

## Department of Historic Resources

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## **Eleven New State Historical Highway Markers Approved**

***—Markers cover topics in the counties of Caroline, Carroll, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King George, Northampton, Scott, and Stafford, and the cities of Richmond and Waynesboro—***

**[Note: The full text for each marker is reproduced at the end of this release.]**

RICHMOND – Representing the rich spectrum of Virginia history, eleven new historical highway markers recently approved by the Department of Historic Resources include signs to commemorate “York,” the only African American member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, country-singer June Carter Cash, and two little-known events in Virginia Indian history.

“York: Lewis and Clark Expedition,” a marker to be erected in **Caroline County**, honors this slave of the William Clark family who participated in the 1803-06 journey to explore the American West. York was the only member of the expedition not to receive money and land in return for services provided because “of his slave status and Clark’s refusal to manumit him,” according to the sign’s approved text. “York may have escaped from Clark and returned to Wyoming, where according to tradition, he lived out his life with the Crow Indians,” the marker concludes.

A sign slated for placement in **Scott County** will commemorate the life of June Carter Cash, born in Maces Springs to the “First Family of Country Music”—the Carter Family. June Carter, in the words of the marker, “played the guitar and sang with the second generation Carter Family, Mother Maybelle, and the Carter Sisters.” In the early 1960s Carter toured with Johnny Cash, whom she married in 1968. The pair later won Grammy awards for their duets.

Two new markers will highlight events involving Virginia Indians during the Commonwealth’s colonial era.

In **King George County**, the marker “Punishing the Nanzattico Indians” recalls an incident that led to the exile of more than three dozen Nanzattico Indians “to the island of Antigua, where they were sold into servitude,” according to the marker. That action resulted from tribal members attacking “the farm of John Rowley, known for his disputes

with the tribe, on 29 August 1704.” As the marker states, “The Virginia Council deemed forty Nanzattico age 12 or older guilty of complicity and ordered them deported, while keeping the younger children as servants.”

The sign titled “Mary Kittamaquund,” to be installed in **Stafford County**, honors this “only child of Kittamaquund, paramount chief of the Piscataway tribes when Lord Baltimore’s settlers arrived in Maryland in 1634.” After becoming the ward of Maryland governor Leonard Calvert, Mary Kittamaquund was married to “Giles Brent, who likely intended to gain control of Piscataway lands through the alliance.” The Brents moved to Virginia, settling in present-day Stafford County, in 1647, where they “had at least three children. Giles Brent remarried in 1654, but there is no record of Mary’s death,” according to the marker.

Those four markers, all funded by the Department of Historic Resources through a federal transportation grant, arise from the department’s ongoing initiative to recognize significant people, places, and events in the history of women, African Americans, and Virginia Indians.

Three other newly approved markers also stem from the same initiative.

A sign to be erected in **Henrico County** highlights the accomplishments of Addie Goodman Clark (1882-1983), who “fought tirelessly to champion both women’s rights and the arts in Virginia.”

In Richmond, a new marker will commemorate a 1960 sit-in protest by 34 Virginia Union University students at the former Thalhimer’s Department Store during the Civil Rights Movement. That protest led to the desegregation of Thalhimer’s and other retailers in **Richmond**.

The marker “Peter Jacob Carter,” designated for **Northampton County**, will honor the life of this one-time slave who “served in the 10th United States Colored Troops during the Civil War and afterward attended Hampton Institute.” Carter later represented Northampton in the House of Delegates and also “joined the Readjuster Party, led by former Confederate general William Mahone.”

Other markers approved by DHR’s Board of Historic Resources, during its December 17 quarterly meeting, highlight the founding and history of the --

- Cedar Creek (Quaker) Meeting House in **Hanover County**;
- Eastern State Hospital, **James City County**;
- Port Republic Road Historic District in **Waynesboro**; and
- Woodlawn School in **Carroll County**.

The Virginia highway marker program, which began in 1927 with the installation of the first historical markers along U.S. Rte. 1, is considered the oldest such

program in the nation. Currently there are more than 2,100 official state markers, mostly installed and maintained by the Virginia Department of Transportation.

The manufacturing cost of each new highway marker is covered by its respective sponsor, except for those markers developed by the Department of Historic Resources.

More information about the Historical Highway Marker Program is available on the website of the Department of Historic Resources at <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/>.

### **Full Text of Markers:**

#### **Adèle Goodman Clark** (1882-1983)

Adèle Goodman Clark fought tirelessly to champion both women's rights and the arts in Virginia. Clark gained prominence for prosuffrage speeches and writings as a founding member in 1909 of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. She used her artwork to entice attendants to League events and took leadership roles in national suffrage organizations. In 1916, she and fellow Richmond artist Nora Houston established the Atelier, a training ground for a generation of Virginia artists. Clark promoted both causes throughout her life, epitomizing the vital role of women in 20th-century social reform movements. She is buried nearby at Emmanuel Episcopal Church cemetery.

Sponsor: DHR

Proposed Location: Henrico Co., near Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 1214 Wilmer Ave.

#### **Cedar Creek Quaker Meeting House**

English immigrant Thomas Stanley, born about 1670, championed the right to religious freedom early in the 1700s. Stanley gave nearby land for a Quaker meetinghouse, school, and cemetery. Until the 19th century, the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) convened here for worship. Here in 1767, Quakers spoke out strongly against enslavement of blacks, which resulted in a 1772 resolution prohibiting the purchase and hiring of slaves by Quakers. By 1779, they had recommended freeing all slaves and approximately 200 were freed as a result. In 1875, the meeting was disbanded because of westward Quaker migration. The building burned in 1904.

Sponsor: National Stanley Family Association

Proposed Location: Hanover Co., Montpelier, U.S. Rte. 54 and Rte 803 (15231 W. Patrick Henry Road)

#### **Eastern State Hospital**

Eastern State Hospital is the oldest psychiatric hospital in the United States. It was established on 12 Oct. 1773, when Virginia was still a British colony, with the mission of treating and discharging the curable mentally ill. In 1841, under the leadership of John Minson Galt, the hospital initiated new reforms characterized as “moral management,” a self-directed form of rehabilitation that changed the social perception and treatment of mental illness in America. Beginning in 1935 and ending on 28 Jan. 1970, the entire institution gradually moved to Dunbar Farm.

Sponsor: NHA, Eastern State Hospital

Proposed Location: James City Co., 4601 Ironbound Road

### **June Carter Cash**

Born here in Maces Springs, Valerie June Carter was a member of the First Family of Country Music. She played the guitar and sang with the second generation Carter Family, Mother Maybelle, and the Carter Sisters. Beginning in 1950, the group was regularly on the Grand Ole Opry. June was famous for her flair for comedy on stage through her song, laughter, and dance. She joined the road show of Johnny Cash early in the 1960s and the two were married in 1968. The pair won Grammy awards for their duets. June Carter Cash won Grammys for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1999 and 2003.

Sponsor: DHR

Proposed location: Scott Co., Maces Springs, Rte. 614

### **Mary Kittamaquund**

Mary was the only child of Kittamaquund, paramount chief of the Piscataway tribes when Lord Baltimore’s settlers arrived in Maryland in 1634. In 1641, seven-year-old Mary became the ward of Maryland governor Leonard Calvert and his sister-in-law Margaret Brent. Three years later Mary was married to Margaret Brent’s 38-year-old brother, Giles Brent, who likely intended to gain control of Piscataway lands through the alliance. The Brents moved to Virginia to lands near here in 1647, where Giles and Mary had at least three children. Giles Brent remarried in 1654, but there is no record of Mary’s death.

Sponsor: DHR

Proposed location: Stafford Co., near the mouth of Aquia Creek

### **Peter Jacob Carter**

Born enslaved on 29 May 1845 near Eastville, Northampton County, Peter Jacob Carter served in the 10th United States Colored Troops during the Civil War and afterward attended Hampton Institute. He represented Northampton in the House of Delegates

from 1871 to 1879, was conspicuous in First Congressional District politics, chaired Republican state conventions and African American mass meetings, and attended the party's national conventions. A prominent Eastern Shore politician, in the 1880s he joined the Readjuster Party, led by former Confederate general William Mahone. Carter died 19 July 1886 and was buried in the family cemetery near Franktown.

Sponsor: DHR / Library of Virginia

Proposed Location: Northampton Co., Nassawadox/Franktown area

### **Port Republic Road Historic District**

This is Waynesboro's oldest intact neighborhood. It coalesced as a community about 1870, just after the Civil War, when formerly enslaved individuals moved here to work in nearby industries and on railroads. The African American residents constructed most of the buildings here between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries. The community's Rosenwald School and Shiloh Baptist Church were both constructed in 1924. One of the earliest houses in the district, a circa 1818 dwelling, was built on Riverside Drive. Designated the Port Republic Road Historic District, the neighborhood was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.

Sponsor: City of Waynesboro

Proposed Location: City of Waynesboro, Port Republic Road

### **Punishing the Nanzattico Indians**

Displaced from their reservation land on both sides of the Rappahannock River at Nanzattico and Portobago Bay, Nanzattico Indians attacked the farm of John Rowley, known for his disputes with the tribe, on 29 Aug. 1704. When captured in Richmond County, seven Nanzattico confessed to murder; five were executed after trial. The Virginia Council deemed forty Nanzattico age 12 or older guilty of complicity and ordered them deported, while keeping the younger children as servants. In 1705, sea captain John Martin transported the adult Nanzattico to the island of Antigua, where they were sold into servitude.

Sponsor: DHR

Proposed Location: King George Co., location of original Nanzattico land

### **Richmond 34**

On 22 Feb. 1960, 34 Virginia Union University students, 11 women and 23 men, participated in a sit-in here at Thalheimer's Department Store and were arrested. African Americans could make purchases but were not allowed to try on clothes, eat at the lunch counter, or return purchases. These 34 arrests became part of the wave of mass arrests

during the Civil Rights Movement. In June 1963 the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the convictions of the Richmond 34. Subsequently, Thalhimer's and other retailers desegregated. The incident inspired the Campaign for Human Dignity that would end legal segregation in Richmond.

Sponsor: DHR

Proposed Location: City of Richmond, near downtown site of former Thalhimer's Department Store

### **Woodlawn School**

Woodlawn Male and Female Academy, a private school, was founded in 1878 and became the Woodlawn Normal Institute in 1898, a preparatory school for teachers. Named Woodlawn in 1907, it became the first public high school in Carroll County after the Virginia General Assembly passed the 1906 Mann High School bill. In 1917, School Superintendent J. Lee Cox obtained federal funding that made Woodlawn High School the first school in the United States to teach vocational agriculture under the Smith-Hughes Act. Fred R. Kirby was the first vocational agricultural instructor at Woodlawn and was named Master Teacher of the South in 1933.

Sponsor: James L. Branscome

Proposed Location: Carroll County, intersection of routes 58/221, approximately 6 miles west of Hillsville

### **York: Lewis and Clark Expedition**

Born in Caroline County in 1770, York was a slave of the William Clark family and the only African American on the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition. Approximately 34 years old at the time, York was one of the hunters and also accompanied groups of soldiers on scouting missions. Other members of the expedition received money and land for their services, but York did not because of his slave status and Clark's refusal to manumit him. York may have escaped from Clark and returned to Wyoming, where according to tradition, he lived out his life with the Crow Indians.

Sponsor: DHR

Proposed Location: Caroline Co., intersection of Routes 639 and U.S.1, two miles west of the new Lewis and Clark Elementary school.

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