria Archaeology laboratory. The energetic, all-volunteer lab crew has been making quick work of the thousands of artifacts excavated during the Fort Ward project. At present, the lab team has finished processing all of the artifacts recovered from the 636 positive shovel tests, about 75% of the objects found during the metal detector survey, and almost half of the artifacts excavated from the 61 test units. That's a lot of cultural material!

All of the washing, sorting, and identification is done in the Alexandria Archaeology Museum under the watchful and inquisitive eye of the visiting public. Visitors, young and old, have been fascinated by the Fort Ward finds and are excited to see the archaeology volunteers in action. The laboratory work is a vital part of the bigger process of archaeological research, from fieldwork to the lab, to cataloging, to report writing, and ultimately to display. It's a process that is science.

Well you may ask, what is it the public and the lab team are seeing while washing, sorting, and identifying all of these artifacts? The answer is a wide variety of material that spans literally thousands of years of human history at Fort Ward Park. The earliest evidence is from Native Americans, who left behind stone tools crafted from the milky-colored local quartz stone. Although there are only a few examples of these types of artifacts, their presence tells us that Native Americans were utilizing the seasonal plant and animal resources once available on the ancient park lands.

The lack of artifacts dating to the 18th century indicates there is a long absence of human occupation on the site. However, there is a notable quantity of artifacts related to the Civil War, due to the presence of Fort Ward. The Union Soldiers left behind bullets, uniform buttons, a US cartridge-box plate, and other artifacts relating to daily life in the military. Working together with city archaeologists Garrett Fesler and Fran Bromberg, the lab has helped identify new areas of Civil War-period activity that were previously unknown at the park.

By far, the greatest quantities of artifacts processed in the lab are from the "The Fort" community of African Americans. Evidence of this community is rich and varied. Objects such as cosmetic containers and a shaving razor speak to a sense of beauty and personal care that is both

feminine and masculine. Food-preparation artifacts include fragments of ceramic mixing bowls and glass milk bottles, many of which have embossed lettering with local dairy names. Fragments of ceramics speak not only to daily life, but also to special occasions and times for sharing with relatives and neighbors. This is evident in such artifacts as a Japanese-manufactured teapot recovered from the Ashby household. Artifacts of childhood play have been found; marbles are the most frequent, but fragments of other toys like lead soldiers are present. Architectural material, such as nails, are the most common items recovered, but some objects are unique enough, like the color or pattern of ceramic bathroom tiles, to jar a memory.



*Above:* Volunteers Rebecca Siegal, Shanna Roth and Cindy Slaton work on Fort Ward artifacts from the Ashby House. *Right:* Fragments of an ornate Japanese porcelain teapot recovered from the Ashby House and dated to the period 1921-1942



Pervasive in the Fort Ward artifact assemblage is evidence of the past fifty years of park activity. The lab crew always gets a chuckle at the multitude of plastic doodads, bottle caps, dropped keys, and lost pocket change they wash and sort. It's all part of the park's history as revealed through archaeology.

The hard work in processing the Fort Ward artifacts is made possible only by the diligence and dedication of the Alexandria Archaeology laboratory volunteers. A special thanks to all who have helped so far: Sayonara Aguilera, Marianne Ballantyne, Amanda Bond, Shirley Brott, Katie Burca, Nathan Clark, Pam Davis, Shannon Dina, Noora Fraidoon, Susan Gagner, Jordan Gass, Thomas Geheren, Cara Giordano, Anne Hardy, Philippa Har-rap, DeAnn Hughes, Tommy Kester, Anna Lynch, Butch Mahaney, Nikki Mason, Jessi McCarthy, Elizabeth Nar-rigan, Andrew Neff, Annette Neubert, Mary Jane Nugent, Tory Paronish, Becca Peixotto,

Ashlee Prevette, Shanna Roth, Rebecca Siegal, Julia Simon, Cindy Slaton, and Sheila Wexler.

Special thanks also to interns Alli Colander, Sam Des-Rochers, Kory Potzler, Jeremy Skriniski, Chiara Tornabene, and Emily Wolfeich, as well as to my fellow staff members Terilee Edwards-Hewitt and Rose McCarthy.

If you would like to join the team of laboratory volunteers or would like to receive email notifications of happenings in the lab, please contact Paul Nasca at [paul.nasca@alexandriava.gov](mailto:paul.nasca@alexandriava.gov). Everyone is encouraged to stop in at the Alexandria Archaeology Museum to see the ongoing processing of the Fort Ward Artifacts. Laboratory volunteer days are Friday and most Saturdays.

# ORAL HISTORY UPDATE:

## SCHOOL MEMORIES AND SEGREGATION IN ALEXANDRIA AS TOLD THROUGH ORAL HISTORIES

Compiled by Jen Hembree, Oral History Coordinator

*Joyce P. Anderson Abney is a fifth-generation descendant of Armistead Webster, who was buried at Freedmen's Cemetery. In a 2008 interview she shared recollections of living in segregated Alexandria, and in particular discussed school memories.*

### Joyce Abney

#### THE 50s AND 60s

**Joyce Abney:** The schools were segregated and the books were passed down to us from the white schools. Many of them were torn and I remember that the teachers would ask us to tape pages back into the books. The books went home and the parents had to sign for them and say the condition of the books. You had to pay for your books; you had to pay for your supplies. You bought your lunch or you brought it to school; that is the way it was.

When I grew up in Alexandria it was segregated, but I think it disturbed me because I was one of those curious children. I often asked my father's mother why we couldn't do certain things --like go to the closest school. There were two schools that were two blocks from where we lived, but we had to walk several blocks to Lyles-Crouch. We had to cross Washington Street, which was a dangerous street. At that time, they did not have crossing guards, didn't have stop lights; we had to cross that street.

#### MURPHY'S DEPARTMENT STORE

I remember going with my grandmother to Murphy's (department store) and we could not eat at the counter -- the sit-down counter. You could stand at a counter on another side of the store, but not at the sit-down counter. I often questioned why we could not go to the other side of the store to sit down. I was told to lower my voice and to not ask so many questions. Why did we have to do that? When we went to the library, which was on the north side, to research or get books, we couldn't go to the white library, which was closer. I looked at it as an inconvenience.

#### No SWIMMING

We couldn't go to the swimming pools. In fact, we didn't have a swimming pool until I was a teenager. Some children drowned in the Potomac and that was when they decided to build a pool for blacks. It was named in honor of two of the boys who had drowned. However, we still had a walk a long way to the swimming pool. By the time you got there, you really needed a swim.



Photo: Logan Wiley

#### TWO BLACK ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

We had two black elementary schools: Lyles-Crouch and Charles Houston. Parker-Gray High School was located on the north side. At first, Parker-Gray High School was the building used as Charles Houston. According to my mother, they renamed Parker-Gray as Charles Houston. In the beginning, we didn't have a stadium at Parker-Gray, so we used George Washington High School's stadium, which was an all-white school. We had to cross Jefferson Davis Highway to get to George Washington High School and it

was very inconvenient for us.

Our teachers were excellent and I received a very good education, considering. Many of the teachers were from the community. They had gone away to college and came back to contribute to the community. So we knew them. They went to the churches; went to the grocery stores; and anywhere you went, you saw your teachers. You hear that it takes a village to raise a child, and that was the way it was. You couldn't get into too much trouble because someone was always watching. I never played hooky because where was I going to go? The neighbors saw you, and if you were misbehaving, they corrected you. No one dared to say anything back. The news would reach home even before we got a telephone.

#### BASKETBALL AT THE "USO," SAFETY PATROL, STUDENT COUNCIL, AND SCOUTS

I loved to play basketball; I didn't play on a school team. I played on a team we called the USO; it was a recreation center. I played basketball, loved playing baseball--we called it "lot ball" because we did not have a field. We lived on the other side of the tracks.

At school, we had the school safety patrol and the student council. Safety patrol and student council members were highly respected by their peers. You were responsible to see that students lined up on the playgrounds and they walked in the hallways. We made sure that students went to the water fountain and went back to the classroom. I remember that you had to attend roll call for the safety patrol. We gathered at seven in the morning; circled around the flagpole; and as the flag went up the pole, you pledged to the flag. Then, they called the roll. If you missed roll call, at the end of the week you could not receive a

pass to go to the movies for free. There were only two black movie theaters and they were called the Capitol and the Carver. At the Carver, they put on shows, just like watching a movie. At the swimming pool, they did water shows just like in the Esther Williams movies. We enjoyed the swimming pool and the movie theater because they had nice programs going on. Even the Elks, they had programs on the stage.

Now I was a Brownie, not a Girl Scout, and I remember that they once had a kick-off campaign for the Girl Scout cookies. I remember being selected to take a picture with the mayor of Alexandria. My picture was in the *Alexandria Gazette*.

## June and Jimmy Barry

*Married couple June and Jimmy Barry were born in Alexandria in the 1930s and graduated from George Washington High School in 1949 and February 1950, respectively. In a 2010 interview they reflected on their high school experiences during the late 1940s.*

### THE LATE 40S

**June Barry:** The way they used to do, they had two graduations every year-- one in January and one in June. So there were some children started school in September and some in January; the graduations were staggered sometimes... You had to be six before a certain date to be able to start in September, and if you weren't, then you didn't start until January.

**Jimmy Barry:** [Jimmy grew up right across the street from GW.] I didn't have to get up until about fifteen minutes before school started. I could watch everyone going to school before I got up.

**June:** I lived on Del Ray Avenue, up to Russell Road so it was a long walk. But we always walked, walked to and from. Del Ray Avenue was a very friendly street, a lot of kids our age. And everybody on the street was West Del Ray, I guess up towards Russell Road there, and everybody just walked to school... There were no school buses...

It was a very strict school. They were very disciplined. The principals were very well respected -- Mrs. Talbot and Mr. Garner -- and I actually worked in the office [doing] a lot of volunteering office work, and taking messages. But it was very strict. You were not allowed in the halls unless you had a slip from your teacher. They had what they called a "demerit system." If you did anything you were not supposed to you had to get so many demerits and spend time in the demerit hall after...

One thing, you weren't allowed to leave the school area for lunch. Didn't you have to get permission to go home for lunch?

**Jimmy:** Yes, they had a letter on file. I never did eat at school. They had a cafeteria.

### THE DRUGSTORE AFTER SCHOOL

**June:** They did, but most everybody I knew took lunch. Or didn't eat lunch, had a Coke or something. [laughs] Then, everybody walked home together. On Mount Vernon Avenue where the school is, there were, let's say, one, two, three drugstores and that's what everybody did after school. Well, actually four with the Sugar Bowl open. There was Del Ray drugstore, there was Bowman's drugstore and Hayward Hamilton drugstore, and then there was a place called Sugar Bowl right

across from G.W., later. That didn't open until 1945 or 1946. Everybody would just stop on their way home from school and get a soda. That's when I met Jimmy. He worked in one of the drugstores after school... They were certainly very innocent places. Just go and meet your friends, have the juke box.

**Jimmy:** [Where he worked] There was a little white store with a round front right diagonally across the street [from Dairy Godmother], Bowman's drugstore.

**Interviewer:** Which of the four [drugstores] was your favorite?

**June:** Bowman's because the Del Ray drugstore had kind of a reputation, and my mother said you cannot go to the Del Ray drugstore... maybe the wilder kids hung out there. So I was never allowed to go to the Del Ray drugstore.

The Hayward Hamilton drugstore is right down Mount Vernon. There is a bank there now. It's on Oxford and Mount Vernon, right across from that Dairy Godmother. It's a bank there now. They had a juke box so the kids liked to go there and play the juke box. They had a fountain in there also.

[But] we usually went to Bowman's... There was a phone booth in there and when I was fifteen I moved from Del Ray Avenue over to the other end of Del Ray Avenue. Back then, it was right after the war, you had to wait a long time to get a telephone to get installed in your house. So I used to stop in there to use the telephone to call my friends at the telephone booth inside the drugstore.

### SCHOOL FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

In school we had fraternities and sororities and that was a big thing to be in a sorority. You were just in the clique with certain girls. They would send a representative to you. You would be invited to a meeting. It was hard; they would invite maybe five or six girls and maybe only accept three. You had six weeks when you had to be at their beck and call and do everything that they said. There were never any fees. We met at each other's homes about once a month. There would be like a tea. Oh, it was very important. The fraternities and sororities used to have parties and we used to go to a place in Alexandria called Dendall [?] Pontiac. It was a car dealer, and they had like a large auditorium and they would let the sororities and fraternities have their parties there. That was fun. The parties were good. A lot of dancing.

**Jimmy:** Eats and what not. Drinks. No alcohol, but Cokes and ... Well, you could go into D.C. at eighteen and buy beer.

**June:** We would go to the Hot Shoppe and get a milkshake. And then afterwards, everybody would drive down to "The Boulevard" into the little cutoffs. We used to have what they would call "weenie roasts" down there. Go down and build fires and cook hot dogs and all meet down there on the weekends. Went to the Hot Shoppe and then you went to The Boulevard.

**Jimmy:** I didn't partake in any of the school activities really. [I was] delivering papers or playing football or basketball. We had a field right next to the house where the Sugar Bowl is now. That's where we played all our football and we had a [indistinct] running through, so we had a basketball hoop and all. The building was lit at night so we could play out there nights. That's where we stayed. Then I delivered papers. I had the largest [route] the *Gazette* had then... I was always working.

FOAA Scholarships Were Benefit for Campers

# Summer Camp 2012: A Super Success Story

## Thanks to Staff, Volunteers, & Interns

Thanks to staff (**Garrett, Fran, Paul, and Terilee**) and the following who helped make 2012 Summer Camp such a success:

**Wally Owen** and **Susan Cumbey** for in-depth site and Museum tours;

**Krystyn Moon** for the history of "The Fort" and her detailed timeline of related events on a local, state, and national level;

**Susanne Schaubel** who served as a "Unit Buddy" for three of the older Session I campers;

**Emily Wolfteich, Chiara Tornabene, and Ally Colander**, summer interns who encouraged and monitored the campers on many levels;

**Pat Knock** for help with Session II and her primary source activity and discussion about the Ashby family and the importance of their story;

**Catherine Cartwright** for sharing her Ashby family-tree research and primary-source materials;

*Pictured clockwise from top left: Suzanne Schaubel, Matt Borden, and Anatoly Policastro. Celeste Fuentes and Morgan Sasauskas with their excavated unit. Matt, Anatoly and Julia in the lab. Reid Cathey and Jack Davis with their excavated unit. Garrett Fesler and Parker Gray review and discuss the artifacts excavated that day. Jack Davis covered in mud with his mom during the last day of Session I.*



**TJ Kennedy**, the City's T&ES Land Survey Analyst, for recording the campers' unit elevations and explaining the process; Volunteer **Thomas Geheren** who helped wash artifacts while cajoling the Session I campers through the laboratory process; The **FOAA Board** for two full scholarships; **Barbara Ashby Gordon** for sharing her oral history and family photos; **The Alexandria Archaeology Summer Campers** for two weeks of work and discoveries and for conducting two site tours for St. Stephen's/

St. Agnes summer campers (5th to 7th graders) and a laboratory tour for the Lyceum's summer camp (5-to-7-year olds).

Each Friday afternoon

the campers explained their excavated units and some of the associated artifacts to their families, followed by cake (Session I) and cupcakes (Session II). (Photos of each day of each session are posted on the Alexandria Archaeology Facebook page.)

### From the Campers

*"The camp was fantastic! My mom is jealous that I have all of these hours in public service archaeology and she wants*

*to know if driving me here or there accounted for anything, hah..."*  
Anatoly Policastro, Session I



Pictured clockwise from upper left: Paul Nasca, summer campers, and young campers from the Lyceum tour the lab and examine recently excavated artifacts from the Fort Ward Park; Parker and Jack sifting at Fort Ward Park; Allan and T.J Kennedy check the coordinates of one of the units; Xavier, Nate, and Aysha introduce the Lyceum kids to the art of washing; Session I gathers at Fort Ward park, Chiara, Jack, Celeste, Anatoly, Ruth, Matt, Garrett, Reid, Julia, Suzanne, Morgan, and Emily; Pat Knock discusses the importance of oral histories and what they reveal about the African American community at "The Fort"; Nate and Xavier examine the Ashby family tree.



**2012 Alexandria Archaeology Summer Campers**

**Session I:** Matt Borden, Reid Cathey, Jack Davis, Celeste Fuentes, Anatoly Policastro, Julia Ramsey, and Morgan Sadauskas

**Session II:** Jack Davis, Parker Gray, Xavier Kluizenaar, Nate Marcum, Aysha Nunes, and Allan Phillips

*"I can't thank you enough for holding your summer camp. We don't have many opportunities like this in Ohio. It was a great pleasure to go to Alexandria and attend. I had a great amount of fun and I got to know quite a few good people and there was never a dull moment at that camp! I learned so much about the field of archaeology and hope to do a little bit around my grandmother's and my house. Again, I can't thank you enough. Please keep us informed on the status of the site.*

*Sincerely, Nate Marcum, Session II"*

# Alexandria Archaeology Summer Camp Journal

by Matt Borden

Matt participated in Session I of the Alexandria Archaeology Summer Camp and spent a week of extreme weather, from July 16-20, excavating the Ashby House site at Fort Ward Park. Below are excerpts from his field notes.

**Site name:** Ashby House

**Site #:** 44 AX 90 Fort Ward Park

**Date:** July 20th, 2012

**Excavator(s):** Matt Borden, Julia, and Anatoly

**Supervisor:** Suzanne

**Square:** Unit 101

**Square Datum:** SW Corner

**Level Description:** Level 4 was abruptly dark, and we think this is sterile soil.

**Artifacts:** We had a sudden flood of artifacts! There were a couple of bottles, some nails, china, and more. It finally became interesting.

**Interpretation:** This is definitely the foundation of the porch, and I believe this was trash buried under it.

**Daily Description:** We dug mostly in the morning, and were far too tired to do much after that. Our finds were spectacular beyond anything we had found before. We found a bottle partly wedged under the wall, which said

MADE IN  
CARBONA  
U.S.A



I noticed that there was something very faint near the A in "Carbona." It appeared to be a circle, perhaps a O, but not in the same line as the rest of "Carbona." We dug down further and found another bottle labeled

KRUSCHEN SALTS



which still had its cap on and what appeared to be liquid inside.



Matt and his sketches illustrating details of glass fragments he unearthed, similar to bottles shown below. (The bottles with labels pictured were not excavated from the site, but serve only as examples of the types of bottles found.)

It rained, let up, and then rained harder. This repeated a couple of times. By afternoon, everything was wet and muddy—and I was tired and wanted to sit on something that wasn't!



The Ashby homestead, September 1955 with Sandy and Donald Rankin sitting on the front steps. Photo courtesy of Barbara Ashby Gordon and Donald Rankin.

The debris pile under the sifters was the muddiest and worst. I always disliked going to the sifters (I liked the digging better), but it became horrible. Since we had excavated so much dirt, you had to stand on the mud to operate the sifters—which you couldn't because they are designed to function with dirt, not mud. The mud would not go through despite our efforts. Meanwhile, I now had a large pad of mud stuck to my shoes, adding a considerable load to my feet. I first tried wiping them on the fence, and then used my trowel.

By the last few hours, I was totally exhausted and sat down. It was suggested that I could write something in my journal (as I am doing now) but I simply felt too tired.

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## Lee-Fendall House to Host Historic Homeowners Workshop

The Lee-Fendall House Museum and Garden is hosting a Historic Homeowners Workshop on October 27. The workshop will introduce residents of the DC metro region to local experts in areas related to the selection, care, and restoration of historic architecture. The session will be held at the Lloyd House, located at 220 N. Washington Street, from 8:30-12:00.

*[The Lloyd House now houses the administrative offices of the Office of Historic Alexandria (OHA). OHA is responsible for the stewardship and promotion of the historic City through the preservation of the City's historic and archaeological sites, artifacts and records, and for the use of these resources in accordance with professional standards of scholarship and museum procedures.]*

The workshop will feature a **survey of residential architectural styles** found in Old Town Alexandria, and implications for their **repair and management**, presented by City of Alexandria Architect Al Cox.

Becky Super, Director of Prince William County's Rippon Lodge Historic Site, will discuss **landscaping choices** for the historic house. In addition to outlining the benefits of having a Cultural Landscape Report, Ms. Super will discuss plant species available to a historic date range, making practical v. purist decisions, and monitoring invasive species.

Attendees will enjoy light refreshments, discussion, and a chance to learn from some of Northern Virginia's most experienced service providers.

Tickets are \$45 and can be purchased by calling the Museum at 703-548-1789. Contact: Erin Adams.

*The Lee-Fendall House was built when, in 1784, General Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Revolutionary War hero and father of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, sold the lot at the corner of Oronoco Street to his cousin Philip Richard Fendall for £300. The following spring, Fendall began construction of the wood frame house that would, over the course of the next 118 years, serve as home to thirty-seven members of the Lee family.*



*Lee-Fendall House*  
MUSEUM AND GARDEN

*The history of the house did not come to an end with the departure of the last member of the Lee family in 1903. Robert Downham, a prominent Alexandria haberdasher and liquor purveyor, resided with his family in this house for the next thirty-one years.*

*In 1937, Downham conveyed the house to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and one of the most powerful and controversial labor leaders in American history. Lewis lived in this house until his death in 1969. Today, Lee-Fendall opens its doors to visitors from around the world as a historic house museum.*

*The Lee-Fendall House Museum and Garden is located at 614 Oronoco Street in the heart of north Old Town and is open from Wednesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and Sunday 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. To learn more about the museum and its contributions to Alexandria heritage, please visit [www.leevendallhouse.org](http://www.leevendallhouse.org).*

## Fort Ward & Seminary African American Descendants Society Introduce Interpretive Signs



Attendees at the June 2, 2012, event "We're Still Here!" hosted by the Fort Ward & Seminary African American Descendants Society, Inc., view a prototype of one of the six interpretive history signs developed by OHA staff with a grant from National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Ford Foundation.

Descendants and members of the Fort Ward History Group contributed to the sign development by selecting themes, conducting research, and providing memories and direction. The City of Alexandria/OHA and Fort Ward Museum & Historic Site were among the sponsors of the event.

More than 5000 brochures corresponding to the six interpretive signs were distributed



during the event. Historic images and oral history in the brochure and the signs evoke 'The Fort' and the larger Seminary community. After nearly 100 years, the African American residency ended when Fort Ward Park was established. Descendants of the community continue to live nearby.

## American Indians in Alexandria

by Rosemary McCarthy

This quartzite Clovis point is the oldest artifact found in Alexandria at up to 13,000 years old. It most likely was broken during manufacture as its maker attempted to form the tip. Clovis points, named for a New Mexico site, are identified by their concave base, bifacial blade, and fluted channel, which allowed the points to be attached to a wood-handled spear. During the Paleoindian Period, Indian hunter-gatherers moved frequently. This point is the first indication of their presence in Alexandria.



Clovis Spear Point, quartzite  
Paleoindian Period (11,000-7,500 B.C.)  
Excavated from Freedmen's Cemetery  
Illustration by Andrew H. Flora



Thousands of stone artifacts from Alexandria's pre-Colonial Indian occupants have been excavated at Freedmen's Cemetery, where this point was discovered. During the Civil War, graves at the cemetery were dug through the prehistoric tool-making site.

This Kirk point is the second-oldest artifact found in Alexandria. It is easily identified by its serrated edges. It dates to as early as 9,000 years ago, when the transient hunter-gatherer lifestyle continued while a warming climate changed floral and faunal species. As glaciers retreated and sea levels rose, widespread deciduous forests and smaller, more diverse game proliferated. This point was discovered on the banks of Great Hunting Creek.



Kirk Spear Point, quartzite  
Early Archaic Period (8,000-6,500 B.C.)  
Excavated from Jones Point

This small, triangular point emerged among the vestiges of Alexandria's first house—an oval-shaped structure defined by about 25 posts and several refuse pit features. Woodland Indians built the house by draping mats over bent saplings to form a 12-foot oval—small compared to others of the same period, when life became more sedentary. This size probably indicates a small group lived here to exploit the plant and animal resources of Great Hunting Creek.



Triangular Point,  
quartz. Late  
Woodland Period  
(900-1,600 A.D.).  
Excavated from  
Jones Point

## Value of Crimean Oven Series Noted by Environmental Engineer

The following email was received in early August from Robert Bean in response to Anatoly Policastro's research on Crimean ovens, *Volunteer News* Vol. XXVIII No. 1 & 2

*Thank you very much, Ruth, and thank you, Anatoly!*

*It was a pleasure reading your research paper on tent heating systems used during the Civil War...both from a deep interest in the subject matter, but also you should know most authors writing about such topics are usually university students in engineering or architectural programs and often times may be working on advanced degrees -- am duly impressed with you for taking on this assignment and for doing such a wonderful job.*

*I know my co-authors from Denmark (Prof. Olesen) and Korea (Prof. Kim) and the publisher of the ASHRAE Journal (Fred Turner) would love to read your paper. ASHRAE, by the way, is a worldwide volunteer organization with 50,000+ members and among countless projects related to buildings have volunteers that work on the history of heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC); and this new work you have done fills in at least part of the HVAC history in America...and of course there is that burning question - is there an anthropological link between the ancient Korean and Chinese systems and those discovered in Alaska and those used in the Civil War?*

*With permission (as per reference to Pam Cressey), I would like to forward your paper to my colleagues and make it available for others to learn from your project.*

*I don't know what may come of it, but at the very least you'll have contributed in a significant way to the global history of HVAC and somewhere over time your name will surely show up in future studies by others...and don't be surprised if people from all over the world try to track you down to discuss what you learned - it happens (grin).*

*In any event, we would be very grateful if granted permission to pass along the information -- please advise if you would, your terms and conditions of use.*

*When time permits it would be great to chat with you further about your "literary dig" - it sounded fascinating.*

*Best of luck with your future studies.*

*Sincerely,*

*Robert Bean, R.E.T., P.L.(Eng.)*

*Registered Engineering Technologist - Building construction (ASET, # 8167)  
Professional Licensee (Engineering) - HVAC (APEGGA, # 105894) Building Sciences / Industry  
Development ASHRAE Committees: T.C.6.1 (CM), T.C.6.5 (VM), T.C. 7.04 (CM),  
SSPC 55 (VM) ASHRAE SSPC 55 - User Manual Task Leader. Journal of Indoor  
Environmental Quality. [www.healthyheating.com](http://www.healthyheating.com).*

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## Museum Website Bibliography

*The following are just some of the 115 site reports now accessible electronically as PDFs on our website bibliography. They derive from sites that have been studied and excavated recently.*

### Hill, Phil

2009 A Suspended Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Location of a Proposed Telecommunications Facility (WAC357A) Located at the Virginia Theological Seminary, 3737 Seminary Road, Alexandria, Virginia. Archaeological Testing and Consulting, Inc., Silver Spring, MD.

### Holland, Kerri, Lynn D. Jones, and Charles Cheek

2012 Archaeological Investigations, 621 North Payne Street, Alexandria, Virginia. John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

### Johnson, Edward and Tammy Bryant

2012 Letter Report: Archaeological Investigations within Landbay L, Potomac Yard Property, City of Alexandria, VA; Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, VA.

### Jones, Lynn D. et al.

2012 Documentary Study, 621 North Payne Street, Alexandria, Virginia. John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

### Leach, Peter A. and Sarah Traum

2012 Documentary Study for Safeway Redevelopment, 3526 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia. John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

### Levinthal, Aaron

2009 Architectural Survey of Proposed WAC357A Located at Aspinwall Hall within the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary (100-0123), 3737 Seminary Road, Alexandria, VA; Advantage Environmental Consultants, LLC, Jessup, MD.

### Mullen, John P.

a.) 2011 Documentary Study, Old Town North Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia. Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, Virginia.

b.) 2012 James Bland Development Property (Block 1), City of Alexandria, Virginia, Addendum to the November 2010 Archaeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archaeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan. Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, Virginia.

c.) 2012 James Bland Development Property (Block 2), City of Alexandria, Virginia, Addendum to the November 2009 (Revised February 2010) Archaeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archaeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan. Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, Virginia.

### Mullen, John P., Edward Johnson, and Annie McQuillan

2009 A Documentary Study and Archaeological Investigations of the Lynbrook at Mark Center Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia. Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, Virginia.

### Mullen, John P., and Edward Johnson

2010 Archaeological Investigations of the 813 and 815 West Glebe Road Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia. Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, Virginia.

### Mullen, John P., and Jeremy Smith

2012 Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44AX0215, The Belle Pre Bottle Company, 800 Block of N. Henry Street, City of Alexandria, Virginia. Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, Virginia.

### Papson, Ryun

2009 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Virginia Theological Seminary Study Area Located at 3737 Seminary Road in Alexandria, Virginia (WAC357A). Archaeological Testing and Consulting, Inc., Silver Spring, MD.

### Rose, Craig

2011 Geoarchaeological Investigations of a Portion of Landbay G, Potomac Yard Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia. Thunderbird Archaeology, Gainesville, VA.

### Sanders, Suzanne L., Martha R. Williams, and Lori Ricard

2012 Archaeological Investigations of the Colross Site (44AX0197), Alexandria, Virginia. R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., Frederick, Maryland.

## Summer Interns



**Emily Wolfeich** (center, flanked by Morgan Sadauskas and Chiara Tornabene), is a junior studying French and history at the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. An Alexandria na-

tive, she is a former docent at Gadsby's Tavern, and worked as the Education Intern for the Alexandria Archaeology Museum for the summer, assisting with research projects and with the annual archaeology camp in July.

Emily is a long-time history buff, participating for six years in the National History Day competition, which requires eight months of in-depth research culminating in a final project in one of five categories. Emily went to Nationals for four years as a competitor in the Performance category, and for three years was one of the top twelve in the nation. Her research spanned many different interests, including the Holocaust, Wilfred Owen, Frederick Douglass's German mistress, and a 17th-century Mexican feminist nun. She is new to archaeology, but excited to learn about the tangible past along with the written one.

When not buried in ancient letters, Emily enjoys theater, poetry, and sailing on the Potomac. After college she hopes to join the Peace Corps in a Francophone country.

**Jeremy Skriniski**, pictured at right with his high-school diploma and accompanied by Paul Nasca, joined us in May as a senior experience intern from T.C. Williams High School. During his stay at the Museum, he studied the process and the economic



impact that sugar refinery had on Alexandria during the early 1800s and assisted in the Museum with anything that needed to be done (e.g., assisting with Adventure Lessons, cleaning tables/exhibits, setting up hands-on exhibits, etc.).

He said he learned a lot in his four weeks at the Museum, and will be going to Johnson & Wales University in the fall to study Culinary Arts. He recently came in second place in Food & Beverage Service in the district Skills USA competition. He chose to work here because he has always had an interest in history and old artifacts, especially from the war era(s). He may minor in history at JWU.

With his delightful personality and flamboyant flair, we expect him to have his own TV cooking show soon after graduating from JWU!

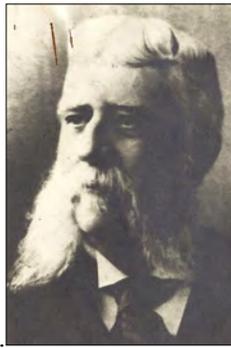
# A Curious Find: A Confederate Artifact in a Union Camp

by Emily Wolfteich, 2012 Summer Intern

Archaeology is arguably one of the most tantalizing historical fields. Frequently we are not able to determine where an artifact came from, let alone whom it belonged to or how it got there.

Sometimes, however, we get one piece of the puzzle—in the case of a brass identification plate found at 44AX199, 108 N. Quaker Lane, the “who” is helpfully imprinted right on the artifact. “Capt. S.L. James,” otherwise known as Major Samuel Lawrence James, was a Confederate major from the 6th Louisiana Volunteers, a man who gained his fame not in the Civil War but afterwards as the notorious head of Angola Prison in Louisiana. Yet even with the “who,” the “how” is still conjecture.

Captain James and his regiment were in Northern Virginia, but nowhere



Capt. S. L. James, 1894. Courtesy Camp Moore Confederate Museum



Above: Brass nameplate for Captain Samuel L. James of the 6th Louisiana Regiment, excavated from 44AX199, a Union encampment on Quaker Ridge. Illustration by Jeane Stetson.

near Alexandria—in fact, the area where the plate was found was a Federal camp during the war. How did a Confederate nameplate come to be buried next to Zouave buttons on the site of a Union camp? Although we can't know for sure, we can conjure a possible scenario of what might have happened.

We know, for example, that March of 1862 saw the Confederate army scrambling to retreat from their winter hibernation at Centreville in the face of a supposedly imminent Union attack. Commanded by General Joseph E. Johnson, the Confederate Army of the Potomac had been hunkered down since October and had accumulated 3 million pounds of food, as well as constructing a meatpacking plant at Thoroughfare Gap. Spooked by rumors of an impending attack by McClellan's Army of the Potomac, Johnson began quickly trying to move supplies out of Centreville, which included a significant collection of the personal property of his men. By March 8, afraid he had waited too long, Johnson gave the orders for his four divisions to retreat to the Rappahannock, taking what they could and destroying the rest.

Slogging through crippling mud and laden with the remnants of their vast supply, the army was forced to abandon many of their personal possessions—a treasure trove for the Federal troops that moved into the city on March 10. This may have included the luggage of Major Samuel L. James, formerly Captain, of the “Louisiana Tigers” brigade of Irishmen from New Orleans.

James had been promoted over the winter, and a discoloration over his rank on his nameplate may indicate efforts to label his personal effects with the results of his promotion. James, like the other officers, would have been urged to leave whatever he could behind. Several Union regiments followed in their wake and would probably have picked up a souvenir to keep or send home—possibly ripping off the plate, or picking it up as a fallen tag. If we speculate further, it's possible that the mystery Union soldier was from the 69th New York Infantry Regiment—ironically also an Irish regiment nicknamed the “Irish Brigade”—which returned from Centreville to their camp, which was very

close to the site where the tag was found at North Quaker Lane. Did he recognize the 6th Louisiana as a member of an Irish brigade from the wrong side of the Mason-Dixon? Did he want to send a relic of war back to his sweetheart in New York? We can't know for sure, but it's possible.

Samuel James's notoriety comes not from his activities during the war, however, but from those after. He returned to Louisiana after the retreat, supposedly beginning service as a volunteer

aide in New Orleans in April of 1862. In 1869, he was awarded the lease to the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Baton Rouge, and became the head of Louisiana Corrections. In 1880, James purchased Angola plantation (actually four contiguous plantations) from none other than the widow of Alexandria slave-trader Isaac Franklin, of the notorious Franklin & Armfield, whose slave pen on Duke Street had horrified occupying Union soldiers.

Franklin's remarkable widow, Adelia, went on to marry twice more, traveled by herself through the war-torn South to negotiate the sale of her cotton to England, and became a personal friend of Napoleon III. After selling Belmont Mansion in Nashville, she moved to Washington, D.C., before dying in 1887.

Samuel James carried on Adelia's husband's legacy of slavery in its new post-war form—convict leasing. Under his brutal rule, offenders leased from prisons built levees on the Mississippi River outside Angola and outside the

penitentiary in Baton Rouge. Angola became known as the deadliest prison in the South, with some of the highest prisoner death rates in the entire country. The public was outraged by newspaper articles that described torture, squalid living conditions, and inhumane work hours, and in 1901 the state of Louisiana ended the lease system and assumed control of the correctional system.

James had died of a heart attack in 1894 and never lived to see his profitable lease run out. He is remembered in public memory more for his cruelty than anything to do with the Civil War.

But the S.L. James of the 6th Reg. was also remembered with love. His granddaughter Cecile James Shilstone remembered a grandfather “whom I loved and who loved me so dearly that everything I asked of him, no matter what, he would grant.” She remembered a man who traveled to Switzerland and brought back music boxes, who ordered her a life-size wax doll, who was a popular New Orleans figure and the president of the Pickwick Club, and whose sudden death of Bright’s disease made her grand-

“Adelicia with Horse Bucephalus,” painted by Wm. B. Cooper in 1845, courtesy Belmont Mansion and an 1870s photo of Samuel James.



mother “seem to be made of stone.” In the photograph at left, James holds a top hat and overcoat, white mutton chops frothing to his collar, looking stiffly and uncomfortably past the camera, as if waiting to move awkwardly out of the frame.



Samuel Lawrence James’s luggage tag that he took to war fits into the palm of your hand—curled at the

edges where it might have been ripped off, striated with bits of rust, discolored over his rank, where he might have tried to affix a sign that he’d moved up in the world. He’s remembered by some as the cruel master of a new order of slavery and by others as a loving grandfather. His tag yields stories of Alexandrian slave traders and their feisty wives, and of New York soldiers who missed home.

We don’t know for sure how this artifact got to 108 N. Quaker Lane, and the rest of the story is a vague guess as to what might have happened. But it still makes a good story, and what’s more, it reminds us that the artifacts we find, however small or broken, all have stories behind them.



Pictured from left to right: Andrew Pedry, Devine Speights, Nichole Perry, Mayor Euille, Shamus Sullivan

## Wounded Veterans Complete VCP and Move On

by Beatrix Arendt, Ph.D., RPA

A graduation ceremony was held in the Alexandria Veterans Curation Program (VCP) lab on Friday, July 27, 2012, to celebrate the accomplishments of this term’s participants. The VCP aims to provide wounded veterans with tangible work skills and experience through the rehabilitation and preservation of archaeological collections owned or administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mayor William Euille spoke briefly on the technicians’ accomplishments and handed out the certificates of completion. All eight of the technicians employed by John Milner Associates, Inc., are transitioning to full-time employ-

ment or enrollment in a college degree program.

Crystal Bryant will pursue her undergraduate degree with Montgomery College this fall; Felipe Espinoza will attend Northern Virginia Community College to complete his degree in Computer Science; Hilda Lane is employed full-time for the Armed Services YMCA as an accountant; Carmen Moss is working as an analyst for the government-contracting firm L3; Andrew Pedry received a Fulbright Fellowship to teach English in Montenegro and then will attend a master’s program at the University of Toronto in history; Nichole Perry received a federal position serving as a security assistant; Devine Speights is employed as an archaeological technician with Southeastern Archaeological Research, working on the Navy Yard Museum restoration project; and Shamus Sullivan was offered a full-time position with John Milner Associates, Inc., to serve as the Veteran Liaison for the Alexandria VCP lab, assisting with outreach.

With this graduating class, the VCP has had 100 men and women pass through the program and been able to help 80% of them receive full-time jobs or return to school. Four of the eight veterans from this term were present at Friday’s ceremony to receive their certificates. Congratulations and good luck to these women and men!

For more information visit [www.veteranscurationprogram.org](http://www.veteranscurationprogram.org) and [www.veteranscurationprogram.org](http://www.veteranscurationprogram.org)

# >>>>>>OCTOBER IS VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH<<<<<<<

Wed., Sept. 26, 7:30 p.m.

## **Local Impact of the War of 1812**

The Lyceum, 201 South Washington St. Free, but seating is limited.  
Lecture with Carole L. Herrick, author and historian, who will discuss the local impact of the War of 1812, including the British raid on Alexandria and attack on Fort Washington.

Sat., Sept. 29, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

## **Museum Day Live!**

Alexandria Archaeology Museum, 105 North Union St., 703.746.4399  
From crossmending broken plates to a History Scavenger Hunt, it's museum fun for the entire family! Sponsored by the Smithsonian Magazine.

Sat., Oct. 13, 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

## **17th Annual Alexandria Art Safari Open House**

Alexandria Archaeology Museum, 105 North Union St., 703.746.4399.  
Celebrate Alexandria's 19th-century stoneware pottery by copying, on paper with paint or markers, designs found on excavated artifacts. The event is part of the Torpedo Factory Art Center's FREE day of hands-on arts and crafts activities for kids and their families. Come with big imaginations and clothes that can get a little dirty.

October 18-21, 2012

## **39th Annual Conference on DC Historical Studies**

Featuring the annual Letitia Woods Brown Memorial Lecture by Carol Gelderman, author of "A Free Man of Color and His Hotel: Race, Reconstruction, and the Role of the Federal Government." See <http://annualconferencedchistoricalstudies.wordpress.com> for details.

Sat., Oct. 20, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

## **National Archaeology Day**

Alexandria Archaeology Museum, 105 North Union St., 703.746.4399.  
National Archaeology Day is a celebration of archaeology and the thrill of discovery. Every October the Archaeological Institute of America and

archaeological organizations across the United States, Canada, and abroad present archaeological programs and activities for people of all ages and interests.

Sat., Oct. 20, 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

## **The Story of Toby the Learned Pig**

Gadsby's Tavern Museum, 134 N. Royal St., 703.746.4242.

Event Details: Join us for a special lecture from Professor Russell Potter, author of PYG. This unique novel was written from the perspective of Toby the Learned Pig, one of the most famous 18th-century entertainments. Mr. Potter will talk about the research involved, and read excerpts from the book. After the lecture, enjoy a special book signing with Toby-approved refreshments.

Sat., Oct 27, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

## **Walking Tour: Firefighting in Civil War Alexandria**

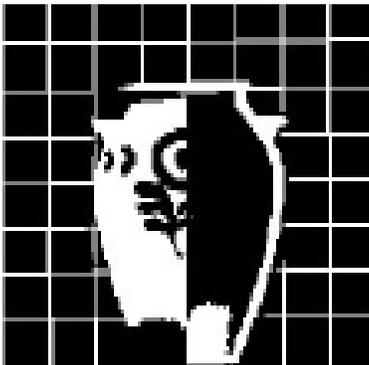
Friendship Firehouse Museum, 107 S. Alfred St., 703.746.4994

When Virginia joined the Confederacy, Union troops occupied Alexandria and the city was included in the Military Department of Washington. It became a center for transportation, supplies and medicine. Most municipal functions were assumed by the U.S. Army under the authority of the military governor. How were volunteer fire companies treated by Federal authorities? Were firefighters allowed out after curfew? What happened to the firehouses and equipment? On the "We've Been Burned: Alexandria Firefighters During the Civil War" walking tour, these questions will be answered as participants visit the sites of four of the five firehouses, and learn what happened if there was a fire in the occupied city. Advance reservations are required, as space is limited. Contact [TheLyceum@alexandriava.gov](mailto:TheLyceum@alexandriava.gov) for reservations and ticket process.

Sat., Nov. 10, 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

## **35th Annual Volunteer Appreciation & Holiday Party**

Alexandria Archaeology Museum, 105 N. Union St., 703.746.4399  
RSVP 11/7



## **Alexandria Archaeology**

105 North Union Street, #327  
Alexandria, VA 22314



## **FIRST CLASS MAIL**

