

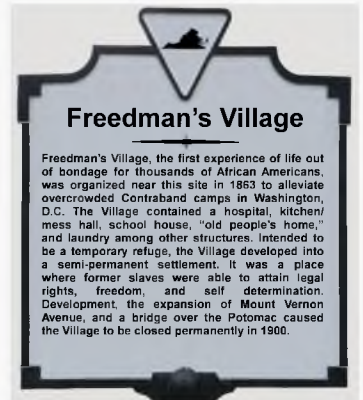


Addy: Arlington in the 1860s



After they got their freedom, Auntie Lulu and Uncle Solomon stayed in a freedmen's camp with Addy's baby sister Esther on their way to Philadelphia to find Addy's family.

Freedman's Village in Arlington consisted of approximately 100 frame houses, divided in half to accommodate two families, each a story and a half high with a bedroom on the second floor. Rent was \$3.

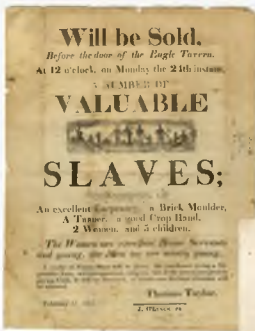


provide an adequate supply of water. In addition the Village provided clothing, food, medical care, schools and training in employable skills.

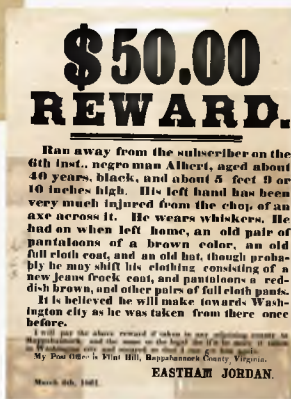
If Addy lived in Freedman's Village in Arlington, she would have attended its school, pictured to the left, which opened shortly after the camp dedication in 1863 with 150 students.

In addition adults could train to become blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, shoemakers and tailors.

Women sewed and took in washing to earn money.



When Addy's father and brother were sold, the buyer may have found them through an advertisement such as this.



This notice of a reward for a runaway slave is from Rappahannock County Virginia, March 6, 1861.



Wells provided water and the village also provided clothing.

Courtesy of the Virginia Room
At Arlington Public Library

Defenses of Washington

The Arlington area of Alexandria County was completely disrupted by the Civil War. (During the Civil War what is now Arlington was called Alexandria County and included the city of Alexandria.) For the entire duration of the war it was occupied by Union troops that transformed it into an armed camp. It was the site of a series of forts and batteries that were connected by an elaborate network of trenches, military roads and railroads, involving over 10,000 troops—more when the county became a staging area for Union field armies going to and from campaigns.



Image of the rear entrance to Fort Corcoran

As a consequence, the county's homes, farms, fields, orchards and particularly its forests were systematically destroyed and its agricultural economy reduced significantly.

Ft. Corcoran was established to secure the Virginia end of the Aqueduct Bridge (later made obsolete when Key Bridge was built nearby) and to provide points of support for the Union army. The perimeter was 576 yards with emplacements for 10 guns.

U.S. Colored Troops

President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war.

The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free." Moreover, the Proclamation announced the acceptance of African-Americans into the military and by the end of the war, over 200,000 African-Americans had served in the Union Army and Navy.

Addy's brother Sam was one of these soldiers and lost an arm in battle.



107th U.S. Colored Infantry Band at Fort Corcoran in Arlington, Virginia, November 1865.