strict moral code, and emphasis on education.

Alexandria honors this enduring African American legacy. Through these associations, faith, adherence to a "The Fort" and "Seminary" Community and members. Its cemetery is bordered by Fort Ward Park. Fragments of household items, and numerous graves ended almost a century later as civil rights expanded. The enslaved African Americans. Ironically, "The Fort" community began in large part from the

Civil War to Civil Rights

1861 - Union Troops (USCT). 1863 when a. home

1868 - Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting denying rights, adult males, and property; and equal and equal protection. segregation, and discrimination of African Americans.

1870 - The Freedmen's Bureau

1870 - Amandment to the Constitution which prohibited the denial of equal protection.

1884 - Moderate gains were made; some people had gardens at every home; some people had a few pigs, horses, and many dogs and chickens. The families provided for themselves with these gardens and livestock, so if they were not, you thought they were. There were gardens at every home; some people had so many gardens that they could eat fresh foods

1890 - Victory "to live like one family."

1890 - Voting was again restricted by law, but not if the voter could read the Constitution.

1896 - John W. Casualy

1910 - Gerald Wanzer

1926 - Douglas, Gerald Wanzer

1955 - Frances (Johnson) Colbert

1963 - It was an awesome experience: thousands from all across the country, black and white, contributed to the March on Washington. "We all thought we were together for freedom."

1964 - The Fort Ward Community Foundation

1965 - Adams and Roy, the City of Alexandria Board of Education and Michael G. McKnight, Shorts House at 1926 King Street, a landmark to the community's founders. Among the many who served in Armed Forces: Cyprian, open a bank; no house built. When the Civil War ended, the effect influencing schools ended...