**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting**

**15 June 2023**

**Sponsor Markers – Diversity**

**1.) Stephen Bates (1842-1907)**

**Sponsor:** Charles City County Richard M. Bowman Center for Local History, Larry Schuyler for the Bates family, Liz Ryan for the Stephen Bates Historic Marker Team (Vermont), and Charles Carter for Historic Shirley

**Locality:** Charles City County

**Proposed Location:** near the intersection of Route 5 and Shirley Plantation Road

**Sponsor Contact**: Judy Ledbetter, mosside2@gmail.com

**Original text:**

**Stephen Bates (1842-1907)**

The earliest known Black Sheriff and Chief of Police in Vermont began life as an enslaved waiter at Shirley. Bates claimed his freedom in 1862 when he went to work for a Union officer at Harrison’s Landing. After the war he became a coachman for Vermont Congressman Frederick E. Woodbridge in Washington, D.C. Bates moved with Woodbridge to Vergennes, Vermont when the congressional term ended. The Vergennes City Council appointed the self-taught Bates to serve as a constable (1875-79), and in 1879 the overwhelmingly white Vergennes electorate chose him to be Sheriff. Bates was regularly elected Sheriff and often appointed Chief of Police until his death.  Noteworthy arrests included Brooklyn Slim and Ottawa Red, two members of a postal robbery gang, whose apprehension earned Bates a $100 reward.

**128 words/ 804 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Stephen Bates (1842-1907)**

Stephen Bates, the earliest-known Black sheriff in the North, began life at Shirley enslaved as a domestic worker. Along with many other people enslaved in the region, he claimed his freedom during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862. After the Battle of Malvern Hill, he worked for a Union officer at nearby Harrison’s Landing and departed with the army in August. Bates became a coachman for VT Congressman Frederick E. Woodbridge in Washington, DC, and in 1869 moved with him to Vergennes, VT. The city council appointed Bates constable (1875-79), and in 1879 the overwhelmingly White electorate chose him to be sheriff. He was regularly elected sheriff and often appointed chief of police until his death.

**115 words/ 704 characters**

**Sources:**

*Boston Traveller*, 7 Aug. 1862.

*Boston Cultivator*, 30 Aug. 1862.

*Richmond Dispatch*, 23 July 1863.

*New York Freeman’s Journal*, 18 June 1864.

*Vergennes Enterprise and Vermonter*, 3 Dec. 1897.

*Boston Herald*, 27 Dec. 1905.

*St. Albans Daily Messenger*, 11 June 1907.

Commissioner of the Revenue, Charles City County, list of “Slaves that have escaped to the enemy.”

Shoe List, Shirley Plantation (1849-1851).

Slave Birth List, Shirley Plantation (1850).

Meat List, Shirley Plantation (1861).

Jane Williamson, “Stephen Bates: Earliest Known Black Sheriff of the North,” *Vermont History*, vol. 90, no. 2 (Summer/Fall 2022): 92-112.

**2.) Lucyville**

**Sponsor:** Cumberland Middle School

**Locality:** Cumberland County

**Proposed Location:** Trents Mill Road (Route 622) at the intersection with Oak Hill Road

**Sponsor Contact**: Lew Longenecker, llongenecker@cucps.k12.va.us

**Original text:**

**Lucyville**

Rev. Reuben T. Coleman, born enslaved, named this community after his late daughter, Lucy. He was a local Republican leader during reconstruction, held multiple offices and President of Colemanville Mineral Springs Resort. This nearby resort had Black and White customers at its restaurants, cottages, bank and hotel; its spring water was shipped to major cities. He openly challenged segregation having three white spouses and preached against Jim Crow as the founding pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church. His brother-in-law and neighbor, Shed Dungee, born enslaved, represented Cumberland and Buckingham counties in the House of Delegates from 1879 to 1882 as a “Readjuster”. This biracial coalition paid less of the state’s prewar debt to provide adequate educational funding. He voted to establish Virginia State University, and proposed making interracial marriage legal, which was dismissed. His daughter and son-in-law were local educators. His son also taught, was editor of the Central Call Newspaper. Many in the following generations left the area with the great migration and made an impact in Education, Law, and the Newspaper Industry.

**174 words/ 1,150 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Lucyville**

The Rev. Reuben T. Coleman, enslaved at birth, became a landowner and entrepreneur after the Civil War. About 1.5 miles north of here he established Lucyville, which at its peak in the 1890s featured a bank, post office, newspaper, and mineral springs resort that drew visitors from afar. Coleman, who challenged segregation and married three White women, was the pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church and a local Republican leader and officeholder. His brother-in-law Shed Dungee, formerly enslaved, represented the area in the House of Delegates (1879-1882) and aligned with the Readjusters, a biracial coalition that achieved major reforms. Many Lucyville residents left during the Great Migration.

**107 words/ 700 characters**

**Sources:**

*Daily State Journal*, 1 June 1872.

*Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 31 May, 2 July, 15 Nov. 1879.

*Staunton Valley Virginian*, 11 Dec. 1879.

*Winchester Times*, 17 March 1880.

*Richmond Planet*, 28 July, 18 Aug. 1894, 18 Sept. 1897.

*Richmond Times*, 13 Nov. 1901.

*The Central Call* (June 1940).

Alexander H. Lorch III, “Reuben Turner Coleman, 1844-1909,” *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* vol. 3 (Richmond: Library of Virginia, 2006).

Marilyn Mildred White, “We Lived on an ‘Island’: An Afro-American Family and Community in Rural Virginia, 1865-1940,” (Ph.D. diss., University of Texas at Austin, 1983).

Marianne Julienne, “Shed Dungee, 1831-1900,” *Encyclopedia Virginia* (22 Dec. 2021).

Cumberland County Historical Society, *Biographies and Family History in Cumberland County, Virginia, and Its People* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1983).

**3.) Washington Park Community**

**Sponsor:** Washington Park Civic Association

**Locality:** City of Richmond

**Proposed Location:** 4317 North Avenue

**Sponsor Contact**: Brenda Nichols, bcdn39@verizon.net

**Original text:**

**Washington Park Community**

This community, settled by newly freed African Americans, was first called Oak Park and later renamed Washington Park. It originated circa the 1870’s in the Brookland District of Henrico County. St. John Baptist church originated in 1866, and deed was granted in 1893. In 1914 the neighborhood was incorporated. First Baptist Church was founded in 1921, and the community annexed the same year. Market Inn Nightclub flourished in the community circa 1930 – 1960. Notables performing there were Duke Ellington, Sam Cooke, Count Basie, Redd Foxx, Fats Domino, and Little Richard. The neighborhood produced professionals including Dr. Roy West, Richmond’s second Black mayor.

**102 words/ 672 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Washington Park Community**

Emancipated African Americans settled in this area after the Civil War. They organized St. John Baptist Church ca. 1868 and built a sanctuary here in 1893. First Baptist Church was founded in 1921. Two planned developments, Oak Park and Washington Park, constituted what is now known as Washington Park early in the 20th century. The neighborhood’s Market Inn nightclub featured performances by such acts as Redd Foxx, the Shirelles, and the Drifters, and was listed in the *Green Book*, a guide for Black travelers during the segregation era. The City of Richmond annexed part of the community from Henrico Co. in 1914 and the rest in 1942. Dr. Roy West, Richmond’s second Black mayor, grew up here.

**117 words/ 698 characters**

**Sources:**

*Richmond Planet*, 3 Oct. 1908, 25 Jan., 15 Feb. 1913, 8 Aug. 1914, 29 Aug. 1925.

*Richmond Free Press*, 19 Sept. 2014, 31 May 2019.

*Baltimore Afro-American*, 27 May 1961.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 31 Oct., 23 Nov. 1912, 4 Jan. 1942.

*Richmond News Leader*, 25 May, 13 June 1962.

*Green Book*, 1947-1956.

“Negro Baptist Churches in Richmond,” (Historical Records Survey of Virginia, Works Projects Administration, June 1940).

Brenda Dabney Nichols, *African Americans of Henrico County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing Company, 2010).

Evelyn Thomas Lucas, *The History of Washington Park (Oak Park) 1870-1994* (Washington Park Alumni Committee, 1994).

**4.) Belleville Community**

**Sponsor:** Church of God and Saints of Christ/Temple Beth El

**Locality:** City of Suffolk

**Proposed Location:** near the intersection of Bridge Road and Townpoint Road

**Sponsor Contact**: William Z. Scott, William.Scott@cogasoc.org, wzscott@plummerplaza.com

**Original text:**

**Belleville Community**

21 July 1903, William Saunders Crowdy purchased initial 40 acres for the Church of God and Saints of Christ that would serve as the international headquarters for this oldest African American Judaic community with members in the U.S., Alaska, Jamaica and Southern Africa. Subsequent purchases through 1924 totaled 700+ acres to ensure self-sufficiency for all people with farms, businesses, schools, housing, a social hall, and a sacred Tabernacle.

**68 words/ 448 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Belleville Community**

William Saunders Crowdy (1847-1908), who escaped enslavement during the Civil War, established the Church of God and Saints of Christ, a now predominantly African American Judaic community, in Kansas in 1896. He purchased 40 acres here in 1903 that later formed the nucleus of Belleville, which emerged in the 1920s. Expanding to more than 700 acres at its peak, this self-sufficient community featured a sacred tabernacle, farms, a school, a home for widows and orphans, stores, an electric plant, a music hall, and athletic facilities. In 1919 the site became the international headquarters of the Church of God and Saints of Christ, which has members and missions in the U.S., Jamaica, and Africa.

**113 words/ 700 characters**

**Sources:**

Beersheba Crowdy Walker, *Life and Works of William Saunders Crowdy* (Philadelphia: Elfreth J. P. Walker, 1955).

Phyllis Speidell, “Belleville Celebrates a Century,” *Suffolk Living*, vol. 12, no. 5 (Sept./Oct. 2021).

*The History of the Church of God and Saints of Christ*, vol. 1 (1847-1908) and vol. 2 (1908-1996) (Belleville, VA, 1992 and 1996).

James E. Landing, *Black Judaism: Story of an American Movement* (Durham: Carolina Academic Press, 2002).

Jacob S. Dorman, *Chosen People: The Rise of American Black Israelite Religions* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013).

**5.) Luther H. Foster High School**

**Sponsor:** Luther H. Foster High School Alumni Association

**Locality:** Nottoway County

**Proposed Location:** 5285 Old Nottoway Road, Blackstone

**Sponsor Contact**: Sandra Branch, sbranch013@gmail.com

**Original text:**

**Luther H. Foster High School**

On this site sits the former Luther H. Foster High School, which provided secondary education for Black students in Nottoway County during part of the "separate but equal" era, from 1950-1970. Completed at a cost of $680,000, the building was dedicated 6 Jun. 1950 and was named in memory of the late Dr. Luther Hilton Foster (1888-1949), a native of Halifax County and former President of Virginia State College. Despite limited resources and societal obstacles, many graduates of Luther H. Foster High School went on to become educators, attorneys, physicians, civil servants, served in our nation’s military and other professionals. Hail to the Mighty Bulldogs!

**105 words/ 664 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Luther H. Foster High School**

This school, built at a cost of more than $600,000, provided secondary education to Black students from 1950 until 1970, when Nottoway County fully desegregated its schools. Although planning for the new high school had begun by 1946, the county proceeded with urgency in 1948 after a federal court ruled for the plaintiffs in equalization lawsuits elsewhere in VA. The school was named for Halifax County native Dr. Luther Hilton Foster (1888-1949), a nationally known figure in Black higher education and former president of what is now Virginia State University. Despite racial discrimination, many graduates became educators, attorneys, physicians, civil servants, and military service members.

**105 words/ 698 characters**

**Sources:**

Nottoway County School Board Minutes

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 30 May 1942, 14 May 1949.

*Atlanta Daily World*, 28 Aug. 1948.

Laura Hendrick Charity, “Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, Sr.” typescript, n.d.

“Twenty Years of Memories,” Luther H. Foster Alumni Association.

“A Guide to the Papers of Luther Hilton Foster, 1928-1949,” Virginia State University (<https://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=vsu/vipets00011.xml>)

United States District Court E. D. Virginia, Richmond Division:

<https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=13961594931040368890&hl=en&as_sdt=6&as_vis=1&oi=scholarr>

**DHR-sponsored Markers**

**1.) Richmond’s First Municipal African Cemetery**

**Sponsor:** DHR

**Locality:** City of Richmond

**Proposed Location:** E. Broad St. just east of I-95

**Richmond’s First Municipal African Cemetery**

In 1799 the City of Richmond acquired land in this area for its first municipal burial ground for enslaved and free Africans and people of African descent. One of several town gallows was located here. Objecting to this and other indignities, including frequent flooding that disturbed burials, free Black Richmonders petitioned for a new cemetery. In 1816 the City opened the Shockoe Hill African Burying Ground a mile north of here. By 1957, Interstate 95 and parking lots covered much of the original cemetery. Beginning in the early 2000s, community activists led an ultimately successful campaign to reclaim, protect, and memorialize the Shockoe Bottom African Burial Ground.

**107 words/ 680 characters**

**Sources:**

Correspondence with Ana Edwards, Ryan K. Smith, and Lenora McQueen.

Ryan K. Smith “African Burial Ground,” *Richmond Cemeteries: Exploring Richmond Virginia’s Historic Burial Grounds*: <https://www.richmondcemeteries.org/africanburialground/>

“Richmond’s African Burial Ground,” <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=207393>

Sacred Ground Historical Reclamation Project: <https://www.sacredgroundproject.net/>

Ryan K. Smith, “Disappearing the Enslaved: The Destruction and Recovery of Richmond’s Second African Burial Ground,” *Buildings & Landscapes: Journal of the Vernacular Architecture Forum*, vol. 27, no. 1 (Spring 2020): 17-45.

Gibson Worsham, “The Location of Richmond’s First African-American Burial Ground,” Urban Scale Richmond: <http://urbanscalerichmondvirginia.blogspot.com/2015/12/the-location-of-richmonds-first-african.html>

Bryan Clark Green and Matthew R. Laird, “The ‘Burial Ground for Negroes’ Site, City of Richmond, Virginia: An Historical and Archaeological Analysis,” unpublished paper, 2012.

Michael L. Blakey, Review of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) Validation and Assessment Report on the Burial Ground for Negroes, Richmond, Virginia by C. M. Stephenson, 25 June 2008 (Institute for Historical Biology, 2008).

Jeffrey Ruggles, “The Burial Ground: An Early African-American Site in Richmond,” Dec. 2009.

**2.) Arthur Crudup (1905-1974)**

**Sponsor:** DHR

**Locality:** Northampton County

**Proposed Location:** Nassawadox

**Arthur Crudup (1905-1974)**

Arthur “Big Boy” Crudup, a blues singer, guitarist, and songwriter sometimes called “The Father of Rock ‘n’ Roll,” was born in Mississippi and gained prominence as a recording artist in Chicago in the 1940s. A cover of Crudup’s “That’s All Right” launched the career of Elvis Presley, who later recorded two more of Crudup’s works. Among others who covered Crudup were the Beatles, B.B. King, and Elton John. Rarely receiving royalties, Crudup supported his family as a laborer and farm worker and moved to Franktown ca. 1960. He toured internationally and performed with his sons James, George, and Jonas as The Malibus in Weirwood and Nassawadox. He died on 28 March 1974 and is buried near here.

**117 words/ 698 characters**

**Sources:**

The Blues Foundation: <https://blues.org/blues_hof_inductee/arthur-big-boy-crudup/>

“Arthur ‘Big Boy’ Crudup,” *Mississippi Encyclopedia*: <https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/arthur-big-boy-crudup/>

Hillary T. Chesson, “Va.’s Arthur ‘Big Boy’ Crudup and a Legacy of the Blues,” *Delmarva Now*, 5 April 2017.

<https://www.delmarvanow.com/story/news/local/virginia/2017/04/05/vas-arthur-big-boy-crudup-and-legacy-blues/99781522/>

Stefanie Jackson, “Effort Underway to Remember Local Music Legend Arthur ‘Big Boy’ Crudup,” *Eastern Shore Post*, 22 April 2021: <https://easternshorepost.com/2021/04/22/effort-underway-to-remember-local-music-legend-arthur-big-boy-crudup/>

Mississippi Blues Trail: <https://msbluestrail.org/blues-trail-markers/arthur-crudup>

Brian Lukasavitz, “Blues Law: Arthur ‘Big Boy’ Crudup vs. Lester Melrose,” American Blues Scene: <http://www.americanbluesscene.com/2015/11/blues-law-arthur-big-boy-crudup-vs-lester-melrose/>

Correspondence with Billy Sturgis.

**Replacement Markers**

**1.) Grave of Patrick Henry’s Mother R-60**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:** Amherst County

**Proposed Location:** Patrick Henry Highway (Rte. 151), north of Winton Road (Rte. 736)

**Original text:**

**Grave of Patrick Henry’s Mother**

In the grove of trees some hundreds of yards to the west is the grave of Sarah Winston (Henry), mother of Patrick Henry, who died in November, 1784.

**28 words/ 148 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Grave of Patrick Henry’s Mother**

Sarah Winston Syme Henry (ca. 1710-1784) was born to a prominent family in Hanover County. She first married John Syme, with whom she had one son. Widowed, she then married John Henry, a Scottish immigrant and planter. Their second child was Patrick Henry, noted orator, leader in the Revolutionary cause, and first governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. In her later years, Sarah Henry resided in the household of Jane and Samuel Meredith, her daughter and son-in-law. About 1779 they moved here to Winton. When Sarah died late in 1784, she was buried in the family cemetery located in the grove of trees several hundred yards west of here.

**109 words/ 644 characters**

**Sources:**

William Wirt Henry, *Patrick Henry: Life, Correspondence, and Speeches*, vol. 2 (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1891), 251.

Jean Cabell O’Neill, “Patrick Henry’s Mother,” *Journal of American History*, vol. 6 (1912): 695-711.

Patrick Henry Jolly, “Patrick Henry: His Life”

<https://patrickhenryjolly.wordpress.com/2016/04/30/sarah-winston-henry-patricks-mother/>

Winton, National Register of Historic Places nomination (1974)

<https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/VLR_to_transfer/PDFNoms/005-0021_Winton_1974_Final_Nomination.pdf>

“A Closer Look at Winton with the Winton Manor House Preservation Society”

<https://www.countyofamherst.com/egov/documents/1477314707_15817.pdf>

“Dabney Family of Early Virginia”

<https://www.dabney-early-virginia.info/getperson.php?personID=I717&tree=Dabney>

**2.) Dansie-Ruffin Ferry OC-25**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:**  King William County

**Proposed Location:** Route 30 at intersection with Route 634 (Sweet Hall Road)

**Original Text:**

**Campaign of 1781**

About a mile to the east, August 13, 1781, Lafayette, then commanding American forces in Virginia, placed in camp his militia, consisting of Campbell's, Stevens' and Lawson's brigades. Wayne was at Westover; Muhlenberg and Febiger were in camp on the Pamunkey four miles northwest. The campaign of Yorktown was about to open; these troops were later engaged there.

**58 words/ 364 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Dansie-Ruffin Ferry**

The Virginia General Assembly authorized Capt. Thomas Dansie to establish a ferry on the Pamunkey River 1.5 miles south of here in 1754. Robert Ruffin acquired the ferry and Dansie’s nearby tavern ca. 1768. By the 1770s, the ferry had become an important link in the road network between northern Virginia and Williamsburg. George Washington often used it while he served in the House of Burgesses (1758-1775). The Marquis de Lafayette crossed at Ruffin’s twice in Aug. 1781 while monitoring British activities at Yorktown, and Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau crossed here on their way to Yorktown in Sept. Ferry service had ceased here by 1926 when a bridge was built at West Point.

**115 words/ 690 characters**

**Sources:**

William W. Hening, *Statutes at Large*, vol. 6 (Richmond 1819), 425-427.

Stanley J. Idzerda, ed., *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, vol. 4 (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1981).

Robert A. Selig, “Revolutionary War Road and Transportation Survey in the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1781-1782,” rev. 2014, chapter 9.

John R. Maass, *The Road to Yorktown: Jefferson, Lafayette, and the British Invasion of Virginia* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2015), 146-152.

Emmie Ferguson Farrar and Emilee Hines, *Old Virginia Houses: The Northern Peninsulas* (New York: Hastings House, 1972).

Malcolm Hart Harris, *Old New Kent County*, vols. 1 and 2 (West Point, VA, 1977).

<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=25845>

“Campagne en Virginie du Major Général M'is de LaFayette : ou se trouvent les camps et marches, ainsy que ceux du Lieutenant Général Lord Cornwallis en 1781,” Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3881s.ar300600/?r=0.551,0.426,0.166,0.081,0>

**3.)** **Buckroe Beach WY-92**

**Sponsor:** DHR

**Locality:** City of Hampton

**Proposed Location:** Intersection of E. Pembroke St. and S. First St.

**Original text:**

**Buckroe**

In 1620, Frenchmen sent over to plant mulberry trees and grape vines settled here. The name was taken from a place in England.

**23 words/ 126 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Buckroe Beach**

Buck Roe, probably named for the Yorkshire, England, region of Buckrose, was a site of colonial experiments with wine and silk production in the 1620s. Buckroe plantation, located here and sustained by enslaved labor, was confiscated by the U.S. during the Civil War. Tourism began in the mid-1880s after Mary A. Herbert opened a beachside boarding house. In the 1890s, Hampton entrepreneur James S. Darling led development of a rail line, hotel, and park that later included an arcade, rides, and carousel. On adjacent land, Black entrepreneurs led by Frank D. Banks built the Bay Shore Hotel. Buckroe Beach Amusement Park closed in 1985, and the City of Hampton created a public park and beach.

**115 words/ 696 characters**

**Sources:**

Buckroe Beach Historic District Architectural Survey Form, DHR.

Correspondence with Beth Austin, Hampton History Museum, April and May 2023.

Buckroe Beach Carousel NRHP nomination, 1992.

*Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 6 June 1884, 14 Aug. 1886.

*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, 29 April 1900.

*Washington Post*, 3 Sept. 1985.

**4.) Grave of Gov. James L. Kemper F-17**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:** Orange County

**Proposed Location:** James Madison Highway (U.S. 15) and Little Skyline Drive (County Route 674)

**Original Text:**

**Kemper’s Grave**

A mile south is the grave of James Lawson Kemper, who led his brigade of Virginia troops in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and fell desperately wounded. He became a Major-General in 1864. Kemper was governor of Virginia, 1874-1878.

**41 words/ 246 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Grave of Gov. James Lawson Kemper**

A mile west is the grave of James L. Kemper (1823-1895). Born into a prosperous slaveholding family in Madison County, Kemper practiced law and was elected to five terms in the Virginia House of Delegates, where he was speaker from 1861 to 1862. As a Confederate brigadier general, he was badly wounded during Pickett’s Charge at Gettysburg in July 1863. Kemper was a founder of Virginia’s Conservative Party, formed in 1867 to oppose Radical Republicans’ Reconstruction policies. He served as governor from 1874 to 1878 during a growing financial crisis precipitated by Virginia’s massive antebellum state debt. He moved to nearby Walnut Hills ca. 1882 and is buried in the family cemetery there.

**113 words/ 697 characters**

**Sources:**

Alfonso John Mooney IV, “Shadows of Dominion: White Men and Power in Slavery, War, and the New South,” Ph.D. diss., University of Virginia, 2007.

Robert R. Jones, “James L. Kemper and the Redeemers Face the Race Question: A Reconsideration,” *Journal of Southern History*, vol. 38, no. 3 (Aug. 1972), 393-414.

John M. Coski, “James Lawson Kemper (1823-1895)” *Encyclopedia Virginia*

<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/kemper-james-lawson-1823-1895/>

FindAGrave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11006/james-lawson-kemper>

Brent Tarter, “Conservative Party of Virginia,” *Encyclopedia Virginia*

<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/conservative-party-of-virginia/>

“A Guide to the James Lawson Kemper Papers, 1804-1951” <https://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=lva/vi00718.xml>

Robert Maurice Orrs, “Virginia’s Funding Legislation, 1869-1875: Its Background, Principal Features, Related Measures, and Effects,” Ph.D. diss., College of William and Mary, 1974.

<https://scholarworks.wm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3461&context=etd>

*New York Times*, 9 April 1895.

*Richmond Whig*, 5 Dec. 1862.

*Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 1, 2 Jan. 1978.

**5.) NASA Wallops Flight Facility WY-12-a**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:**  Accomack County

**Proposed Location:** Chincoteague Road (Route 175) next to the NASA Visitor Center

**Original Text:**

**NASA Wallops Flight Facility**

The Wallops Island Flight Facility was established in 1945 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and is one of the oldest launch sites in the world. This facility was built to conduct aeronautical research using rocket-propelled vehicles. Its first rocket, the Tiamat, was launched on 4 July 1945. With the birth of NASA in 1958, Wallops contributed to the development of components of space flight programs, capsule escape, and recovery techniques. In 1981, Wallops was consolidated with the Goddard Space Flight Center and is now NASA's primary facility for suborbital programs.

**92 words/ 593 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**NASA Wallops Flight Facility**

NASA's Wallops Flight Facility, established in 1945 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, is one of the oldest launch sites in continuous use in the world. This facility was built to conduct aeronautical research using rocket-propelled vehicles. Following several test launches on 27 June 1945, the first research rocket launch occurred on 4 July 1945. With the birth of NASA in 1958, Wallops contributed to the development of components of space flight programs, capsule escape, and recovery techniques. Wallops became part of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in 1981 and emerged as the agency's primary facility for suborbital programs.

**100 words/ 654 characters**

**Sources:**

J.A. Shortal, *A New Dimension: Wallops Island Flight Test Range: The First Fifteen Years* (1978).

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 28 April 1981.

Wallops Flight Facility: <https://www.nasa.gov/centers/wallops/about/index.html>

Wallops: 75 Years of Exploration and Technology Development: <https://www.nasa.gov/wallops/2020/feature/wallops-75-years-of-exploration-and-technology-development>

<https://www.nasa.gov/vision/earth/everydaylife/wallops_60th.html>

**Marker Topics Under Consideration**

Below are summaries of the marker proposals that we received at the last application deadline. (These summaries are based on an initial review of the application materials and have not been fact-checked in detail.)

1.) Black Exodus From Gwynn’s Island (Mathews County):

After the Civil War, about 200 African Americans lived on Gwynn’s Island, where they bought land and built houses, a church, and a school. A fight between Black and White watermen in Dec. 1915 led to the arrest and near-lynching of James Henry Smith, who was later convicted of assault by an all-White jury. In the aftermath, the fear of further violence sparked a Black exodus from Gwynn’s Island. In 1910, 17 percent of the Island's population had been Black, and by Sept. 1920 the last Black family had departed. Throughout the South during the segregation era, actual and threatened mob violence often led to Black flight, land loss, and the creation of all-White communities.

2.) Calfee Training School (Town of Pulaski)

In 1895, four Pulaski schools for Black students were consolidated to form what in 1921 became known as the Calfee Training School. The school burned in 1938 shortly after two faculty members initiated (unsuccessful) litigation against the school system for unequal pay and facilities. Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund supported these Civil Rights actions. In 1939, the Public Works Administration rebuilt the Calfee Training School, which served as a community hub and meeting place for political discussions and was segregated until 1966. A second NAACP-backed equalization lawsuit, Corbin et al v School Board of Pulaski County (1947), focused on the lack of a local high school for Black students. The 4th Circuit Appeals Court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs.

3.) James Paw Paw (New Kent County)

The Council of Virginia freed Paw Paw, an enslaved laborer, in 1729 in recognition of the cure he had developed for yaws, a bacterial disease similar to syphilis that affected many enslaved people. John Custis IV, member of the governor’s council and first father-in-law of Martha Washington, recorded the remedy in his commonplace book and referred to Pawpaw as “Dr. Pawpaw.” The remedy also appeared in John Brickell’s 1737 book, *The Natural History of North Carolina*.

4.) Claytor Memorial Clinic (City of Roanoke)

In 1948, Dr. John B. Claytor Sr. opened the Claytor Memorial Clinic in Roanoke. This was likely one of the first Black, family-owned medical clinics in Southwestern Virginia. In the 1970s, the City labeled the area in which the clinic stood blighted and subject to redevelopment during an urban renewal program. In 2001, the Claytors sued to challenge long-standing eminent domain laws and the exercise of condemnation in Virginia. In 2004, the Claytors prevailed in their suit, resulting in changes to Virginia's eminent domain laws and limits to the use of condemnation. In 2012 voters adopted a constitutional amendment limiting the powers of redevelopment authorities.

5.) Dissenters Glebe of Rev. Samuel Davies (Hanover County)

The “Dissenters’ Glebe” of Polegreen Church was the residence of the Rev. Samuel Davies when he was minister of the Presbyterian congregation from 1748-1759. Davies, a passionate New Side preacher, was a leader of the Great Awakening and a proponent of religious toleration. He preached to enslaved people and taught them to read and write, was one of the first writers of hymns in the colonies, and was later president of what became Princeton University.

6.) Old Folks Home (Essex County)

The Old Folks Home was conceived in 1894 by the Women’s Baptist District Missionary Convention, a body allied with the Southside Rappahannock Baptist Association to care for destitute, elderly Black persons in the region. Housed in a six-bedroom bungalow with a kitchen, dining room, and a cemetery on the property, residents were provided food, clothing, and daily care under the supervision of a live-in matron and an all-woman trustee board. The Home operated for more than 30 years.

7.) Brewing in Carver (City of Richmond)

Breweries were an important industry in Richmond’s Carver neighborhood for about 100 years. The Spring Park Brewery, Eagle Brewery, and Richmond Brewing Co. tapped into nearby Buchanan Springs. Richmond Brewing Co., later named the Home Brewing Co., made its Richbrau brand a Virginia favorite until it closed in 1969.

8.) Treble Clef and Book Lovers Club (City of Richmond)

The Treble Clef and Book Lovers Club was formed in 1908 by Mary Simpson, the wife of a professor at Virginia Union University. The club focuses on business, literature, and music. Many VUU professors and administrators have been members. The club distributed books to Peaks School for Girls and has given scholarships and awards to students in the Fine Arts Department at VUU.

9.) Fitzhugh Lee Hill Sr. (Richmond City/Henrico County)

Fitzhugh Lee Hill Sr. (ca.1865-1932) was a truck farmer, landowner, and member of fraternal organizations in Henrico County. He helped organize Fair Oaks Baptist Church and was a co-founder of the Star of East Baptist Association, a local association of Black Baptist churches. He is buried in East End Cemetery.

10.) Belvidere (City of Richmond)

William Byrd III inherited land from his father in present-day Richmond and in 1755 built a summer house called Belvidere. The property featured a prominent serpentine wall, perhaps the first of its kind in America. After Byrd sold the land in 1768, later owners included Henry “Light-Horse Harry” Lee, George Washington's nephew Supreme Court Justice Bushrod Washington, and members of the Harvie family, who sold some land for the creation of Hollywood Cemetery. Before the house burned in 1854, James Anderson turned it into a boarding house for Tredegar iron workers.

11.) Ancestral Home of Rachel Jackson (Accomack County)

Ancestors of Rachel Donelson, who later married Andrew Jackson, acquired property here in the 1660s. Donelson’s mother was born here, while Rachel herself was born after the family moved to Pittsylvania County. They later moved to Tennessee, where she met and married Andrew Jackson. She died after he was elected president but before his inauguration.

12.) Ethel Graded Pughsville School (City of Suffolk)

The Pughsville School was built ca. 1935 to educate Black students in Nansemond County, now Suffolk. It closed in 1963.

13.) John Lewis Bridge (Loudoun County)

The John Lewis Bridge, named for a local historian and preservationist, was built ca. 1889 on the Leesburg and Alexandria Turnpike and moved to Featherbottom Road over Catoctin Creek in 1932. It is a rare remaining example of a pin-connected Pratt truss bridge and, at 152 feet, is the longest iron truss bridge in use in Virginia. Community efforts prevented its removal in 1974 and again in 2015.

**Virginia Beach Daughters of the American Revolution Marker**

The Virginia Beach chapter of the DAR would like to erect the following sign on property belonging to the City of Virginia Beach at the Thoroughgood Education Center. The City supports installation of this sign. Because it will be located on public property, the BHR will need to review and approve the design. This is a 24 " x 18" bronze plaque that will be displayed on an angle at the top of a post, as depicted below.

