

**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting  
18 March 2021**

**Sponsor Markers – Diversity**

**1.) Central High School**

**Sponsor:** Goochland County

**Locality:** Goochland County

**Proposed Location:** 2748 Dogtown Road

**Sponsor Contact:** Jessica Kronberg, [jkronberg@goochlandva.us](mailto:jkronberg@goochlandva.us)

**Original text:**

**Central High School**

Constructed in 1938, Central High School served as Goochland County's African American High School during the time of segregation. Built to replace the Fauquier Training School which burned down in 1937, the original brick structure of Central High School contained six classrooms on the 11-acre site. The school officially opened its doors to students on December 1, 1938 and housed grades eight through eleven. The 1938 structure experienced several additions over the years. In 1969, after desegregation, the building served as the County's integrated Middle School.

**86 words/ 563 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Central High School**

Central High School, Goochland County's only high school for African American students, opened here in 1938. It replaced Fauquier Training School, which stood across the street from 1923, when construction was completed with support from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, until it burned in 1937. Central High, a six-room brick building that was later enlarged, was built on an 11-acre site with a grant from the Public Works Administration, a New Deal agency. Its academic, social, and cultural programs were central to the community. After the county desegregated its schools under federal court order in 1969, the building became a junior high school.

**102 words/ 647 characters**

**Sources:**

Goochland County School Board Minutes

Fauquier Training/Central High School Class Reunion 2000.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 24 Oct. 1968, 10 Sept., 20 March 1969, 11 Sept. 2014, 11 March 2018.

Survey Public School Plants, State Department of Education.

Brian J. Daugherty and Alyce Miller, "'A New Era in Building': African American Educational Activism in Goochland County, Virginia, 1911-32," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 128, no. 1 (2020): 44-85.

## **2.) Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson (1893-1956)**

**Sponsor:** Bristol Historical Association

**Locality:** Bristol

**Proposed Location:** Cumberland Park, near the corner of Lee and Cumberland Streets

**Sponsor Contact:** Tim Buchanan, [Timothy.Buchanan@elmcroft.com](mailto:Timothy.Buchanan@elmcroft.com)

**Original text:**

### **Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson**

American sociologist, civil rights leader and author, he was born and reared in Bristol, Virginia, a son of a 42-year pastor of Lee Street Baptist Church. After receiving his PhD at the University of Chicago, he completed his analysis of the Chicago race riots of 1919. He became the first national director of research, National Urban League, and founded its *Opportunity* magazine. He was a major voice of the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920's. Johnson led the social services department at Fisk University, created its Institute of Race Relations and was selected as its first Black president in 1947. He was a lifelong advocate for racial equality and a leader in the modern civil rights movement.

**116 words/ 698 characters**

**Edited text:**

### **Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson (1893-1956)**

Charles S. Johnson, sociologist, author, and civil rights leader, was born in Bristol, son of a 42-year pastor of Lee Street Baptist Church. He attended Virginia Union University and the University of Chicago and served in combat during World War I. A scholar of race relations, he was the primary author of a seminal analysis of the Chicago race riots of 1919. He became the first director of research at the National Urban League and was a driving force behind the Harlem Renaissance as editor of *Opportunity* magazine. At Fisk University, Johnson led the social sciences department, published widely, and established annual Race Relations Institutes. In 1947 he became Fisk's first Black president.

**113 words/ 700 characters**

**Sources:**

Keith W. Berry, "Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, and the Struggle for Civil Rights, 1945-1970," Ph.D. diss., Florida State University, 2005.

A Guide to the Charles S. Johnson Collection, Fisk University Archives.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 15 Nov. 1947.

*Philadelphia Tribune*, 25 June 1921.

*Pittsburgh Courier*, 28 July 1928, 30 Jan. 1932.

*Chicago Defender*, 17 April 1915, 9 Nov. 1946.

"Charles Spurgeon Johnson," *Journal of Negro History*, vol. 42, no. 2 (April 1957): 149-152.

Lee Street Baptist Church Sesquicentennial (2015).

Charles S. Johnson death certificate, 1956.

**3.) Dry Bridge School**

**Sponsor:** Imogene Hodge Draper

**Locality:** City of Martinsville

**Proposed Location:** East Church Street, just east of Boden Street intersection

**Sponsor Contact:** Imogene Hodge Draper, [ihdraper@comcast.net](mailto:ihdraper@comcast.net)

**Original text:**

**Dry Bridge School**

Dry Bridge School, a Rosenwald School constructed in 1928-1930, replaced the Dry Bridge Colored School built in 1900 by William H. Thomas, carpenter and teacher. Located south of East Church Street, the school served African American families living in the East Martinsville community. Rev. W. F. Geter led the School Improvement League (1920s) in raising funds among parents and securing support from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Led by teaching principals: John L. Hairston (1929-1931) and Rev. R. T. Anderson (1932-1968), it became East Martinsville Grammar School (1940s). Martinsville City's Board of Education closed the school in 1968, fourteen years after the Brown vs. Topeka decision.

**105 words/ 693 characters**

**Edited text:**

### **Dry Bridge School**

Henry County opened a new Dry Bridge School just south of here in 1928 after the School Improvement League, an organization of African Americans living east of Martinsville, campaigned under the leadership of the Rev. W. F. Geter to replace the original Dry Bridge Colored School. Funding came from the African American community, the public, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which helped build more than 5,000 schools for African Americans in the South. The school, led by teaching principals J. L. Hairston and the Rev. R. T. Anderson, served students in grades 1-8. Known as East Martinsville School after the city annexed this area in 1948, it was closed in 1968 as the city desegregated its schools.

**117 words/ 702 characters**

**Sources:**

Dry Bridge School NRHP nomination (listed 2009).

Fisk Rosenwald Database

*Martinsville Bulletin*, 18 June 2007, 15 Jan. 2009.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 28 Jan. 1956.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 10 April 1968.

### **4.) *Ex Parte Virginia***

**Sponsor:** Pittsylvania Historical Society

**Locality:** Pittsylvania County

**Proposed Location:** 1 North Main Street, Chatham

**Sponsor Contact:** William C. Guerrant Jr., [whiteflintbill@gmail.com](mailto:whiteflintbill@gmail.com)

**Original text:**

### **Ex Parte Virginia**

In March 1879, a federal marshal arrested Judge James Coles here at the Pittsylvania County Courthouse, on charges of violating the civil rights of black men, by refusing to seat them on

juries. Coles petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus and the Commonwealth of Virginia intervened on his behalf, arguing that federal law could not prevent states from deciding who sits on juries. The case wound its way to the United States Supreme Court and in March 1880, in the case of *Ex Parte Virginia*, the Court ruled that the 14th Amendment makes it illegal for states to exclude black citizens from juries. The landmark decision was one of the Supreme Court's most important rulings in protecting the basic civil rights of black Americans and is still cited today in cases involving civil rights and the 14th Amendment.

**139 words/ 813 characters**

**Edited text:**

***Ex Parte Virginia***

Here in March 1879, a federal marshal arrested James Coles, Pittsylvania County judge, on charges that he had violated the Civil Rights Act of 1875 by refusing to seat Black men on juries. Coles and the Commonwealth of Virginia petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for his release, arguing that Congress had no authority to regulate state juries. Denying the petition, the court ruled in *Ex Parte Virginia* (1880) that the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution empowered Congress to enforce the right of Black citizens to serve on juries. The ruling, though often disregarded in subsequent decades, demonstrated the broad promise of the 14th amendment to protect the civil rights of all Americans.

**113 words/ 695 characters**

**Sources:**

U.S. Supreme Court, *Ex Parte Virginia*, reported at 100 U.S. 339.

Herman Melton, *Pittsylvania County's Historic Courthouse: The Story Behind Ex Parte Virginia and the Making of a National Landmark* (Amherst, VA: Central Virginia Printing Inc., 1999).

Brent Tarter "Ex Parte Virginia, 1880" in *Encyclopedia Virginia* (2018).

Pittsylvania County Courthouse, National Historic Landmark nomination (1986).

S.W. Tucker, "Racial Discrimination in Jury Selection in Virginia," *Virginia Law Review*, vol. 52, no. 4 (May 1966): 736-750.

**5.) Sale of Enslaved People at Oakland**

**Sponsor:** Pegram Johnson

**Locality:** Chesterfield County

**Proposed Location:** River Road (Rte. 602) near intersection with Cedar Creek Road  
**Sponsor Contact:** Pegram Johnson, [wpjoh3@gmail.com](mailto:wpjoh3@gmail.com)

**Original text:**

**Sale of Enslaved People at Oakland**

n/a

**words/ characters**

**Edited text:**

**Sale of Enslaved People at Oakland**

Slave sales, a foundation of Virginia's antebellum economy and a commonplace occurrence in a society that regarded human beings as property, brought terror to the enslaved. William Ransom Johnson sold 46 enslaved men, women, and children at an auction at his Oakland plantation near here on 25 March 1845. Johnson's auction, precipitated by financial trouble and poor health, attracted 18 purchasers who paid a total of \$16,705.50 and splintered several families. Petersburg slave trader Henry Davis, who regularly shipped slaves to the markets in New Orleans, bought ten people. After Johnson's death in 1849, his executor held another auction here in which 24 enslaved people were offered for sale.

**109 words/ 700 characters**

**Sources:**

Johnson Family Papers, Mss1 J6398, Virginia Museum of History and Culture.

*Richmond Enquirer*, 11 March 1845, 6 Sept. 1850

*Alexandria Gazette*, 20 Feb. 1849.

*Philadelphia Public Ledger*, 9 Dec. 1844.

*Charleston Courier*, 23 Feb. 1849.

1850 U.S. Census (Henry Davis)

<https://www.afrigenas.com/slavedata/Roll.12.1837-1839.html>

<http://randomthoughtsonhistory.blogspot.com/2016/08/henry-davis-petersburg-slave-trader.html>

<http://randomthoughtsonhistory.blogspot.com/2017/02/william-ransom-johnson-napoleon-of-turf.html>

“Slaves Sales,” *Encyclopedia Virginia*: [https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Slave\\_Sales](https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Slave_Sales)

Steven Deyle, *Carry Me Back: The Domestic Slave Trade in American Life* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005).

## **6.) Willisville**

**Sponsor:** Willisville Preservation Foundation

**Locality:** Loudoun County

**Proposed Location:** South side of Rt. 50 at the intersection of Rt. 50 and Willisville Rd.

**Sponsor Contact:** Dulany Morison, [dulanym@gmail.com](mailto:dulanym@gmail.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **Willisville**

With origins predating the Civil War of the free and enslaved, Willisville became a recognized community in 1865. The first community building was built in 1868 for education and worship, funded jointly by Richard H. Dulany, the Freedmen’s Bureau, and people of the community. The village was later named after resident Henson Willis, the first person to be buried in the Old Willisville Cemetery (1873). The village has several historic buildings still standing today, including the Schoolhouse (1921), Willisville Store (1922-24) and the Willisville United Methodist Church (1924).

**88 words/ 577 characters**

### **Edited text:**

#### **Willisville**

Willisville, 1.5 miles north, developed in the late 1860s around a small group of dwellings where free and enslaved African Americans had lived before the Civil War. In 1868, residents erected a building to serve as a school and church with support from Richard H. Dulany of Welbourne and the Freedmen’s Bureau. Land ownership anchored residents to the community as they began purchasing lots in the 1870s. The village was likely named for Henson Willis, the first person known to be buried in the Old Willisville Cemetery (ca. 1873). The Willisville Historic District includes the school (built in 1921 after the original building burned), Willisville Store (1922-24), and Willisville Chapel (1924).

**111 words/ 700 characters**

**Sources:**

Correspondence in Records of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, accessed via [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

Willisville Historic District NRHP nomination (2019).

History Matters, LLC, “Loudoun County African-American Historic Architectural Resources Survey” (Washington, D.C., 2004).

*Washington Post*, 14 March 1982, 9 May 1999.

*Fauquier Times*, 26 July 2018.

**7.) Lucy F. Simms (ca. 1856–1934)**

**Sponsor:** City of Harrisonburg

**Locality:** Harrisonburg

**Proposed Location:** 620 Simms Ave.

**Sponsor Contact:** Stephanie Howard; [Stephanie.howard@harrisonburgva.gov](mailto:Stephanie.howard@harrisonburgva.gov)

**Original text:****Lucy Frances Simms (ca. 1856–1934)**

Born enslaved, likely in present-day Harrisonburg, pioneering educator Lucy F. Simms earned a teaching certificate from Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (Hampton University) in 1877. Similarly, to her classmate Booker T. Washington, Simms dedicated her life and professional career to education. Returning to the Shenandoah Valley, she taught one year in rural Rockingham County before the City of Harrisonburg hired her to teach in its segregated schools. Her multi-generational career spanned 57 years, embracing an estimated 1,800 students. In 1939, the City opened the newly built Lucy F. Simms School, located within sight of her childhood home. Simms is one of 10 Virginians represented on the Virginia Emancipation Proclamation and Freedom Monument located at Brown’s Island in Richmond.

**118 words/ 803 characters**

**Edited text:****Lucy F. Simms (ca. 1856–1934)**

Lucy F. Simms was born enslaved and grew up in present-day Harrisonburg. She earned a teaching certificate from Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (later Hampton University) in 1877. Like fellow Hampton graduate Booker T. Washington, Simms dedicated her life to education. After teaching for a year in rural Rockingham County, she accepted a position in Harrisonburg.



During her 56-year career, she taught an estimated 1,800 students spanning several generations. In 1939, the City of Harrisonburg opened the Lucy F. Simms School near her childhood home. Simms was selected in 2017 to be one of ten Virginians represented on the Emancipation Proclamation and Freedom Monument in Richmond.

**105 words/ 695 characters**

### **Sources:**

Dale E. MacAllister, *Lucy Frances Simms: From Slavery to Revered Public Service* (Staunton: Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society and Lot's Wife Publishing, 2020).

*Twenty-two Years' Work of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Virginia* (Hampton Normal School Press, 1893): 85-86.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=bWBCAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA79&dq=%22hampton+normal+and+agricultural+institute%22+1877&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks\\_redir=0&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8o83Yr\\_HuAhWbFFkFHSIUCz8Q6AEwAHoECAyQAg#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=bWBCAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA79&dq=%22hampton+normal+and+agricultural+institute%22+1877&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8o83Yr_HuAhWbFFkFHSIUCz8Q6AEwAHoECAyQAg#v=onepage&q&f=false)

“The Life of Lucy F. Simms”

<https://omeka.lib.jmu.edu/simms/exhibits/show/simms-exhibition/life-of-simms>

“Lucy F. Simms”

[https://www.heritagecenter.com/Web\\_Pages/Museum/Collection/blackedu/lucysims.html](https://www.heritagecenter.com/Web_Pages/Museum/Collection/blackedu/lucysims.html)

“Lucy Francis Simms (Circa 1857 - 1934)”

<https://edu.lva.virginia.gov/changemakers/items/show/13>

“Emancipation Proclamation and Freedom Monument”

<http://mlkcommission.dls.virginia.gov/lincoln/monument.html>

## **8.) Maple Hill Cemetery, African American Section**

**Sponsor:** Susie M. Green

**Locality:** Town of Bluefield (Tazewell County)

**Proposed Location:** at cemetery, near Virginia Ave. and Luther St.

**Sponsor Contact:** Susie M. Green, [smgreen29@yahoo.com](mailto:smgreen29@yahoo.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **Maple Hill Colored Cemetery**

Acquired circa 1890 by the Town of Graham, VA.

Buried here, in an area recorded as the “colored section”, are many outstanding African Americans who were among the founding settlers in Graham, Virginia. Some burials whose births date back to as early as 1838 were ex-slaves who during post-Civil War Reconstruction

brought to the town their skills. Many labored for the town during the Jim Crow era as bricklayers and rock masons, midwives, miners, tailors, and cooks. There are no markers or tombstones for most of the recorded 280 burials the last of which occurred in 1964. Except for volunteer maintenance the property was largely ignored while tombstones and markers suffered damage from growth of brush and trees. In 2006 a chain link fence dividing black burials from white burials was removed and in 2013 clearing efforts removed trees and dense brush.

**142 words/ 861 characters**

**Edited text:**

### **Maple Hill Cemetery, African American Section**

About 300 African Americans, including some who had been born enslaved, were interred here in the “colored section” of Maple Hill Cemetery between the 1890s and the mid-20th century. African Americans had been a significant presence in Tazewell County since its founding, representing more than 10 percent of the population in 1800. After emancipation, many remained in this area. Later in the 19th century, coal mines and railroads drew African Americans here from other regions. They helped build the town of Graham (later Bluefield), often working as brick and stone masons, cooks, and midwives. In 2006 a fence dividing the cemetery’s white and neglected black sections was removed.

**108 words/ 686 characters**

**Sources:**

Roger Mullins to June Brown, 12 Oct. 2004.

Maple Hill Cemetery “Colored” Section burials (typescript).

*Bluefield Daily Telegraph*, 20 March 2005, 11 Jan. 2006, 6 Oct. 2007, 15 July 2012.

Ross Weeks Jr., ed., *‘Cause I’m Colored: The Black Heritage of Tazewell County, Oral History Interviews, with Nancy Bane Peery* (Historic Crab Orchard Museum & Pioneer Park, Inc., 2001).

Minnie C. Holley, *Glimpses of Tazewell through the Holley Heritage* (Radford: Commonwealth Press, 1977).

Laura Lee Kerr, “Bondage on the Border: Slaves and Slaveholders in Tazewell County, Virginia (MA Thesis, College of William and Mary, 2011).

Michael M. Meador, “Carving a Niche: The Blacks of Bluefield,” *Goldenseal*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Winter 1987), 19-27.

## **9.) First Stop on 1961 Freedom Rides**

**Sponsor:** City of Fredericksburg and University of Mary Washington

**Locality:** City of Fredericksburg

**Proposed Location:** 601 Princess Anne St.

**Sponsor Contact:** Christine Henry, [chenry5@umw.edu](mailto:chenry5@umw.edu)

### **Original text:**

#### **First Stop on 1961 Freedom Rides**

The first stop on the 1961 Freedom Rides was at the Greyhound Bus Terminal that stood on this site. Organized by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) under the leadership of James Farmer, the Freedom Rides were designed to test desegregation on interstate buses and terminals in the South. On May 4, Charles Person, an African American Freedom Rider, entered the “white” restroom and ordered a drink at the white-only lunch counter. James Peck, a white Freedom Rider, entered the “colored” restroom in Fredericksburg. Peck later recalled that they completed the test “without incident.” As the original 13 riders continued on their journey south toward New Orleans, they encountered brutal resistance and arrest. Hundreds of others joined the campaign, prompting the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue new regulations prohibiting segregation in interstate bus travel.

**134 words/ 874 characters**

### **Edited text:**

#### **First Stop on 1961 Freedom Rides**

The Congress of Racial Equality, led by James Farmer, organized the Freedom Rides in 1961 to challenge racial segregation in interstate bus travel, which had persisted despite U.S. Supreme Court decisions barring segregation in seating (1946) and in terminal facilities (1960). After departing from Washington, D.C., on the morning of 4 May, the Freedom Riders first stopped here at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, where they integrated the restrooms and lunch counter without incident. As the riders traveled toward New Orleans, they encountered brutal resistance and arrest. Hundreds joined the campaign, prompting the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue new regulations enforcing desegregation.

**101 words/ 697 characters**

### **Sources:**

James Peck, *Freedom Ride* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1962).

Jim Peck, “Freedom Ride,” *CORE-lator*, no. 68 (May 1961).

John Lewis, with Michael D'Orso, *Walking with the Wind: A Memoir of the Movement* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1998).

James Farmer, *Lay Bare the Heart: An Autobiography of the Civil Rights Movement* (Fort Worth: Texas Christian University Press, 1998).

Raymond Arsenault, *Freedom Riders: 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007).

Taylor Branch, *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-1963* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988).

*Detroit Tribune*, 5 Aug. 1961.

*Washington Evening Star*, 4 May 1961.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 11 Feb. 1961.

*Marietta Journal*, 4 May 1961.

*Pittsburgh Courier*, 11 Feb. 1961.

*Washington Post*, 23 Sept., 3 Nov. 1961.

“Freedom Rides,” <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/freedom-rides>

## **Sponsor Markers**

### **1.) The Rev. Frederick W. Neve (1855-1948)**

**Sponsor:** St. Paul's (Ivy) Episcopal Church

**Locality:** Albemarle County

**Proposed Location:** 851 Owensville Road, Charlottesville

**Sponsor Contact:** Rev. David Wayland, [dfwayl@embarqmail.com](mailto:dfwayl@embarqmail.com)

### **Original text:**

#### **Rev. Frederick W. Neve, 1855-1948: Archdeacon of the Blue Ridge**

Born in England, educated at Oxford, Neve, an Episcopal priest, came to Virginia in 1888 to serve as Rector of St. Paul's, Ivy, and Emmanuel, Greenwood. From 1890 to 1935, he established over 30 churches, many with schools and hospitals, in the Blue Ridge and Ragged mountains. As he rode his horse “Old Harry,” he brought worship, literacy, education, and medical care to the isolated families living in the hollows and on mountain tops. He recruited and trained dozens of mission workers, mostly women from outside the region. He organized “The

Order of the Thousandfold,” a worldwide prayer ministry. Funds came from many sources, including Lady Astor.

**107 words/ 655 characters**

**Edited text:**

**The Rev. Frederick W. Neve (1855-1948)**

The Rev. Frederick W. Neve, born in England and educated at Oxford, came to Virginia in 1888 to serve as rector of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, here, and Emmanuel Church in Greenwood. Between 1890 and 1935, he established more than 30 missions, many with schools and hospitals, in the Blue Ridge and Ragged Mountains. At first traveling by horseback, he brought worship, literacy, education, and medical care to families living in remote areas. He recruited and trained dozens of mission workers, primarily women from outside the region. Neve, appointed Archdeacon of the Blue Ridge in 1904, later organized The Order of the Thousandfold, a worldwide prayer ministry. He is buried here at St. Paul’s.

**114 words/ 700 characters**

**Sources:**

Frances Scruby, *Neve: Virginia’s Thousand-Fold Man* (Charlottesville: Pietas Publications, 2010).

*Our Mountain Work*: <https://search.lib.virginia.edu/sources/journals/items/uva-lib:2528441>

Blue Ridge Mission Junior Club, “Life in Pocosan Hollow” (Ivy Depot, VA)

Dexter Ralph Davison Jr., “Frederick W. Neve: Mountain Mission Education in Virginia, 1888-1948,” Ph.D. diss., University of Virginia, 1982.

D. Ralph Davison Jr. “Frederick W. Neve, Archdeacon of the Blue Ridge: Mountain Mission Education,” *Journal of Thought*, vol. 18, no. 3 (Fall 1983): 91-103.

Edward L. Bond and John R. Gundersen, “The Episcopal Church in Virginia, 1607-2007,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 115, no. 2 (2007): 297, 302-305.

*Evening Star*, 17 Nov. 1948.

*The Living Church*, 5 Dec. 1948.

Rev. Robert W. Pritchard, “Neve’s Dream,” *The Virginia Churchman*, vol. 921, no. 6 (Nov. 1983).

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82071135/frederick-william-neve#view-photo=82693621>

## **2.) Augusta County Courthouse**

**Sponsor:** Augusta County Historical Society

**Locality:** Staunton

**Proposed Location:** 1 East Johnson Street

**Sponsor Contact:** Steve Landes, [rlandes@vacourts.gov](mailto:rlandes@vacourts.gov)

### **Original text:**

#### **Augusta County Courthouse**

Augusta County's first courthouse was constructed in 1745 by William Beverly (1696–1756). Until 1770, Augusta County stretched westward to the Mississippi River and north through the Illinois countryside. John Madison (1724-1784), served in the courthouse as Augusta County's first Clerk of Court from 1745-1778. While five courthouses have been built upon this land, the current courthouse was designed in 1901 by well-known architect T.J. Collins (1844-1925). In 1982, the building was registered as a Virginia Historic Landmark, and earned a spot in the National Register of Historic Places.

**89 words/ 594 characters**

### **Edited text:**

#### **Augusta County Courthouse**

Augusta County, created by the Virginia General Assembly in 1738, was formally organized in 1745. Its original western boundary stretched "to the utmost limits of Virginia," a claim that then extended to the Pacific Ocean. The county court first met in a log courthouse that William Beverley built on his property here. John Madison served as the county's first clerk of court from 1745 to 1778. Prominent regional architect T. J. Collins designed the current courthouse, the fifth on this site, in the Beaux-Arts and Neo-Classical Revival styles. The building, completed in 1901, was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

**109 words/ 680 characters**

### **Sources:**

Augusta County Circuit Court Order Book 1 (1745-1749).

Augusta County Circuit Court Minute Book (1774-1777).

Augusta County Courthouse, NRHP nomination (1982).

Jos. A. Waddell, *Annals of Augusta County*, 2d ed. (Staunton: C. Russell Caldwell, 1902).

Lyman Chalkley, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, vol. 1 (1912).

William Waller Hening, *Statutes at Large*, 5: 78-80.

*Staunton Spectator*, 27 July 1853.

John O. and Margaret T. Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1995).

Carl R. Lounsbury, *The Courthouses of Early Virginia: An Architectural History* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2005).

Augusta County Courthouse Feasibility Study, vol. 2 (2012):

<https://historicstaunton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Augusta-Courthouse-Study-Vol-2.pdf>

<https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/313>

Virginia Constitution of 1776: <https://www.law.gmu.edu/assets/files/academics/founders/VA-Constitution.pdf>

### **3.) McDowell Presbyterian Church**

**Sponsor:** McDowell Presbyterian Church

**Locality:** Highland County

**Proposed Location:** behind church along Bullpasture River Rd., near intersection with Highland Turnpike

**Sponsor Contact:** William Crisp, [crispin@ntelos.net](mailto:crispin@ntelos.net)

**Original text:**

#### **McDowell Presbyterian Church**

The principal structure still existing was undertaken in 1856 from locally-fired bricks, replacing the log church organized in 1822. The brick building is an interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The small side entrance to the balcony is a relic of slavery. The Church served as a hospital during the period of the battle of McDowell of May 8, 1862. Union and Confederate dead were buried in the church cemetery across present-day Rt. 250. The church is listed in the American Presbyterian Reformed Historical Sites Registry, the Virginia Landmarks Register, and the National Register of Historic Places.

**97 words/ 609 characters**

## **Edited text:**

### **McDowell Presbyterian Church**

This congregation, first known as Central Union Church, was organized in 1822. The present brick sanctuary, an interpretation of the Greek Revival style, replaced an earlier structure ca. 1856. The entrance on the building's south side was likely for the use of free and enslaved African Americans, who worshiped from the balcony. During the Battle of McDowell on 8 May 1862, the church served as a hospital. Union and Confederate dead were reportedly buried in the congregation's cemetery across present-day Route 250. The church is listed on the American Presbyterian and Reformed Historic Sites Registry, the Virginia Landmarks Register, and the National Register of Historic Places.

**106 words/ 686 characters**

## **Sources:**

McDowell Presbyterian Church NRHP nomination (listed 2020).

Sessional Records of the Presbyterian Church, Pendleton County, Virginia, 2 Nov. 1822.

“Founding Documents of the Central Union Meeting House and McDowell Presbyterian Church,” Robert Sitlington Collection, Highland Historical Society Museum, McDowell, VA.

*Highland Recorder*, 29 Aug. 1947.

*Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of McDowell, Highland County, Va., v. The United States*, 3 Jan. 1907.

<http://www.mcdowellpresbyterian.org/a-bit-about-our-history.html>

*Journal of Presbyterian History*, vol. 77, no. 2 (summer 1999).

Richard A. Armstrong, *The Battle of McDowell March 11—May 18, 1862* (Lynchburg: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1990).

Howard McKnight Wilson, *The Lexington Presbytery Heritage: The Presbytery of Lexington and Its Churches in the Synod of Virginia Presbyterian Church in the United States* (McClure Press, [1971]), 292.

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## **DHR-initiated Markers**

### **1.) Green Pastures Recreation Area**

**Sponsor:** Department of Historic Resources

**Locality:** Alleghany County

**Proposed Location:** TBD

**Sponsor Contact:** n/a

#### **Green Pastures Recreation Area**

In 1937, after the Clifton Forge chapter of the NAACP decried the lack of outdoor recreation areas for African Americans, the U.S. Forest Service agreed to open a new park here for Black patrons, who were not then welcome in nearby Douthat State Park. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed Green Pastures between 1938 and 1940. With a lake, a beach, picnic areas, hiking trails, and recreational fields, the facility was popular with families, civic clubs, church groups, and other visitors from across the region. Although officially desegregated in 1950, the park was predominantly used by African Americans until the 1960s, when it was renamed Longdale Recreation Area.

**108 words/ 684 characters**

#### **Sources:**

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<https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2020/02/06/segregationist-past-green-pastures-recreation-site>

*Alleghany Highlands Virginian Review*, 13 Jan. 2020.

<https://thevirginianreview.com/Content/Free-Articles/Free-Articles/Article/Governor-s-Proposal-Includes-Funding-For-Green-Pastures-Recreational-Area/71/1478/49425>

*The News-Gazette*, 7 Aug. 2019.

<https://www.thenews-gazette.com/content/preserving-loved-park>

### **2.) Readjuster Party**

**Sponsor:** Department of Historic Resources

**Locality:** Petersburg

**Proposed Location:** W. Bank St. at old St. Paul’s Alley

**Sponsor Contact:** n/a

## Readjuster Party

The Readjuster Party, a biracial coalition led by former Confederate general William Mahone, won control of the Virginia General Assembly in 1879. The party's main objective, accomplished in 1882, was to refinance the state's massive antebellum debt and increase funding for public education. The Readjusters also abolished the poll tax, eliminated whipping as a punishment for crime, and established what is now Virginia State University. African American support for the party, cemented at a convention at the Academy of Music on this site in 1881, was crucial to its success. The Readjusters lost the General Assembly in 1883 after Democrats campaigned on white fears of African American power.

**108 words/ 697 characters**

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### 3.) Restored Government of Virginia

**Sponsor:** Department of Historic Resources

**Locality:** Alexandria

**Proposed Location:** TBD

**Sponsor Contact:** n/a

### Restored Government of Virginia

After Virginia seceded in the spring of 1861, Unionists met in Wheeling and organized a state government loyal to the U.S. under Gov. Francis H. Pierpont. The Restored Government, which sent representatives to the U.S. Congress and raised federal troops, moved to Alexandria in Aug. 1863. Pierpont was based at the City Hotel (Gadsby's Tavern) before moving to 415 Prince St. The General Assembly, representing Northern Virginia, the Eastern Shore, and Hampton Roads,

met at City Hall. Members authorized a convention that adopted Virginia's Constitution of 1864, which abolished slavery and secured other reforms. The government moved to Richmond in May 1865; its constitution was in effect until 1869.

**109 words/ 703 characters**

**Sources:**

Sara B. Bearss, "Restored and Vindicated: The Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1864," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 122, no. 2 (2014): 156-181.

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Brent Tarter, *Virginians and their Histories* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2020).

*New York Herald*, 9 May 1865.

*Richmond Whig*, 15, 27 May 1865.

**4.) Roger Arliner Young (1898-1964)**

**Sponsor:** Department of Historic Resources

**Locality:** Alleghany County

**Proposed Location:** near Clifton Forge

**Sponsor Contact:** n/a

**Roger Arliner Young (1898-1964)**

R. Arliner Young, zoologist, was born in Clifton Forge. After graduating with a B.A. from Howard University and an M.S. from the University of Chicago, she became the first African American woman to earn a doctorate in zoology when she completed her Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1940. Her research focused on the effects of electromagnetic radiation on marine organisms, and her 1924 article in the journal *Science* won international attention. For years she taught zoology at Howard and conducted research at the elite Marine Biological Laboratory in MA. She later taught at other historically Black colleges and universities and was a civil rights activist and labor union organizer.

**111 words/ 698 characters**

**Sources:**

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<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200930-arliner-young-the-black-biologist-failed-by-science>

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## **Replacement Markers**

### **1.) Page's Meetinghouse K-45**

**Pulaski County**

#### **Original Text:**

#### **Page's Meeting House**

One mile to the north stood this Methodist Chapel, an early one in the New River area. It was built on land given in 1795 by Alexander Page. Bishop Francis Asbury preached in the Chapel in 1802 and again in 1806.

Virginia State Library, 1957

#### **Edited Text:**

#### **Page's Meetinghouse**

The first Methodist meetings west of the New River were reportedly held ca. 1773 on the farm of Alexander Page, a short distance north of here. Edward Morgan, a local preacher, organized the congregation and helped build a log meetinghouse. The Rev. Francis Asbury, circuit-riding bishop and "Father of American Methodism," ordained Morgan a deacon in 1801 and preached at Page's in 1802 and 1806. The congregation disbanded during the Civil War and was

succeeded by Morgan's Chapel Methodist Church, built a third of a mile south of here in 1876. Camp meetings continued to be held at the site of Page's Meetinghouse.

**103 words/ 618 characters**

## **2.) End of Sheridan's Ride A-14**

**Frederick County**

### **Original Text:**

#### **End of Sheridan's Ride**

This knoll marks the position of the Union Army when Sheridan rejoined it at 10:30 A.M., October 19, 1864, in the battle of Cedar Creek. His arrival, with Wright's efforts, checked the Union retreat.

### **Edited Text:**

#### **End of Sheridan's Ride**

Before dawn on 19 Oct. 1864, Confederate forces under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early launched a surprise attack on Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah, bivouacked near Cedar Creek four miles southwest of here. The Federals retreated and organized a defensive line in this area. Sheridan, who had spent the night in Winchester after a meeting in Washington, D.C., rode ten miles and rejoined his army here by midmorning, rallying demoralized troops along the way. Greeted by cheers along the battle line, he ordered a counterattack that drove the Confederates from the field. Sheridan's ride, celebrated in poetry, painting, sculpture, and music, became one of the war's best-known events.

**111 words/ 696 characters**