

**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting
23 September 2021**

Sponsor Markers – Diversity

1.) Emanuel Quivers (1814-1879)

Sponsor: Charles City County Richard M. Bowman Center for Local History; Victoria Wassmer

Locality: Charles City County

Proposed Location: South side of Route 5 near Berkeley Plantation

Sponsor Contact: Judy Ledbetter, mossie2@gmail.com

Original text:

Emanuel Quivers (1814-1879)

Emanuel Quivers was born into slavery on Berkeley Plantation, the son of Jonathan and Sarah Quivers. Trained as a blacksmith, Quivers became an enslaved wage earner at the Tredegar Iron Works where he rose to supervise over 200 laborers. He learned the secret puddling technique that enabled Tredegar to expand its mixed-race workforce. He and his wife Frances were members of the First African Baptist Church in Richmond. To obtain his freedom, Quivers traveled to California for a mining operation and then returned to Virginia. In 1852, he and his wife purchased their family's freedom and left for California. Quivers became a leading voice for education of Black children, and he campaigned against testimony laws, which prevented persons of color from testifying against whites.

124 words/ 784 characters

Edited text:

Emanuel Quivers (1814-1879)

Emanuel Quivers was born into slavery on Berkeley Plantation to Jonathan and Sarah Quivers. Trained as a blacksmith, in 1845 Quivers became an enslaved wage earner at the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond. There he learned the closely guarded puddling technique for manufacturing high-grade iron, rising to supervise a large group of artisans and laborers. He and his wife, Frances, were early members of the First African Baptist Church in Richmond. In 1852, he and Frances purchased their family's freedom and left for California. As a community leader, Quivers advocated for educating African American children and for laws allowing persons of color to testify against whites.

106 words/ 677 characters

Sources:

Gregg D. Kimball, *American City, Southern Place: A Cultural History of Antebellum Richmond* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2000).

<http://databases.charlescity.org/freedom/exhibit14C.shtml>

Rudolph M. Lapp, *Blacks in Gold Rush California* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977).

Kathleen Bruce, *Virginia Iron Manufacture in the Slave Era* (New York: The Century Co., 1931).

Delilah Leontium Beasley, *Negro Trailblazers of California* (Los Angeles: Times Mirror Binding House, 1919).

Patricia A. Schechter, "Free and Slave Labor in the Old South: The Tredegar Ironworkers' Strike of 1847," *Labor History*, vol. 35, no. 2 (Spring 1994): 165-186.

Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel, 6 Dec. 1873.

San Jose Pioneer, 19 Dec. 1879.

Quivers Family Notes, William Brown Layton Papers, 1907-1978, Virginia Museum of History and Culture.

2.) First Baptist Church of Midlothian

Sponsor: First Baptist Church of Midlothian History Ministry

Locality: Chesterfield County

Proposed Location: 13800 Westfield Road

Sponsor Contact: Audrey M. Ross, Xavian777@live.com

Original text:

First Baptist Church of Midlothian

On 8 Feb. 1846, a church at the Mid-Lothian coal pits was constituted, with six white and fifty-four colored members from Spring Creek Baptist Church (formerly Cox's Meeting House). They commenced their assemblies in a plain log house. The church was known as First African Baptist Church of Coalfield (Mid-Lothian). The church continued to prosper until the year 1877, when it was destroyed by fire. Shortly after the fire, a new church was built on land purchased by the same body, named First Baptist Church of Midlothian located on Westfield Road. It is the oldest African American Church in Chesterfield County.

101 words/ 615 characters

Edited text:

First Baptist Church of Midlothian

The First African Baptist Church of Coalfield was constituted on 8 Feb. 1846 with six white and 54 enslaved and free black members from Spring Creek Baptist Church, formerly Cox's Meeting House. The congregation, required by law to have a white pastor, initially met about a mile southeast of here in a log building at the Midlothian Coal Mining Company coalpits. After the Civil War, the church called its first black pastor and joined the Colored Shiloh Baptist Association. The congregation purchased land here after a fire in 1877, built a new sanctuary, and renamed itself First Baptist Church of Midlothian. This is the oldest African American congregation in present-day Chesterfield County.

112 words/ 698 characters

Sources:

Richmond Enquirer, 25 Dec. 1845.

Richmond Daily Dispatch, 17 April 1877.

Chesterfield County Deed book 60: 327-328.

James Barnett Taylor, *Virginia Baptist Ministers*, ser. 2 (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1859).

First Baptist Church of Midlothian: <https://www.fbcm1846.org/our-story>

Bettie Woodson Weaver, *Midlothian: Highlights of its History* (1994).

Barbara Irene Burtchette, "A History of the Village of Midlothian, Virginia, Emphasizing the Period 1835-1935" (MA Thesis, University of Richmond, 1983).

Bethlehem Baptist Church, 200 Years, 1790-1990 (1990).

Jeffrey M. O'Dell, *Chesterfield County, Early Architecture and Historic Sites* (Chesterfield County Planning Department, 1983).

3.) Armistead S. Nickens (1836-1906)

Sponsor: The Nickens Family

Locality: Lancaster County

Proposed Location: Kamps Mill Road, just south of Camps Millpond

Sponsor Contact: Francine Hunter, Fahunterot1@gmail.com

Original text:**Armistead S. Nickens (1836-1906)**

Born into a long-standing family of free people of color in Lancaster County, Virginia, Nickens descends from 13 ancestors who fought in the American Revolution. His prosperity and standing in the community was such that after the Civil War, the local Freedman's Bureau listed him as a respectable citizen eligible to run for public office. He was duly elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, serving from 1871-1875, the first black to hold an elected office in the County until the late 20th Century. Nickens advocated a bill in the state legislature for the construction of a bridge across the Rappahannock River. The bridge would connect Tappahannock and Richmond County, benefiting all the landowners and tradesmen in the area. Now known as the Downing Bridge, it is still in use today. In 1876, Nickens established the first school, Lancaster Roller Mill School, a log cabin, one-room building, for African American children in the county. The schoolhouse was located near here on the land he donated. In 1892, Nickens helped to build Calvary Baptist Church in Kilmarnock, VA.

177 words/ 1,085 characters**Edited text:****Armistead S. Nickens (ca. 1836-1906)**

Armistead Nickens was born into a family of free people of color that included at least 12 veterans of the Revolutionary War. In 1867 the local agent of the Freedmen's Bureau identified him as a strong potential candidate for public office. After attending Virginia's Republican State Convention in Sept. 1871, Nickens won election to the House of Delegates that year and served two terms, becoming Lancaster County's first Black elected official. According to tradition, he advocated a bridge across the Rappahannock River from Tappahannock to Richmond County. He is credited with establishing one of the county's first schools for African Americans. Nickens owned more than 150 acres of land by 1906.

111 words/ 702 characters**Sources:**

U.S. Census, 1900.

Virginia Citizen, 4 May 1906.

Matthew S. Gottlieb, "Armistead S. Nickens (1836–1906)," *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*: https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Nickens_Armistead_S_1836-1906

Virginia Elections and State Elected Officials Database Project:
<http://vavh.electionstats.com/php/bio.php?pid=5535>

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/86252547/armistead-stokalas-nickens>

Luther Porter Jackson, *Negro Office-Holders in Virginia, 1865–1895* (Norfolk: Guide Quality Press, 1945).

Luther Porter Jackson, “Virginia Negro Soldiers and Seamen in the American Revolution,” *Journal of Negro History*, vol. 27, no. 3 (July 1942): 247-287.

Dorothy Norris C. Cowling, ed., “Historical Notes on The Life and Achievements of Blacks in Lancaster County and the State of Virginia (1619–1974),” A Study Sponsored by The Lancaster County African American Historical Society (Richmond, Dec. 1991): 86–88, 239–245, 305, 352.

Carolyn H. Jett, *Lancaster County, Virginia: Where the River Meets the Bay* (Lancaster, VA: The Lancaster County History Book Committee in association with The Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library, 2003), 226, 294, 388, 396, 398.

Paul Heinegg, *Free African Americans of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina*, vol. 2 (Genealogical Publishing Co., 2005).

4.) Scrabble School

Sponsor: Scrabble School Preservation Foundation, Inc.

Locality: Rappahannock County

Proposed Location: 111 Scrabble Road, Castleton

Sponsor Contact: Brion Patterson, bpatters77@gmail.com

Original text:

Scrabble School

Originally called Woodville School, Scrabble School was built in 1921 as one of 4 “Rosenwald” Schools in segregated Rappahannock County. Rosenwald schools began when Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck & Co, joined forces with educator Booker T. Washington to help provide schools for African Americans in rural southern communities. Encouraged by their neighbor, Isaiah Wallace, local Blacks contributed \$1,100 towards the total \$3,225 cost of the building and resident Grant Wood donated the 2-acre parcel of land. Serving grades one through seven, Scrabble School operated for nearly 5 decades including one last year as an integrated school. It closed in 1968. Local resident E. Franklin Warner led the effort to restore the school after the site had been turned into the County dump. It reopened in 2009 as the County senior center and as an African American heritage site.

139 words/ 878 characters

Edited text:**Scrabble School**

Scrabble School, first known as Woodville School, was built in 1921-1922 to serve African American students in grades 1-7. This was the first of four schools constructed in Rappahannock County with funding from Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who had joined forces with educator Booker T. Washington in a school-building campaign. Between 1917 and 1932, the Rosenwald Fund helped construct about 5,000 schools for Black students across the rural South. Encouraged by neighbor Isaiah Wallace, Black residents contributed \$1,100 toward the \$3,225 cost of this building. Scrabble School closed in 1968 after operating for one year on a desegregated basis.

103 words/ 673 characters

Sources:

Scrabble School, National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2007.

Fisk Rosenwald Database

Margaret A. Jeffries, interviewer, "Isaiah Wallace Life History (WPA, Virginia Writers Project)" <https://www.virginiamemory.com/online-exhibitions/items/show/167>

The Scrabble School: <https://www.scrabbleschool.org/>

Elisabeth B. and C. E. Johnson, Jr., *Rappahannock County, Virginia A History: Fact, Fiction, Foolishness and the Fairfax Story* (Salem, WV: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1981).

5.) Group Camp 7

Sponsor: Pocahontas State Park

Locality: Chesterfield County

Proposed Location: Beach Road at intersection with State Park Road

Sponsor Contact: Bobbie Todd, bobbie.todd@dcr.virginia.gov

Original text:**Group Camp No. 7**

Group Camp Seven, located in Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and opened for use in 1939, as one of a handful of recreational areas in the nation open to people of color for group camping. The site was used by the Girl

Scouts, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Missionary Union of Virginia, and other Virginian church groups. These groups used Group Camp Seven to host camps that allowed young Black people to engage in group camping during the segregation era. Group Camp Seven was also used during the 1970s, as a day camp for Richmond youth.

105 words/ 620 characters

Edited text:

Group Camp 7

Group Camp 7, built for the use of African Americans, opened 1.25 miles south of here in 1939. The site was part of Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, a project of the National Park Service that later became Pocahontas State Park. The campground, constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and situated at a distance from the whites-only camping areas, featured cabins, a dining hall, and a lake with a beach. The Girl Scouts, Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Missionary Union of Virginia, and other groups operated residential camps here, providing educational and recreational opportunities to young black people from across the state. The buildings are no longer extant.

108 words/ 699 characters

Sources:

Pocahontas State Park Historic District, NRHP nomination (2015).

Norfolk New Journal and Guide, 22 July 1939, 6 July 1940, 10 May, 12 July 1941, 30 May 1942, 12 June 1943, 3 Dec. 1955.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 5 June 1940, 7 Feb., 5 July 1941, 23 April 1967.

Richmond News Leader, 14 Sept. 1950.

Chicago Defender, 21 June 1941.

Fletcher Mae Howell and Blanche Sydnor White, *Working Together: History of the Interracial Committee of the Baptist Women of Virginia* (1941).

6.) Dr. Madison S. Briscoe (1904-1995)

Sponsor: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society

Locality: Winchester

Proposed Location: corner of S. Kent and E. Cork Streets

Sponsor Contact: Rebecca Ebert, archives@handleyregional.org

Original text:

Madison S. Briscoe, Ph.D., African American Scientist

Madison S. Briscoe (1904–1995) specialized in tropical medicine. As captain of the Army’s 16th Malaria Survey Detachment, he helped keep troops healthy during World War II. In the 1950s his research in Africa and Central America examined parasites and their relation to disease. Briscoe was raised in this home, attended the local Black school, and earned degrees from Lincoln, Columbia, and Catholic Universities. He taught at Storer College, where he started the pre-med program, and at Howard University’s Medical School, where his focus was public health. To his students, he was fondly known as “the Bug Man.”

98 words/ 614 characters

Edited text:

Dr. Madison S. Briscoe (1904-1995)

Madison S. Briscoe, biologist, was raised in this house, attended the local Black school, and earned degrees from Storer College and Lincoln, Columbia, and Catholic Universities. He taught at Storer, where he co-founded the pre-medical program, and at the Howard University College of Medicine, where he specialized in public health with a focus on parasitic diseases and tropical medicine. As commanding officer of the U.S. Army’s 16th Malaria Survey Unit, Briscoe helped keep troops healthy during World War II. In the 1950s, his research in Egypt and Central America examined the role of insects and microorganisms in disease transmission. He published widely in scientific and medical journals.

107 words/ 698 characters

Sources:

Madison S. Briscoe CV

Emma Dacol, “Dr. Madison Spencer Briscoe,” in *“To Emancipate the Mind and Soul”*: Storer College, 1867-1955 (Harpers Ferry, WV: Harpers Ferry Park Association, 2017).

Claire Stewart, “Madison Spencer Briscoe, Renaissance Man,” *Good News Paper*, vol. 24, no. 2 (summer 2002): 9.

Chicago Defender, 12 June 1943, 12 May 1956.

Jackson Advocate, 6 June 1953.

Jet Magazine, 2 July 1953.

Evening Star, 26 July 1956.

Madison S. Briscoe, "Vignettes of Life in Liberia," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 53, no. 4 (July 1961): 323-326, 435.

"Dr. Madison Spencer Briscoe, Storer College, and Harper's Ferry National Historic Park"
https://www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/nca-natural-history/Dr_Briscoe.html

U.S. Census, 1910, 1920

7.) *Swanson v. University of Virginia*

Sponsor: Jefferson-Madison Regional Library

Locality: Charlottesville

Proposed Location: 201 E. Market St.

Sponsor Contact: David Plunkett, dplunkett@jmrl.org

Original text:

Swanson v. University of Virginia

In 1950, Gregory Swanson, a lawyer from Danville, became the first Black man to study at UVA. Established in 1819 for whites only, UVA rejected Swanson's application to the graduate legal program because he was Black. Swanson filed suit with the support of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. On 5 Sep. 1950, the case was heard in the Charlottesville federal court. After 30 minutes of deliberation, a three-judge panel ruled Swanson's 14th Amendment rights had been violated and that UVA must allow Swanson to enroll. He registered for classes ten days later. In 2020, Jefferson Madison Regional Library renamed the former courtroom as the Swanson Case Room to recognize Swanson's role in desegregating Virginia's public colleges and UVA grounds.

119 words/ 741 characters

Edited text:

Swanson v. University of Virginia

The University of Virginia, established in 1819 for white men only, rejected the application of Gregory Swanson (1924-1992) to its graduate school of law in 1950 because he was black. Swanson, a lawyer from Danville, filed suit with the support of the NAACP. On 5 Sept. 1950, the U.S. District Court heard the case in this building, later the Jefferson-Madison Regional Library. A panel of three federal judges ruled that the university had violated Swanson's 14th Amendment

rights and must allow him to enroll. In the fall semester of 1950, Swanson became the first black student to attend UVA. Soon afterward other public colleges in Virginia began admitting black students to graduate programs.

113 words/ 697 characters

Sources:

New Journal and Guide, 9 Sept. 1950.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 16 July 1950.

Suffolk News-Herald, 5 Sept. 1950.

Washington Post, 1 Sept. 1958.

Taj'ullah X. Sky Lark, "Unlocking Doors: How Gregory Swanson Challenged the University of Virginia's Resistance to Desegregation, A Case Study," *Spectrum: A Journal on Black Men*, vol. 5, no. 2 (Spring 2017): 71-84.

Eric Williamson, "What Life Was Like for Gregory Swanson, the Lawyer Who Integrated UVA," *UVA Lawyer* (Spring 2018). <https://www.law.virginia.edu/uvalawyer/article/long-walk>

<https://libguides.law.virginia.edu/alumni/swanson>

8.) Jackson P. Burley High School

Sponsor: Jackson P. Burley Varsity Club

Locality: Charlottesville

Proposed Location: 901 Rose Hill Drive

Sponsor Contact: James Hollins, burleyvarsityclub@gmail.com

Original text:

Jackson P. Burley High School

Jackson P. Burley High School, named for a local educator, opened in September 1951 with 26 teachers, administrators and staff, serving 542 students. Jointly operated by the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Burley united students from segregated Albemarle Training School, Esmont High School and Jefferson High School, with some students attending from Greene and Nelson Counties. The 1956 Burley Bears football team was, "Undeclared, Untied and Unscored" on, under Coach Robert "Bob" Smith. The Burley Licensed Practical

Nursing program, “Hidden Nurses” addressed a nursing shortage at University of Virginia, educating about 150 students. Burley graduated its last class in 1967.

101 words/ 694 characters

Edited text:

Jackson P. Burley High School

The City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County opened Jackson P. Burley High School in Sept. 1951 to serve nearly 550 African American students. The 26-classroom building reflected an effort to provide “separate but equal” facilities in an era when lawsuits frequently challenged poor conditions in Black schools. Burley, named for a local educator, replaced Albemarle Training School, Esmont High School, and Jefferson High School and also drew students from Greene and Nelson Counties. The 1956 football team was undefeated and unscored on. In partnership with the University of Virginia, Burley’s licensed practical nursing program trained about 150 nurses. Burley High closed in 1967.

103 words/ 690 characters

Sources:

Jackson P. Burley High School, National Register of Historic Places nomination (2020).

Atlanta Daily World, 2 April 1952.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 29 March 1952, 20 Oct. 1956.

Charlottesville Daily Progress, 6 Oct. 2006.

Greene County Historical Society, *Images of America: Greene County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing Co., 2013), 55, 66.

Donald D. Covey, *Greene County, Virginia: A Brief History* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007), 107.

Anne E. Bromley, “UVA Shines Light of Recognition on African American Nurses It Trained Decades Ago,” *UVA Today*, 17 Oct. 2019.

House Resolution #528 - “Celebrating the Life of Jackson P. Burley” from Patron David Toscano, Virginia House of Delegates, 57th District, 2018 Special Session I.

9.) AKA Iota Omega

Sponsor: Iota Omega Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc®

Locality: Norfolk

Proposed Location: First Baptist Church, Bute Street

Sponsor Contact: Dr. Colita Nichols Fairfax, cnfairfax@nsu.edu

Original text:

AKA Iota Omega

On 1 December 1922, Iota Omega became the first graduate chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc® chartered in Hampton Roads. Wanser Bagnall, Evelyn Lightner and Helen Lawrence met at First Baptist Church-Bute Street and invited seven sorority sisters to charter Iota Omega. Evelyn Lightner was Associate Editor of the Ivy Leaf and first South Atlantic Regional Organizer. Notable members of Iota Omega include Aline Black Hicks, civil rights activist; Delphenia Gregory Tyler, PWA worker to Norfolk Botanical Gardens project; Vivian Carter Mason, first Black woman to serve on Norfolk School Board; Margaret Gordon, first woman appointed principal of a Norfolk middle school; and Joyce Gilliam Brown, international folklorist.

109 words/ 730 characters

Edited text:

AKA Iota Omega

On 1 Dec. 1922, Iota Omega became the first graduate chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.®, chartered in Hampton Roads. Wanser Bagnall, Evelyn Lightner, and Helen Lawrence had met earlier at First Baptist Church-Bute Street and invited seven sorority sisters to become charter members. Bagnall was later president of the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and Lightner was the first South Atlantic Regional Organizer of AKA, the first Greek-letter organization founded by Black women. Later chapter members included Aline Black Hicks, civil rights activist; Vivian Carter Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women; and Joyce Gilliam Brown, international folklorist.

104 words/ 703 characters

Sources:

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 15 Nov. 1924, 8 May 1926, 21 July 1928, 16 Sept. 1933, 13 Dec. 1947, 6 March 1948, 15 Jan. 1949, 30 March, 7 Sept. 1974, 12 May 1982, 13 June 1990

Colita Nichols Fairfax, *Timeless History and Service of the Iota Omega Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.®: 1922 to Our Time* (Norfolk, 2017).

Sponsor Markers

1.) Morattico

Sponsor: Morattico Waterfront Museum

Locality: Lancaster County

Proposed Location: Route 354 at intersection with Route 622

Sponsor Contact: David Henley, Dwhenley1@gmail.com

Original text:

Morattico

Approximately four miles west on Route 622, historic Morattico village is a surviving example of a watermen's community whose population in the first half of the Twentieth Century derived its livelihood almost entirely from the Rappahannock River. Named for the Moraughtacund Indians who met with Captain John Smith in the area in 1608, the village evolved following settlement by English planters. Among them was Joseph Ball I, father of Mary Ball Washington and owner of Morattico Plantation. Today's Morattico stands on property which was essentially part of Ball's original Morattico Plantation.

91 words/ 599 characters

Edited text:

Morattico

The watermen's community of Morattico, 3.5 miles west on Route 622, is named for the Moraughtacund Indians who met Capt. John Smith nearby in 1608. By 1698 the area had become part of Morattico Plantation, established by Joseph Ball I, father of Mary Ball Washington. Completion of a major wharf on the Rappahannock River in 1892 led to the rapid development of the village of Morattico, known for a time as Whealton. The community, a stop on the Baltimore-to-Fredericksburg steamship route until the 1930s, thrived as a center for oystering, crabbing, fishing, and large-scale seafood processing and distribution. The Morattico Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

111 words/ 701 characters

Sources:

Morattico Historic District, National Register of Historic Places nomination (2011).

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 27 Nov. 1911.

Northern Neck News, 20 May, 22 July 1892, 6 Jan., 14 April 1893.

Rappahannock Record, 17 Aug. 1989.

Bryant Mangum, “A Brief History of Morattico, Virginia,” VCU, 2013.

Robert McKenney, “Morattico Plantation—Lancaster County,” *Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine*, vol. 38, no. 1 (Dec. 1988): 4318-4336.

Dianne Saison, “Morattico,” *House & Home Magazine*, Sept. 2017.

2.) Silver Lake Historic District

Sponsor: Silver Lake Bicentennial Committee

Locality: Rockingham County

Proposed Location: 2110 Silver Lake Road, Dayton

Sponsor Contact: Cheryl Lyon, silverlakemill@gmail.com

Original text:

Silver Lake Historic District

On 28 Oct. 1822, a Rockingham County jury gave permission to John J. Rife to construct a dam and harness the power needed for operating a flour mill and sawmill. Rife was one of many German Baptist Brethren families moving southward from Western Maryland and northern Rockingham County. The lake and mill site had been part of the land acquired ca. 1740 by Daniel Harrison, one of the early English and Scots Irish settlers. The mill and surrounding community remained under Brethren ownership until 1884, when a transition began to prominent local business leaders as owners. The more than 100-acre historic district is a unique window on nearly three centuries of migration and agricultural and industrial development in Rockingham County.

120 words/ 741 characters

Edited text:

Silver Lake Historic District

English American settler Daniel Harrison owned hundreds of acres in this area in the mid-18th century, and Presbyterians built Cooks Creek Church near here ca. 1750. German Baptist Brethren began moving to the Shenandoah Valley from Maryland and Pennsylvania at midcentury, arriving here by 1790. Brethren church member John J. Rife built a dam here ca. 1822, forming Silver Lake, and constructed a flour mill and a sawmill. This complex became the center of a prosperous industrial and agricultural community. A popular recreational site, Silver Lake began supplying water to Dayton and Harrisonburg in the 20th century. The 104-acre district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

109 words/ 698 characters

Sources:

Silver Lake Historic District, NRHP nomination (2019).

Rife's Mill, Virginia Landmarks Register nomination (1999).

Jury Report to Rockingham County Court, Land Causes & Mills, LVA Land Causes & Mills microfilm, Reel 144.

Judge Charles T. O'Ferrall (later Virginia Governor), handwritten notes (1880), Jody Meyerhoeffer Collection, Dayton, VA.

Roger E. Sappington, *The Brethren in Virginia* (Harrisonburg: The Committee for Brethren History in Virginia, 1973).

J. Houston Harrison, *Settlers by the Long Grey Trail* (Dayton, VA: C. J. Carrier Co., 1935).

Deed, Daniel & Sallie Bowman to Charles P. Arey (1884).

Silver Lake Improvement Co., Corporate Charter (1909), LVA Charter Book 3, 1915-1931 Reel #62.

Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month Contest Winners

1.) Dr. W. W. Yen (1877-1950)

Sponsor: Virginia Department of Education

Locality: Charlottesville

Proposed Location: Yen House at University of Virginia

Dr. W. W. Yen (1877-1950)

W.W. Yen (also known as Yan Huiqing), Chinese diplomat and political leader, was born in Shanghai. He graduated in 1900 from the University of Virginia as the first international student to earn a bachelor of arts degree and the first Chinese student to earn a degree. In part because of his elite social class, he was welcome during a time of widespread anti-Chinese sentiment in the U.S. In the 1920s, Yen served the Republic of China as foreign minister and as prime minister, and he was briefly acting president in 1926. In the 1930s, he was ambassador to the U.S., representative to the League of Nations, and China's first ambassador to the Soviet Union.

114 words/ 660 characters

Sources:

Stacey Bieler, “Yan Huiqing,” *Biographical Dictionary of Chinese Christianity*:
<http://bdconline.net/en/stories/yan-huiqing>

Sylvia Chong, “‘A Race So Different’: Asians and Asian Americans in UVA’s History,” *UVA Today*, 11 March 2021.

Jane Kelly, “UVA’s Lewis House Renamed Yen House to Honor Noted Chinese Graduate,”
UVA Today, 25 Sept. 2017.

New York Times, 26 May 1950.

2.) Kim Kyusik 김 규식 (1881-1950)

Sponsor: Virginia Department of Education

Locality: Salem

Proposed Location: on campus of Roanoke College

Kim Kyusik 김 규식 (1881-1950)

Kim Kyusik, leader in the Korean independence movement, was born in southern Korea and graduated from Roanoke College in 1903. After Japan annexed Korea in 1910, Kim served the Provisional Korean Government based in China as secretary of foreign affairs, and later as minister of education and vice president. He advocated Korean independence at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, promoted the Korean cause in the U.S. as chair of the Korean Commission, and helped organize the Korean National Revolutionary Party in China. After World War II, Kim opposed permanent partition of Korea into North and South. He was kidnapped by the North Korean army during the Korean War and died in captivity.

113 words/ 694 characters

Sources:

Andrew C. Nahm and James E. Hoare, “Kim Gyu-Sik,” Wilson Center Digital Archive:
<https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/resource/modern-korean-history-portal/kim-gyu-sik>

Roanoke College News, 28 Feb. 2019

https://www.roanoke.edu/about/news/kim_kyusik_korean_independence?fbclid=IwAR1C9A-dJNVN4D7uawcRazJ7Bnwny-xLraW4yWYbzWDzt2hc6YtqIWdq5mA

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 10 May 1903.

Washington Herald, 12 June, 8 Dec. 1919.

Washington Evening Star, 20 Aug. 1920.

3.) Arthur Azo Matsu (1904-1987)

Sponsor: Virginia Department of Education

Locality: Williamsburg

Proposed Location: on campus at William & Mary

Arthur Azo Matsu (1904-1987)

Art Matsu, renowned football player, was the first Asian American student to graduate from William & Mary. A four-year starter at quarterback (1923–1926), he earned a national reputation while guiding William & Mary's powerful offense. As team captain during his senior year, he led the program to its first postseason win. The son of a Scottish mother and a Japanese father, Matsu was a prominent leader on campus even as Virginia passed a series of laws in the 1920s to prevent “race mixing.” In 1928, he became the first player of Japanese descent in the National Football League. From 1931 until the mid-1950s, he taught physical education and coached football at Rutgers University.

114 words/ 687 characters

Sources:

Benming Zhang, “Arthur Matsu's College Years: Historicizing His 1920s Experiences” (Undergraduate thesis, College of William and Mary, 2016).

Jack Powers, “Art Matsu: Hero Amidst Hatred,” *The Flat Hat*, 2 Oct. 2014.

Wilford Kale, “The Art Matsu Story,” <https://wmsportsblog.com/2020/08/20/the-legend-of-art-matsu/>

New York Times, 11 March 1931, 30 June 1935.

4.) Filipinos in the U.S. Navy

Sponsor: Virginia Department of Education

Locality: Virginia Beach

Proposed Location: near Philippine Cultural Center at 4857 Baxter Road

Filipinos in the U.S. Navy

Filipinos, who had served in the U.S. Navy as early as the Civil War, began enlisting in larger numbers after the U.S. took possession of the Philippines following the Spanish-American War. The Philippines gained independence in 1946, and an agreement negotiated the next year allowed the U.S. Navy to recruit Filipino nationals. Over the next four decades, about 35,000 Filipinos served in the Navy, initially as stewards and mess attendants. Eligible to serve in all enlisted and officer positions by the 1970s, they later rose to the Navy's highest ranks. Filipino American communities often developed near naval bases; one of the nation's largest such communities is here in Hampton Roads.

110 words/ 693 characters

Sources:

Naval History and Heritage Command, "Filipinos in the United States Navy":

<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/f/filipinos-in-the-united-states-navy.html>

"The Filipino American Community," Old Dominion University, 2007.

Jeffrey Acosta, "Filipino Americans in the U.S. Armed Forces: We Fought for Freedom," presentation 6 Aug. 2018, retrieved from Filipino American National Historical Society – Hampton Roads Chapter website, <https://fanhs-hr.org/born-of-empires-content-academy/>

New York Times, 25 Oct. 1970, <https://www.nytimes.com/1970/10/25/archives/filipino-stewards-still-used-by-navy-but-number-drops.html>

André Sobocinski, "Looking Back at the Filipino Pioneers of Navy Medicine," 6 May 2021, <https://www.dvidshub.net/news/395831/looking-back-filipino-pioneers-navy-medicine>

5.) Vietnamese Immigrants in Northern Virginia

Sponsor: Virginia Department of Education

Locality: Falls Church

Proposed Location: near Eden Center

Vietnamese Immigrants in Northern Virginia

Thousands of Vietnamese refugees immigrated to the U.S. after the fall of the South Vietnamese capital of Saigon in April 1975. Proximity to Washington, D.C., made Arlington a popular location for settlement. A vibrant enclave of businesses, known as Little Saigon, arose in the Clarendon neighborhood and became a social and commercial hub for the community. Climbing rents in the 1980s displaced these businesses, and many relocated to Eden Center. Modeled on market districts in Vietnam, Eden Center grew to include more than 120 shops and restaurants. A

regional gathering place for Vietnamese Americans, it became the largest source of Vietnamese goods on the East Coast.

105 words/ 676 characters

Sources:

Kim A. O’Connell, “Echoes of Little Saigon: Vietnamese Immigration and the Changing Face of Arlington”: <https://virginiahumanities.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Echoes-of-Little-Saigon.pdf>

Echoes of Little Saigon: <https://littlesaigonclarendon.com/the-history/>

Joseph Wood, “Vietnamese American Place Making in Northern Virginia,” *Geographical Review*, vol. 87, no. 1 (Jan. 1997): 58-72.

Kelso Wilkin, “The Forgotten Enclave of Little Saigon”: <http://arlingtonhistoricalsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/The-Forgotten-Enclave-of-Little-Saigon-1.pdf>

DHR-initiated Markers

1.) Camp Alkulana

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: Bath County

Proposed Location: Route 39/42 near entrance to camp

Camp Alkulana

Camp Alkulana, one of Virginia’s oldest residential summer camps, was established in 1915 and moved here in 1917. Nannie Crump West, a social reformer who directed a settlement house in Richmond under the auspices of that city’s Baptist Woman’s Missionary Circle, founded the camp to provide the benefits of outdoor recreation to girls from urban, working-class families. Swimming, hiking, cave exploring, crafts, and religious services afforded the campers leisure, adventure, practical skills, and spiritual growth. The camp’s Rustic-style buildings blended with the environment and encouraged closeness with nature. Boys began attending about 1950, and the camp was racially desegregated in 1968.

101 words/ 699 characters

Sources:

Camp Alkulana Historic District, National Register nomination (2015).

Camp Alkulana: https://alkulana.org/?page_id=42

2.) Earl Francis Lloyd (1928-2015)

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: Alexandria

Proposed Location: near 1020 Montgomery Street

Earl Francis Lloyd (1928-2015)

Earl Lloyd, a Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Famer, grew up on this block, attended the segregated Parker-Gray High School, and graduated from West Virginia State College. On 31 Oct. 1950, as a member of the Washington Capitols, he became the first African American to play in a National Basketball Association game. After serving in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, he played for the Syracuse Nationals, which won the NBA championship in 1955. Lloyd, known for his defense and rebounding, ended his playing career in 1960 with the Detroit Pistons. He became the NBA's first African American assistant coach (1960) and fourth African American head coach (1971), both with the Pistons.

113 words/ 694 characters

Sources:

Earl Francis Lloyd (1928-2015), Virginia Changemakers:

<https://edu.lva.virginia.gov/changemakers/items/show/240>

Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame: <https://www.hoophall.com/hall-of-famers/earl-lloyd/>

New York Times, 30 Oct. 1972.

Baltimore Afro-American, 4 Nov. 1950.

Philadelphia Tribune, 5 Nov. 1960, 18 May 1968.

Pittsburgh Courier, 10 Dec. 1960, 13 Nov. 1971.

Los Angeles Sentinel, 2 Nov. 2000.

Washington Post, 28 Feb. 2015.

Ken Shouler, "Earl Lloyd: NBA's First Black Player":

<https://www.espn.com/nba/news/story?page=earllloydobit>

The History Makers: <https://www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/earl-francis-lloyd-41>

Replacement Markers

1.) Maycock's Plantation

Sponsor: VDOT

Locality: Prince George County

Proposed Location: Route 10 near intersection with Route 639

Original Text:

Maycock's Plantation

Six miles north on James River. The place was patented about 1618 by Samuel Maycock, slain in the massacre of 1622. In 1774, David Meade became the owner. There Cornwallis crossed the river, May 24, 1781. Anthony Wayne crossed there, August 30, 1781.

43 words/ 250 characters

Edited Text:

Maycock's Plantation

Samuel Maycock, a member of the governor's Council who served in Virginia's first legislative assembly in 1619, patented land originally inhabited by Virginia Indians about four miles north on the James River. The area became a tobacco plantation that continued to operate after Maycock was killed in 1622 during a surprise attack at the outset of the Second Anglo-Powhatan War. The labor of enslaved Africans and African Americans sustained the plantation under later owners. In 1781, during the Revolutionary War, British and American armies likely crossed the river at the property. In the summer of 1862, several enslaved families escaped to Union lines. Union forces soon burned the main house.

110 words/ 699 characters

Sources:

The Records of the Virginia Company of London: <https://www.loc.gov/item/06035006/>

Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College, 1349-1897

Calendar of Virginia State Papers, 2:122.

John Frederick Dorman, *Adventurers of Purse and Person, 2: 415.*

Martha W. McCartney, *Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers: A Biographical Dictionary* (2007): 60.

Virginia Argus, 30 Oct. 1801.

John Milner Associates, *Archaeological Overview Study for James River and Presquile National Wildlife Refuges* (2004).

David P. Allen to Elizabeth Ashton, 16 March 1908.

Richmond Whig, 4 Aug. 1862.

2.) Smoky Ordinary

Sponsor: VDOT

Locality: Brunswick County

Proposed Location: Old Stage Road (Route 712) at intersection with Liberty Road

Original Text:

Smoky Ordinary

The ordinary that stood on this site catered to travelers on the north-south stage road as early as 1750. During the American Revolution local warehouses were burned by British Colonel Tarleton, and legend says that it was from that occurrence that the ordinary derived its name. During the Civil War the post office (1832-1964) and inn were spared when a Union officer recognized the inn's owner, Dr. George M. Raney, as being a former classmate at the University of Pennsylvania.

80 words/ 481 characters

Edited Text:

Smoky Ordinary

Smoky Ordinary, built 1/2 mile northeast of here by 1750, provided lodging, food, and drink to travelers on the north-south stage road. A small community later developed around the ordinary. British raiders under Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton reportedly burned tobacco warehouses here in July 1781. Union forces under Brig. Gens. James Wilson and August Kautz passed here late in June 1864 at the end of a cavalry raid on Confederate supply lines. The ordinary served as a post office (1832-1964) and as a polling place. In Oct. 1867, African American men cast ballots here during the first election in which they had the right to vote in Virginia. The ordinary burned in the 20th century.

115 words/ 686 characters

Sources:

Gay Neale, *Brunswick County, Virginia, 1720-1975* (Brunswick County Bicentennial Committee, 1975.)

Richmond Daily Dispatch, 26 Oct. 1867.

Brent Tarter, “African Americans and Politics in Virginia (1865–1902).” (2020, December 14). In *Encyclopedia Virginia*. <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/african-americans-and-politics-in-virginia-1865-1902>.

Report of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson on June 17-July 30, 1864:
<https://ehistory.osu.edu/books/official-records/080/0622>

Report of Col. Samuel P. Spear: <https://ehistory.osu.edu/books/official-records/080/0740>

Brunswick County Order Book 4, page 109.

Greg Eanes, *Tarleton’s Southside Raid and Peter Francisco’s Famous Fight* (CreateSpace Publishing, 2014).

Local Markers

1.) River View Farm, Albemarle County

Proposed Location: 1780 Earlysville Road

Board will review the design of this marker, not the text.

Daughters of the American Revolution Commemorative Marker Program

I will inform the Board about this initiative from the DAR.