

**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting
9 December 2021**

Sponsor Markers – Diversity

1.) Samuel F. Kelso (ca. 1825-1880)

Sponsor: Lynchburg City Schools Education Foundation

Locality: Lynchburg

Proposed Location: 915 Court Street

Sponsor Contact: Jane White, janebaberwhite@gmail.com

Original text:

Samuel F. Kelso (ca. 1825-1880)

Samuel Kelso, the son of Virginia slaves, became one of Lynchburg's first African American teachers after the Civil War. A colleague of Jacob Yoder, Kelso taught at the Freedmen's Bureau school on Twelfth Street and served as a trustee of the all-Black Polk Street School, which predated Lynchburg's public school system. Kelso was active in local and state politics. In 1867 he was elected to represent Lynchburg and Campbell County in Virginia's Constitutional Convention, convened to write the state's first constitution after the Civil War. Kelso introduced a resolution that the new constitution "should guarantee, for the future, a system of common school education, to be supported by the State, which shall give to all classes a free and equal participation in all its benefits." His proposal eventually became state law and is considered one of the most important and enduring accomplishments of Reconstruction in Virginia. Kelso was also later elected to the National Convention of the Colored Men of America in Washington, D.C., to protest the denial of voting and other civil rights that had been guaranteed by the 14th amendment. He was appointed a U.S. Mail Agent in 1871 and lived on the corner of Taylor and Eighth Streets.

201 words/ 1,240 characters

Edited text:

Samuel F. Kelso (ca. 1825-1880)

Samuel Kelso, born into slavery, became one of Lynchburg's first African American teachers after the Civil War. He taught at a freedmen's school on 12th Street and was later a trustee of the all-Black Polk Street School. Kelso was elected to represent Campbell County, including Lynchburg, at Virginia's Constitutional Convention of 1867-68. There he voted with radical reformers and introduced a resolution calling for free public education open to all on an equal basis. In 1869 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Colored Men of America, which protested the exclusion of Black Americans from civil rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. He was later a postal agent in Lynchburg.

113 words/ 702 characters

Sources:

Debates and Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Virginia, vol. 1 (Richmond, 1868).

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Colored Men of America (Washington, D.C., 1869).

U.S. Census, 1870, 1880.

Chataigne's Lynchburg City Directory, 1875-1876.

Richmond Dispatch, 17 April 1867, 23 March 1871.

Brent Tarter, "Kelso, Samuel F. (ca. 1825–1880)" *Encyclopedia Virginia*. Virginia Humanities, (12 Feb. 2021): <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/kelso-samuel-f-ca-1825-1880/>

James M. Elson, *Lynchburg, Virginia: The First Two Hundred Years, 1786-1986* (Lynchburg: Warwick House Publishers, 2004).

Gene W. Tomlin, *The First Decade of the Lynchburg, Virginia, Free Public Schools, 1871-1882* (Lynchburg: Warwick House Publishers, 2011).

Richard Andrew Meade, "A History of the Constitutional Provisions for Education in Virginia," (Ph.D. diss., University of Virginia, 1941).

2.) Union Run Baptist Church

Sponsor: Albemarle County Office of Equity and Inclusion

Locality: Albemarle County

Proposed Location: 3220 Keswick Road

Sponsor Contact: Rev. Rickey White (100rick1958@gmail.com), Diane Brown Townes (browntowneseducation@gmail.com), Betsy Baten (betsygbaten@earthlink.net), Margaret Maliszewski (mmaliszewski@albemarle.org)

Original text:

Union Run Baptist Church

Union Run Baptist Church, formerly named Union Branch Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Robert Hughes (1821-1895) and other freedmen shortly after the Civil War ended. Spiritual life was vital to the freedmen and establishing churches and creating communities were of

primary importance. In 1867, a deed of gift for one acre of land was presented to the deacons of the church by Thomas Jefferson Randolph. The congregation soon purchased the Old Limestone Church building and re-erected it on this site. Rev. Hughes led the worship services for three decades until his death and is interred in the churchyard. The Church celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2015 and remains a cornerstone in the community.

114 words/ 708 characters

Edited text:

Union Run Baptist Church

Soon after the Civil War, the Rev. Robert Hughes (1821-1895) and other freedmen organized Union Branch Baptist Church, later known as Union Run Baptist Church. Spiritual life was vital to formerly enslaved African Americans, and establishing churches and creating communities were of primary importance. Thomas Jefferson Randolph of Edgehill deeded one acre to the church's deacons in 1867. The congregation purchased the Limestone Church building and re-erected it on this site, where it also served as a school. The church became a cornerstone of the community. The Rev. Hughes, pastor for three decades, was interred in the churchyard, the final resting place of hundreds of community members.

107 words/ 696 characters

Sources:

Albemarle County Deed Book, 63: 369-370 (11 Nov. 1867).

Rev. Dr. Rickey White, Martha James, Carrie Sampson, et al., *Union Run Baptist Church 150th Anniversary* (Keswick, VA, 2015).

Lucia Stanton, *Those Who Labor for My Happiness* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2012).

Getting Word—African American Oral History Project: <https://www.monticello.org/getting-word/people/robert-hughes>

Richmond Dispatch, 6 Jan. 1895.

African American Cemeteries in Albemarle and Amherst Counties:
<http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/cem/db/cemetery/details/UNR/>

3.) Chief Cornerstone Baptist Church

Sponsor: Chief Cornerstone Baptist Church

Locality: Buckingham County

Proposed Location: 4002 Bell Road, Dillwyn

Sponsor Contact: Rev. Paul L. Johnson, Johnsonps936@gmail.com

Original text:

Chief Cornerstone Baptist Church

A Brush Arbor Church established by a group of God fearing people in the year 1876. Brush Arbor constructed by covering a pole frame with brush. The pulpit was a large mound of earth with a large log serving as the lectern. The church motto, "If we cannot be great, be willing to serve God in that which is small. If we cannot do great things for him, cheerfully do the little ones. If we cannot be an Aaron at the Altar, or a Moses to guide the tribe, consent to serve willingly in whatever we find to do in God's House."

102 words/ 522 characters

Edited text:

Chief Cornerstone Baptist Church

African Americans had established Chief Cornerstone Baptist Church by 1876, during a period when many Black southerners worked to build independent community institutions in the wake of Emancipation. John and Harriet Gregory, who had formerly been enslaved, sold a half-acre of their property to the church's trustees. Members worshiped under a brush arbor, an open-sided shelter with a brush roof and a mound of earth serving as a lectern, before building a log sanctuary. The church's cemetery is the final resting place of many community members, including veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean War.

99 words/ 618 characters

Sources:

Buckingham County Deed Book 4:125 (10 April 1876).

Chief Cornerstone Baptist Church, Church History

Charles White, *The Hidden and the Forgotten* (Dillwyn, VA, 1985).

Dianne Swann-Wright, *A Way out of No Way* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2002).

4.) William H. Trusty House

Sponsor: Hampton Convention & Visitor Bureau
Locality: Hampton
Proposed Location: 76 West County St.
Sponsor Contact: Mary Fugere, mary@hamptonevb.com

Original text:

William H. Trusty House

The stylish late Victorian house located at 76 West County Street was built in 1897 for William H. Trusty (1862-1902) by P.A. Fuller. It stands as a reminder of the new sense of political, social, and economic freedom experienced by Black people during the decades following emancipation. Born of freed parents in 1862 in Prince George County, Trusty rose from humble origins to become a successful businessman, property owner, and civic leader. In 1901 he was elected to the Phoebus town council, becoming one of the first Black Virginians to be so elected in a municipality. Upon Trusty's 1902 death, his widow Bera Trusty bought the house at auction and lived in it until her death in 1940.

118 words/ 694 characters

Edited text:

William H. Trusty House

This ornate Queen Anne-style house was built in 1897 for William H. Trusty (1862-1902). Trusty, born in Prince George County, moved with his family to this area ca. 1871, joining a large community of emancipated African Americans seeking new opportunities. Trusty became an entrepreneur, an owner of commercial and residential real estate in Phoebus, and a civic leader. In 1901 he was elected to the Phoebus town council in the municipality's first election after its incorporation. After Trusty's death, his widow, Elberia Trusty, lived here until she died in 1940. The house, a reflection of Black achievement in the post-Emancipation years, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

110 words/ 699 characters

Sources:

William H. Trusty House, National Register of Historic Places nomination (1979).

U.S. Census, 1870, 1900.

“Documents relating to William H. Trusty's death, property, and estate,”
<https://hampton.pastperfectonline.com/archive/AFCE5240-A943-4440-83F5-255230966363>

Phoebus Sentinel, 6 July 1901.

Newport News Daily Press, 9 Sept. 1905.

Virginian-Pilot, 21 Feb. 2020.

Hamilton H. Evans, "The Wm. H. Trusty House and the People Who Lived at 76 West County Street" (typescript, 1977).

Richmond Times, 1 Jan. 1902.

5.) Martinsville Seven

Sponsor: Eric Helms Monday

Locality: Martinsville

Proposed Location: 1 East Main St.

Sponsor Contact: Eric Monday, emonday@ci.martinsville.va.us; Jennifer Bowles, jennibowles1@gmail.com

Original text:

Martinsville Seven

Seven Black men were convicted in this courthouse for the 1949 rape of a white woman. Tried by white male juries, all seven were sentenced to death, which occurred in 1951. These were the most executions for a single crime in Virginia history, and the most for rape in American history. The Seven's appeals created international controversy, being the first time it was argued that capital punishment was disproportionately applied against Blacks. While unsuccessful, the appeals helped lead to the 1977 ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court that execution for rape was cruel and unusual punishment.

96 words/ 595 characters

Edited text:

Martinsville Seven

Here in 1949, six all-white, all-male juries convicted seven black men of the rape of a white woman. All seven men were sentenced to death. On appeal, NAACP attorneys submitted the first petition to the U.S. Supreme Court arguing that capital punishment had been disproportionately applied against African Americans in violation of the 14th Amendment. Despite international attention and petitions for clemency, the Commonwealth of Virginia executed the men in Feb. 1951, the most executions for a rape in U.S. history. In 1977, the Supreme Court ruled that execution for rape was cruel and unusual punishment. Gov. Ralph Northam issued posthumous pardons to the Martinsville Seven on 31 Aug. 2021.

110 words/ 698 characters

Sources:

Eric W. Rise, *The Martinsville Seven: Race, Rape, and Capital Punishment* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1995).

Eric W. Rise, "Race, Rape, and Radicalism: The Case of the Martinsville Seven, 1949-1951," *Journal of Southern History*, vol. 58, no. 3 (Aug. 1992): 461-490.

Michael J. Klarman, *From Jim Crow to Civil Rights: The Supreme Court and the Struggle for Racial Equality* (Oxford University Press, 2004).

"Seeking Justice for the Martinsville Seven":

<https://uncommonwealth.virginiamemory.com/blog/2021/02/10/the-martinsville-seven/>

<https://martinsville7.org/the-martinsville-7>

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 25 Nov. 1950.

Washington Post, 31 Aug. 2021.

6.) Norvel LaFalette Ray Lee (1924-1992)

Sponsor: Nelson Harris

Locality: Botetourt County

Proposed Location: east side of Route 220 near intersection with Route 622

Sponsor Contact: Nelson Harris, nharris@heightschurch.info

Original text:

Norvel LaFollette Ray Lee

Norvel LaFollette Ray Lee was born in Botetourt County on 22 Sept. 1924, and grew up two miles northeast of here. A graduate of Academy Hill School in Fincastle, Lee received military training at the Tuskegee Institute serving in the Army Air Forces during WWII. In 1949, Lee won a landmark civil rights case regarding segregation on passenger trains in Virginia. In 1952, Lee earned an Olympic gold medal in boxing at the XV Olympiad in Helsinki, Finland. Lee had distinguished careers in the military, education and youth counseling in Washington, DC. He died on 19 Aug. 1992, in Bethesda, MD.

101 words/ 595 characters

Edited text:

Norvel LaFayette Ray Lee (1924-1992)

Norvel Lee was born in Botetourt County and grew up a mile northeast of here. He joined the Army Air Forces in 1943, was trained in Tuskegee, AL, and later retired from the Air Force Reserve as a lieutenant colonel. In 1948, Lee was arrested in Covington for refusing to leave the whites-only section of a train car. The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals reversed his conviction in 1949 on the grounds that the state could not enforce segregation laws on a local train if the passenger held a ticket for interstate travel. In 1952, Lee earned an Olympic gold medal in boxing in Helsinki, Finland. A graduate of Howard University, he was later a corrections officer and educator in Washington, D.C.

122 words/ 697 characters

Sources:

Baltimore Afro-American, 25 Sept., 16, 18, 23 Oct. 1948, 17 Sept. 1949.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 17 Sept. 1949.

Washington Post, 21 Aug. 1992.

Fincastle Herald, 17 Aug. 2016.

Roanoke Times, 18 April 2021.

Norvel Lee v. Commonwealth of Virginia (1949), record no. 3558 in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Lee v. Commonwealth: <https://casetext.com/case/lee-v-commonwealth-7>

U.S. Olympic Association, *United States 1952 Olympic Book* (New Haven, CT: The Walker-Ratcliffe Co., 1953).

Sulo Kolkka, *Official Report of the Organising Committee for the Games of the XV Olympiad, Helsinki, 1952* (Helsinki, 1955).

Ken Conklin, *Norvel: An American Hero* (Daleville, VA: Chapin Keith Publishing, 2021).

7.) East End High School

Sponsor: East End High School Historical Highway Marker Committee

Locality: Mecklenburg County

Proposed Location: Intersection of SR 650 (Dockery Rd.) and Highways 1 and 58
Sponsor Contact: Patricia Holmes Lewis, Lewishpd3@verizon.net

Original text:

East End High School

The “Battle Fund” public school construction grant from former Gov. John Stewart Battle Sr. awarded Mecklenburg County \$1,100,000 to construct consolidated Negro high schools. From that grant in 1952, East End High construction began. East End was one of Virginia’s first public high schools for Negroes during the era of segregation. The doors of East End High opened on 10 Sept 1953 to 450 students from Mecklenburg County Training School, the Thyne Institute and to other Negro students from the Eastern end of Mecklenburg County. East End High was located four miles south of South Hill, Virginia on Dockery Road. E.N. Taliaferro was the principal from 1953-1969. The last class graduated from East End High on 5 Jun 1969. Under federal court order to fully desegregate schools, the school became a junior high.

133 words/ 816 characters

Edited text:

East End High School

East End High School opened near this location in Sept. 1953 to serve African American students during the segregation era. Mecklenburg County built the school with a grant from the Battle Fund, established under Gov. John S. Battle as Virginia’s first program for providing direct aid to localities for school construction. Students came from Mecklenburg County Training School, the Thyne Institute, and other schools in the eastern portion of the county. E. N. Taliaferro was East End’s only principal. The last class graduated on 5 June 1969. Mecklenburg County schools were fully desegregated that fall under a federal court order, and the building became a junior high.

107 words/ 674 characters

Sources:

School Board of Mecklenburg County minutes, 6 Jan. 1947, 25 July 1951, 9 Feb. 1953.

Mecklenburg County Board of Supervisors minutes, 6 Oct. 1952.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 21 Nov. 1953, 24 April 1954, 6 Sept. 1968, 15, 16 April, 15 Oct. 1969.

South Hill Enterprise, 3 Feb. 2015, 2 Sept. 2020, 1 Feb. 2021.

Susan L. Bracey, *Life by the Roaring Roanoke: A History of Mecklenburg County, Virginia* (The

Mecklenburg County Bicentennial Commission, 1977).

Historically Black Schools of Mecklenburg County, Virginia:
<https://www.hbsmeckco.org/schools>

James Sweeney, “Battle, John Stewart (1890–1972)” *Encyclopedia Virginia* (Virginia Humanities, 12 Feb. 2021): <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/battle-john-stewart-1890-1972/>

Sponsor Markers

1.) Layton’s Landing Wharf and Ferry

Sponsor: Essex County Conservation Alliance

Locality: Essex County

Proposed Location: Intersection of Laytons Landing Road (Rte. 637) and Tidewater Trail (US 17)

Sponsor Contact: Sam Sturt, Ssturt12@gmail.com

Original text:

Layton’s Landing Wharf and Ferry

Two miles northeast on the Rappahannock River, George Southern established a ferry in 1679. In the early 1700s, Jacob Layton and his heirs operated the ferry and an ordinary, and built a wharf and warehouses where tobacco was inspected, stored and shipped to Great Britain. George Washington’s ledger book for 1759-60 records that he used Layton’s ferry to cross from Westmoreland into Essex County. Beaufort, a town of 60 acres, was laid out here in 1770, but did not survive the decline of tobacco prices after the Revolutionary War. Layton’s Wharf was a stop on the Baltimore to Fredericksburg steamboat route from the 1830s until 1937.

106 words/ 639 characters

Edited text:

Layton’s Landing Wharf and Ferry

Two miles northeast on the Rappahannock River, at Coleman’s Town, George Southern was operating a ferry by 1679. In the early 1700s, the Ley and Layton families ran the ferry, an ordinary, and a wharf. By midcentury, the community had become a hub of commerce featuring a public tobacco warehouse, from which tobacco was inspected and shipped to Great Britain, and a Scottish merchant’s store. George Washington used the ferry several times in the 1750s and 60s. An effort to develop a town called Beaufort here ca. 1770 failed when the tobacco trade declined after the Revolutionary War. Layton’s Wharf was a stop on the Baltimore to Fredericksburg steamboat route from the 1830s until 1937.

115 words/ 692 characters

Sources:

Wesley E. Pippenger, “Early Essex County Landings” (typescript).

William Waller Hening, ed., *The Statutes at Large* (Richmond: Franklin Press, 1820), 4:247–271; 8:423.

Robert LaFollette, Anita Harrower, Gordon Harrower, *Essex County, Virginia, Historic Homes* (Essex County Museum, 2002).

James B. Slaughter, *Settlers, Southerners, Americans: The History of Essex County, Virginia, 1608-1984* (Salem, WV: Walsworth Press, 1984).

2.) Saunders’s Wharf

Sponsor: Essex County Conservation Alliance

Locality: Essex County

Proposed Location: Intersection of Wheatland Road (Rte. 638) and Tidewater Trail (US 17)

Sponsor Contact: Sam Sturt, Ssturt12@gmail.com

Original text:

Saunders Wharf

One mile north, on the Rappahannock River, is Saunders Wharf. From this bustling hub of transportation and commerce, agricultural products, passengers and manufactured goods traveled between here and Fredericksburg, Norfolk and Baltimore from the early 1800s until the steamboat Anne Arundel made her last run on the river in 1937. Built on his estate, Wheatland, by John Saunders (1800-1867), a farmer and merchant at Loretto, this wharf was one of seven steamboat landings in Essex County. Others were Port Micou, Laytons, Blandfield, Tappahannock, Wares and Bowlers.

86 words/ 569 characters

Edited text:

Saunders’s Wharf

One mile north, on the Rappahannock River, is Saunders’s Wharf, a center of transportation and commerce from the mid-1800s until 1937. Steamboats on the busy route that linked Fredericksburg and Baltimore picked up crops, livestock, raw materials, and passengers here and deposited

manufactured goods. John Saunders (d. 1867), a farmer and merchant who owned a store in nearby Loretto, built the wharf on his estate, later known as Wheatland. Saunders's Wharf was one of several steamboat landings in Essex County. Others included Port Micou, Layton's, Blandfield, Tappahannock, Ware's, and Bowler's. The construction of highways led to the river's decline as a major avenue of trade.

105 words/ 684 characters

Sources:

Robert LaFollette, Anita Harrower, Gordon Harrower, *Essex County, Virginia, Historic Homes* (Essex County Museum, 2002).

James B. Slaughter, *Settlers, Southerners, Americans: The History of Essex County, Virginia, 1608-1984* (Salem, WV: Walsworth Press, 1984).

Wheatland, National Register of Historic Places nomination (1990).

Richmond Enquirer, 29 Aug. 1848.

3.) Rapidan Baptist Church

Sponsor: Rapidan Baptist Church

Locality: Madison County

Proposed Location: 150 Rapidan Church Lane

Sponsor Contact: Joyce Gentry, chefkellyg@gmail.com

Original text:

Rapidan Baptist Church

Cradle of the Baptist Faith and the Bill of Rights constituted 14 January 1773, this church was the site of the arrest of Baptist preachers Samuel Harris, John Walker, James Reed and Elijah Craig. Incarcerated in the Culpeper Jail, they continued to preach their faith from the jail until released. James Madison was enraged by this incident and it is this incident that historians believe generated Madison's views on religious freedom, which he incorporated into the US Bill of Rights. This church has been in continuous use since its founding by the Baptists.

93 words/ 562 characters

Edited text:

Rapidan Baptist Church

Rapidan Baptist Church, formed by Elijah Craig, James Reed, Samuel Harriss, and John Waller, was constituted on 14 Jan. 1773. Members of this congregation, like other Dissenters, faced prosecution for refusing to comply with laws that privileged the Church of England, Virginia's established church. Craig was arrested while preaching, as were the other Rapidan organizers, and he continued to preach while jailed in Culpeper. James Madison won the support of many local Baptists in his 1789 campaign for the U.S. House of Representatives after assuring George Eve, Rapidan's pastor, that he would support a constitutional amendment guaranteeing religious freedom.

99 words/ 664 characters

Sources:

“Rapidan Baptist Church: Church History, 1773-1973” (pamphlet).

Kelly Gentry, “Rapidan Baptist Church—a Pioneering Congregation” (Madison County Historical Society, 2019).

Robert Baylor Semple, *A History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Virginia* (Richmond, 1810).

John A. Ragosta, *Wellspring of Liberty: How Virginia’s Religious Dissenters Helped Win the American Revolution and Secured Religious Liberty* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010).

Jeff Broadwater, *James Madison: A Son of Virginia and a Founder of the Nation* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012).

J. Brent Walker, “Colonial Baptist Contributions to Religious Liberty” (Baptist Joint Committee, Jan. 2011).

Thomas H. Appleton Jr., “Elijah Craig (ca. 1745–18 May 1808),” *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, 3: 523-524.

“Madison’s Election to the First Federal Congress October 1788–February 1789,” Founders Online: <https://founders.archives.gov/?q=%22George%20Eve%22&s=1111311111&r=3>

James Madison to George Eve, 2 Jan. 1789, Founders Online: <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-11-02-0297>

Mark S. Scarberry, “John Leland and James Madison: Religious Influence on the Ratification of the Constitution and on the Proposal of the Bill of Rights,” *Penn State Law Review*, vol. 113:3, 733-800.

Lewis Peyton Little, *Imprisoned Preachers and Religious Liberty in Virginia* (Lynchburg: J.P. Bell Co., Inc., 1938.)

4.) Carl Porter Cato (1913-1996)

Sponsor: Bruce Christian

Locality: Lynchburg

Proposed Location: 402 Wise St.

Sponsor Contact: Jane White (janebaberwhite@gmail.com)

Original text:

Carl Porter Cato (1913-1996)

Lynchburg resident Carl Cato was a nationally recognized rosarian, horticulturist, and ambassador for saving antique roses. He was a founder of the national Heritage Roses Group and was a printer of its news magazine. Several heirloom roses were discovered by Cato, including Cato's Cluster and the spineless chestnut rose. He saved other rare roses from extinction by sending specimen cuttings to public gardens in Washington, D.C., and Pasadena CA. Cato helped establish the acclaimed collection of antique roses in Lynchburg's Old City Cemetery, whose annual Antique Rose Festival fulfills his dream of preserving the species and spreading the beauty and joy of old roses.

104 words/ 675 characters

Edited text:

Carl Porter Cato (1913-1996)

Lynchburg resident Carl Cato, a nationally recognized rosarian, was best known for collecting antique roses and saving them from extinction. He was a founder of the Heritage Roses Group, a nationwide organization, and was an editor of its news magazine. Cato identified several heirloom roses once believed to be lost, including Cato's Cluster and the spineless chestnut rose. He saved other rare roses by sending specimen cuttings to gardens across the U.S., including the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., and the Huntington Botanical Gardens in CA. Cato helped establish the acclaimed collection of antique roses in Lynchburg's Old City Cemetery, which features hundreds of varieties.

105 words/ 693 characters

Sources:

Thomas Christopher, *In Search of Lost Roses* (New York: Summit Books, 1989).

Jane Baber White, "A Gravegarden of Old Garden Roses—Lynchburg's Old City Cemetery," *Magnolia: Bulletin of the Southern Garden History Society* (Spring-Summer 2005).

Old City Cemetery: <https://www.gravegarden.org/roses/>

The Heritage Roses Group: <http://www.theheritagerosesgroup.org/>

Virginia Kean, ed., *Noisette Roses: 19th Century Charleston's Gift to the World* (Charleston Horticultural Society, 2009).

Washington Post, 3 June 1990.

Lynchburg News & Advance, 9 May 1999.

DHR-initiated Markers

1.) John C. Underwood (1809-1873)

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: Clarke County

Proposed Location: on U.S. Route 50 near intersection with Mt. Carmel Road

John C. Underwood (1809-1873)

John C. Underwood, an attorney from New York, settled near here early in the 1850s. Harassed for his antislavery activism and his work on behalf of the Republican Party, he left Virginia in 1856. Pres. Abraham Lincoln appointed him a federal judge for Virginia's eastern district in 1863. An outspoken advocate of equal rights for African Americans after the Civil War, Underwood was elected president of Virginia's Constitutional Convention of 1867–68. Among the convention's 105 members were 24 African Americans. The "Underwood Constitution," ratified in 1869, granted Black men the right to vote, established a system of free public schools, and secured other democratic reforms.

106 words/ 683 characters

Sources:

Brent Tarter, "Underwood, John C. (1809–1873)," *Encyclopedia Virginia*, 12 Feb. 2021.
<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/underwood-john-c-1809-1873/>

New York Times, 6 Jan. 1857: <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/letter-from-john-c-underwood-in-the-new-york-times-january-6-1857/>

2.) United Order of Tents

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: City of Norfolk
Proposed Location: 1620 Church St.

United Order of Tents

The United Order of Tents of J.R. Giddings and Jollifee Union, founded by and for African American women, emerged from efforts to aid enslaved people who sought freedom along the Underground Railroad. Annetta M. Lane and Harriet R. Taylor, who had both been enslaved, formally organized the Tents' Southern District #1 in Norfolk shortly after the Civil War. A Christian mutual aid society, the Tents provided financial assistance and burial insurance, established nursing homes, sponsored scholarships, supported civil rights activists, and aided mission work abroad. National membership grew to about 50,000 in the 20th century. This property became the headquarters of Southern District #1 in 1913.

106 words/ 701 characters

Sources:

Baltimore Afro-American, 7 Sept. 1912.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 29 Dec. 1928, 10 June 1992.

New York Sun, 6 May 1888.

Daily Press, 1 Sept. 1898.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, 18 Oct. 1912, 28 Oct. 1968.

In Memoriam of Annetta M. Lane, Founder of the Grand United Order of Tents of the J. R. Giddings and Jollifee Union (1909).

Memories and Histories of the Subordinate Tents of the United Order of Tents of J. R. Giddings and Jollifee Union Southern District #1 (1976).

Certificate of Amendment of Charter of the J.R. Giddings and Jollifee Union, 18 June 1912.
<http://www.unitedorderoftents.org/heritage/>

Mary Margaret Schley, "The United Order of Tents and 73 Cannon Street: A Study of Identity and Place," (M.A. Thesis, Clemson University and College of Charleston, 2013).

3.) *Sullivan v. Little Hunting Park, Inc.*

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: Fairfax County

Proposed Location: near 7000 Canterbury Lane

Sullivan v. Little Hunting Park, Inc.

In 1965, Paul E. Sullivan rented one of his two nearby homes to Theodore R. Freeman Jr. When Sullivan attempted to transfer a pool membership to the Freeman family, the board of Little Hunting Park denied the request as the Freemans were Black. They also terminated the Sullivans' membership for protesting. Both families filed a lawsuit in 1966 and pursued the case through several appeals. In Dec. 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Sullivan v. Little Hunting Park, Inc.*, that the exclusion of an African American family from membership in a community recreational association constituted illegal housing discrimination. The case led to the desegregation of neighborhood clubs across the U.S.

111 words/ 697 characters

Sources:

Washington Post, 27 April 2011. https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/obituaries/paul-e-sullivan-87-brought-landmark-civil-rights-suit/2011/04/27/AFOoe0NF_story.html
<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/396/229/#tab-opinion-1948245>
https://uknowledge.uky.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1120&context=law_facpub

Baltimore Afro American, 12 April, 27 Sept. 1969, 10 Jan. 1970.

Washington Post, 16 July 1965, 17 March 1966, 28 July, 14 Oct., 16 Dec. 1969, 7 Feb., 16 June 1970.

<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/396/229/>

Replacement Markers

1.) Neavil's Ordinary BX-7

Sponsor: VDOT

Locality: Fauquier County

Proposed Location: Old Dumfries Road (Route 667) at intersection with Taylor Road/Old Auburn Road (Route 670)

Original Text:

Neavil's Ordinary

Near here stood George Neavil's Ordinary, built at an early date and existing as late as 1792. George Washington and George William Fairfax on their way to the Shenandoah Valley stopped here in 1748.

34 words/ 199 characters

Edited Text:**Neavil's Ordinary**

George Neavil, a planter and land speculator, acquired land in this area in 1731 and for decades operated Neavil's Ordinary, which provided lodging and refreshment to travelers in Virginia's backcountry. The ordinary was well situated near major roads that linked Pennsylvania to the Carolinas and connected eastern tobacco ports with the Shenandoah Valley. In March 1748, 16-year-old George Washington stopped here with George William Fairfax on their journey across the Blue Ridge to survey portions of the vast land grant controlled by Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax. The town of Auburn developed around the ordinary.

94 words/ 614 characters**Sources:**

Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William* (1924)

Fauquier Historical Society Bulletin, vol. 1 (1921): 68-69.

George Washington, "A Journal of My Journey over the Mountains," Founders Online: <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/01-01-02-0001-0002>

2.) Ampthill SA-30**Sponsor:** DHR**Locality:** Richmond**Proposed Location:** Cary Street at intersection with Ampthill Road**Original Text:****Ampthill**

A short distance south is Ampthill House, built by Henry Cary about 1730 on the south side of James River. It was the home of Colonel Archibald Cary, Revolutionary leader, and was removed to its present site by a member of the Cary family.

44 words/ 239 characters**Edited Text:****Ampthill**

Half a mile south is Ampthill, built by the 1730s for Henry Cary Jr., a prominent building contractor. Cary's son, Archibald Cary, acquired the house in 1750. He was a member of all five of Virginia's Revolutionary Conventions, chaired the committee that drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the first constitution of Virginia, and was speaker of the state senate (1776-1786). Notable visitors at Ampthill included George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Nathanael Greene. The labor of enslaved Africans and African Americans sustained the plantation. The house originally stood nine miles southeast of here in what is now Chesterfield County and was moved to its present site in 1929-30.

109 words/ 699 characters

Sources:

Brent Tarter, "Archibald Cary," *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Vol. 3, ed. Sara B. Bearss et al. (Richmond: Library of Virginia, 2006), 101-103.

Carl Lounsbury, "Cary, Henry (d. by 1750)" *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Humanities, (22 Jul. 2021): <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/cary-henry-d-by-1750/>

Thomas Tileston Waterman and John A. Barrows, *Domestic Colonial Architecture of Tidewater Virginia* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942).

Thomas Tileston Waterman, *The Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1776* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1945).

Ampthill, Historic American Buildings Survey (VA-159)

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 5 Oct. 1927, 25, 27 July, 15 Nov. 1929.

3.) White Hall W-27

Sponsor: VDOT

Locality: James City County

Proposed Location: Route 30 (Rochambeau Dr.), just east of Route 60

Original Text:

White Hall Tavern

This was a station on the Old Stage Road between Williamsburg and Richmond, before 1860.

15 words/ 88 characters

Edited Text:

White Hall

The Geddy family, known for operating gunsmith and silversmith businesses in Williamsburg during the 18th century, had acquired property in western James City County by 1761. The nearby residence known as White Hall was built ca. 1805 for William Geddy Jr. along the stage road between Williamsburg and Richmond. The two-story frame dwelling reflects the improving quality of housing in the Early National period. During the Civil War, several enslaved African Americans escaped from White Hall to freedom behind Union lines. White Hall remained an active farm after the war and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

100 words/ 633 characters

Sources:

White Hall National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2007.

The Geddy Family:

<https://www.slaveryandremembrance.org/Almanack/people/bios/gedbifam.cfm?showSite=mobile>

James Geddy House:

<https://www.slaveryandremembrance.org/almanack/places/geddy/geddyhse.cfm?showSite=mobile-regular>

Historic Structures Survey of James City County, Virginia (2008).

4.) Waterloo Bridge C-8

Sponsor: VDOT

Locality: Culpeper County

Proposed Location: Old Bridge Road (Route 622) at intersection with Waterloo Road (Route 613)

Original Text:

Stuart's Ride Around Pope

Stuart, starting here with his cavalry on August 22, 1862, rode around Pope's army to Catlett's Station. He destroyed supplies and army material and captured Pope's headquarters wagons.

28 words/185 characters

Edited Text:

Waterloo Bridge

The village of Waterloo, with stores, warehouses, and two woolen factories, developed here along both sides of the Rappahannock River in the mid-19th century. The settlement was the terminus of a canal system that transported goods to and from Fredericksburg. The first bridge was built here in 1851. During the Civil War, the crossing changed hands several times, and Union forces burned the woolen factories, which produced uniforms for Confederate troops. In 1878, an iron Pratt through-truss bridge was installed on stone piers. Rehabilitated in 2020-21, it is the oldest metal truss bridge in service in Virginia.

97 words/ 618 characters

Sources:

Historic American Engineering Record, Waterloo Bridge, VA-112.

Rappahannock River 1862 Northern Virginia Campaign Rural Historic District (030-5593) Architectural Survey Form.

Waterloo Bridge (023-0073) Architectural Survey Form.

“A Management Plan for Historic Bridges in Virginia” (Virginia Transportation Research Council, 2001).

Fauquier County Court Minute Book, 1876-1880: 243.

John Edward Armstrong, “As I Remember” (typescript, 1932).

Fauquier Now, 18 April 2014: https://www.fauquiernow.com/fauquier_news/article/fauquier-waterloo-bridge-at-136-suspended-in-limbo

<https://www.virginiadot.org/projects/culpeper/waterloo.asp>

<https://volkert.com/restoring-the-historic-waterloo-bridge/>

5.) Grace Evelyn Arents (1848-1926) SA-80

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: City of Richmond

Proposed Location: Idlewood Ave. at intersection with S. Cherry St.

Original Text:

Grace Evelyn Arents (1848-1926)

Grace Evelyn Arents worked tirelessly as an urban reformer and philanthropist to improve the daily life of individuals regardless of race, gender, or class. She developed a church complex that included St. Andrews Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's School, the Grace Arents Free Library, a teachers' house, and a medical clinic. Arents also established a night school for working children, built public baths and playgrounds, and funded numerous social programs. She supported the formation of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association. Her legacy continues in the activities of St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's School, and the William Byrd Community House in Oregon Hill.

101 words/ 670 characters

Edited Text:

Grace Evelyn Arents (1848-1926)

Grace E. Arents, an heir of the wealthy tobacco manufacturer Lewis Ginter, worked to improve the lives of Richmonders through her extensive contributions as an urban reformer and philanthropist. She developed a church complex here that included St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's School, the Grace Arents Free Library, a teachers' house, and a medical clinic. Arents also supported a night school for working teenagers and young adults, built public baths and playgrounds, aided the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, and funded numerous other social programs. Her legacy continues in the activities of St. Andrew's Church and St. Andrew's School.

99 words/ 661 characters

Sources:

George C. Longest, "Grace Evelyn Arents (1848–1926)," *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, vol. 1 (Richmond: Library of Virginia, 1998).

Samuel C. Shepherd Jr., *Avenues of Faith: Shaping the Urban Religious Culture of Richmond, Virginia, 1900-1929* (Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 2001).

St. Andrew's Church Complex, NRHP nomination (1979).

Report of Executive Committee, St. Andrew's Association, 1901-1902.

Emily Julie Naomi Gee, "Building, Saving, Preserving, Placing: The Richmond of Grace Arents and Mary Wingfield Scott," M.A. Thesis, University of Virginia, 2000.

6.) Randolph-Macon Academy/Liberty Academy K-133

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: Town of Bedford

Proposed Location: College Street west of Mountain Avenue

Original Text:**Randolph-Macon Academy/Liberty Academy**

Randolph-Macon Academy, a Methodist preparatory school for boys, occupied a building on this site from 1890 until 1934 when the school was consolidated with the Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal. In 1936, the property was purchased by Bedford County. Liberty Academy, a public and consolidated elementary school, occupied the building until 1964. The large and imposing Romanesque-style structure designed by W. M. Poindexter of Washington, D.C., was later demolished.

69 words/ 472 characters

Edited Text:**Randolph-Macon Academy/Liberty Academy**

The trustees of Randolph-Macon College, a Methodist institution in Ashland, opened Randolph-Macon Academy here in 1890. A preparatory school for boys, it attracted local students as well as boarders from other regions of Virginia and beyond. The school closed in 1933 when, facing financial difficulties during the Depression, it was consolidated with the Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal. In 1936, Bedford County purchased the property. Liberty Academy, a public and consolidated elementary school, occupied the building until 1964. The large and imposing Romanesque Revival-style structure designed by architect William M. Poindexter of Washington, D.C., was demolished in 1966.

98 words/ 685 characters

Sources:

Bedford Bulletin, 30 April, 7, 14, 28 May, 11, 25 June, 30 July, 3 Sept. 1936.

Bedford Bulletin-Democrat, 26 Nov., 3 Dec. 1964, 17 March, 28 April 1966.

Danville Bee, 15 Sept. 1933.

James Edward Scanlon, *Randolph-Macon College: A Southern History, 1825-1967* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1983).

<https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/VA-02-BD63>

<https://www.archinform.net/arch/73247.htm>

7.) Susie G. Gibson High School KM-8

Sponsor: Susie G. Gibson Legacy, Inc.

Locality: Bedford County

Proposed Location: Rt. 122 at Bedford Area Welcome Center

Sponsor Contact: Jennifer Thomson, gengirl76@gmail.com; Harriet Hurt, hurtrn@aol.com

Original text:

Susie G. Gibson High School

Susie G. Gibson (1878-1949), teacher and community activist, was Bedford County's supervisor of African American education for 22 years. Her work was sponsored by the Jeanes Fund, established by Anna T. Jeanes in 1907 to enhance opportunities for black students in the rural South. Susie G. Gibson High School, named in her honor, opened just northeast of here in 1954 to serve African American students in the Town and County of Bedford. Designed by noted architect Stanhope Johnson, the school reflected an effort to equalize educational facilities rather than desegregate them. Gibson High closed in 1970 when the U.S. government required county schools to desegregate fully.

106 words/ 678 characters

Edited text:

Susie G. Gibson High School

Susie G. Gibson (1878-1949), teacher and community activist, was Bedford County's supervisor of African American education for 22 years. Her work was sponsored by the Jeanes Fund, established in 1907 to enhance opportunities for Black students in the rural South. Susie G. Gibson High School opened just northeast of here in 1954 to serve African Americans in Bedford, Town and County. Designed by architect Stanhope Johnson, the school reflected an effort to equalize educational facilities rather than desegregate them. Gibson's name was dropped in 1970, when the U.S. government required county schools to desegregate fully. In 2020, the building became the Susie G. Gibson Science & Technology Center.

108 words/ 705 characters

Sources:

Bedford County Register of Births

Bedford Democrat, 9 Sept. 1954.

Who's Who in Bedford County, 1947.

"Bedford County History and Geography Supplement," 2nd ed., 1949.

Bedford Bulletin, 13 Jan. 1949.

Susie G. Gibson Death Certificate, 1949.

Carole Field Lacy, "Susie G. Gibson—Bedford County Educator," *Bedford Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 22, no. 1 (Feb. 2008), 6-7.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 1 Sept. 1928, 31 Aug. 1946.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 19 June 1944, 13 April, 3 July 1953.

Roanoke Times, 16 Nov. 1952, 12 April 1953, 26 March 1955.

U.S. Census, 1880, 1900, 1930

Tracy Bryant Richardson, "Susie G. Gibson High School: A History of the Last Segregated School in Bedford County, Virginia," Ed.D. diss., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 2012.

Request for approval of Highway Marker Program Policy #5: Marker Application Approval Procedures

Request for approval of Highway Marker Program Policy Packet