

**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting
21 September 2023**

Sponsor Markers – Diversity

1.) James Pawpaw

Sponsor: The Tidewater and Big Bend Foundation

Locality: New Kent County

Proposed Location: New Kent Highway at intersection with Cumberland Road

Sponsor Contact: Pamela Radwani, pcradwani@gmail.com

Original text:

James Paw Paw

Yaws, a bacterial infection that was once endemic among children in poor areas of the American South, was particularly widespread in enslaved communities where close quarters and poor conditions encouraged transmission. An enslaved worker at the nearby Cumberland Plantation named James Paw Paw developed a treatment for the disease. Recognizing this significant medical and humanitarian advance, a petition was delivered to Virginia Governor Gooch requesting Paw Paw's freedom and calling him a "valuable healer". In 1729 the Governor ordered a payment of £50 to Paw Paw's owner, Mrs. Frances Littlepage of Cumberland, and Paw Paw was freed.

97 words/ 642 characters

Edited text:

James Pawpaw

James Pawpaw, born likely in Africa, developed remedies for a variety of ailments while enslaved in New Kent Co. Among them was a treatment for yaws, a bacterial infection widespread in enslaved communities where poor conditions led to transmission. In 1729 he provided recipes for his medicines to Lt. Gov. William Gooch and the Council of State, who in exchange purchased his freedom for £50 from Frances Littlepage, of nearby Cumberland plantation, and awarded him a £20 yearly pension. Pawpaw's treatment for yaws was widely published. Attributed to "Dr. Papa," it appeared in *Every Man His Own Doctor*, British North America's first domestic medical manual, printed by Benjamin Franklin and by others.

112 words/ 705 characters

Sources:

H.W. McIlwaine, *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1930), 4:199, 217.

Gov. William Gooch to Bishop of London, 29 June 1729, in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (July 1924), pp. 229-230.

Lt. Governor Gooch to the Council of Trade and Plantations, 29 June 1729: https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/colonial/america-west-indies/vol36/pp408-425#google_vignette

Emily Zimmerman, “Researching Spotlight: Finding Dr. Paw Paw,” parts 1-3: <https://www.colonialwilliamsburg.org/learn/deep-dives/researching-spotlight-finding-dr-pawpaw/>; <https://www.colonialwilliamsburg.org/learn/deep-dives/researching-spotlight-finding-dr-pawpaw-part-2/>; <https://www.colonialwilliamsburg.org/learn/deep-dives/finding-dr-pawpaw-the-remedy/>

Thomas C. Parramore, “The ‘Country Distemper’ in Colonial North Carolina,” *North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. 48, No. 1 (Jan. 1971), pp. 44-52.

Thomas C. Parramore, “Non-Venereal Treponematoses in Colonial North America,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, vol. 44, no. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1970): 571-581.

Christopher M. Blakley, “‘I have been obliged to Send Nassaw’: An Enslaved Healer’s Medical Labour and Skill in Eighteenth-Century Virginia,” *Medical History*, vol. 65 (April 2021): 121-139. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8663061/#fn16>

Philip D. Morgan, *Slave Counterpoint: Black Culture in the Eighteenth-Century Chesapeake & Lowcountry* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 625.

2.) Black Exodus from Gwynn’s Island

Sponsor: Mathews County NAACP

Locality: Mathews County

Proposed Location: 1549 Old Ferry Road

Sponsor Contact: Allison Thomas, allisonthomas@mac.com, Elsie J. Williams, elsiebjw@gmail.com, Edith Turner, ewardturner@yahoo.com

Original text:

Black Exodus from Gwynn’s Island

At this site, formerly the Hudgins-Mitchem store, a fight between Black and White watermen on Christmas Eve 1915 turned into the almost-lynching of Black farmer J. H. Smith. Despite Smith’s assault conviction and incarceration, many in the White community threatened further violence, resulting in the departure of the Black community from the Island. Land that had been purchased by Blacks between 1872 and 1913 on Gwynnville Road and Rose Lane was sold to

Whites, often from a distance and at a loss. The nearby 1897 Rising Sun Church is the only building that remains. Throughout the South during Jim Crow, actual and threatened mob violence often led to Black flight, land loss, and the creation of all-white communities. In 1924 a Richmond newspaper declared Gwynn's Island "A White Man's Paradise."

130 words/ 804 characters

Edited text:

Black Exodus from Gwynn's Island

The Black community on Gwynn's Island originated in the 1600s and numbered about 135 in 1910. A fight among Black and White watermen in Dec. 1915 led to the near-lynching of Black farmer J. H. Smith. Despite Smith's questionable assault conviction and incarceration, threats of further violence prompted the departure of all Black residents, most by mid-1916. They sold their land to White buyers under duress, losing equity and family inheritances. From about 1890 into the mid-20th century, actual and threatened violence led to Black flight, land loss, and the creation of all-White communities in many parts of the U.S. In 1924 a Richmond newspaper declared Gwynn's Island a "White Man's Paradise."

112 words/ 702 characters

Sources:

U.S. Census and Mathews County records (Black land purchases and Black family departures)

Trial of James Smith, 18-20 Jan. 1916, Common Law Order Book No. 4: 629-635 (transcript), Mathews County Clerk's Office.

Mathews Journal, 31 Aug. 1916, 1 July, 16 Sept. 1920.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 5 Oct. 1924.

Oral histories, compiled by Allison Thomas and Maria Montgomery

Gwynn's Island Project: <https://www.gwynnsislandproject.com/exodus>

Allison Thomas and Maria Montgomery, "Why African Americans Fled Gwynn's Island, VA, between 1916 and 1920," Gwynn's Island Project:

<https://allisonthom.wordpress.com/2021/07/01/why-african-americans-left-gwynns-island-between-1916-and-1920/>

John Dixon, *The Black Americans of Gwynn's Island, 1600s through 1900s* (Gwynn, VA: Gwynn's Island Museum, 4th printing 2018).

Stewart E. Tolnay and E.M. Beck, "Black Flight: Lethal Violence and the Great Migration, 1900-1930," *Social Science History*, vol. 14, no. 3 (Autumn 1990), 347-370.

Elliot Jaspin, *Buried in the Bitter Waters: The Hidden History of Racial Cleansing in America* (New York: Basic Books, 2007).

James W. Loewen, *Sundown Towns: A Hidden Dimension of American Racism* (New York: Touchstone, 2006).

3.) Calfee Training School

Sponsor: Calfee Community and Cultural Center Board of Directors

Locality: Town of Pulaski

Proposed Location: 1 Corbin Harmon Drive

Sponsor Contact: Dr. Michael D. Hickman, mickeyhickmanva67@gmail.com

Original text:

Calfee Training School

In 1921 the Negro Pulaski Graded School's name changed to the Calfee Training School. In the Fall of 1938, the school was destroyed by fire shortly after two faculty members, Chauncey Harmon and Willis Gravely filed litigation against the school system for unequal pay and facilities. Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund backed these unsuccessful Civil Rights actions. In 1939, the Public Works Administration rebuilt the Calfee Training School at its current site. It would serve as a segregated school for Negro children until 1966. The school provided education and hosted Black community events. However, Pulaski parents, on behalf of 55 students, did file a second lawsuit. With NAACP representation, Corbin et al v School Board of Pulaski County was successful on appeal in 1949 to the 4th Circuit Appeals Court.

132 words/ 832 characters

Edited text:

Calfee Training School

Pulaski Graded School, later renamed Calfee Training School, was built in 1894. The building, which served Black students eventually through grade 11, burned in 1938. With help from Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP, faculty members Chauncey Harmon and Willis Gravely petitioned the school board in 1939 for equal facilities and teacher pay. Calfee was rebuilt as an elementary school using Public Works Administration funds, and Black high school students were sent away to Christiansburg Industrial Institute. In *Corbin v. County School Board* (1949), a federal

court ruled that Pulaski's Black high school students were unlawfully denied equal educational opportunities. Schools were desegregated in 1966.

104 words/ 705 characters

Sources:

Southwest Times, 11, 15 Nov. 1938, 1 May 1939, 21 Nov. 1950.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 11 Feb. 1939.

Corbin v. County School Board of Pulaski County (1949):

<https://casetext.com/case/corbin-v-county-school-board-of-pulaski-cty>

Pulaski Town Council Minute Book 2

Margaret Edds, "Calfee Elementary School: Pulaski Federal Court Case" (typescript, 2022).

N. Wayne Tripp, "Chauncey Depew Harmon Senior: A Case Study in Leadership for Educational Opportunity and Equality in Pulaski, Virginia," Ed.D. Diss., Virginia Tech, 1995.

Amanda Brooke Dean, "'We Don't Want Them in Our Schools': Black School Equality, Desegregation, and Resistance in Southwest Virginia, 1920s-1960s," M.A. Thesis, Virginia Tech, 2023.

4.) Claytor Memorial Clinic

Sponsor: Mr. Nelson Harris

Locality: City of Roanoke

Proposed Location: 413 Gainsboro Road

Sponsor Contact: Nelson Harris, nharris@heightschurch.info

Original text:

Claytor Memorial Clinic

In Dec. 1948, Dr. John B. Claytor Sr. opened the Claytor Memorial Clinic at this site in honor of his late wife, Roberta, who wanted her husband and sons to practice medicine together. The clinic was one of the first Black, family-owned clinics in Southwestern Virginia. The clinic closed in 1994. In 2001, the clinic and adjacent properties owned by the Claytor family became the subject of a lawsuit that challenged long-standing eminent domain laws and practices in Virginia, notably the exercise of condemnation. In 2004, the Claytors prevailed in their suit, resulting in changes to Virginia's eminent domain laws and limits to the use of condemnation.

Publicity about the case was used to advance a 2012 statewide referendum that resulted in voters adopting a constitutional amendment limiting the powers of redevelopment authorities.

133 words/ 840 characters

Edited text:

Claytor Memorial Clinic

Dr. John B. Claytor Sr. opened the Claytor Memorial Clinic here in honor of his late wife, Roberta, in 1948. Situated in a vibrant Black community, this was one of the first Black, family-owned medical clinics in Southwest Virginia. Urban Renewal, under which the City of Roanoke demolished numerous homes, businesses, and churches between 1955 and the 1990s, hollowed out this and other Black neighborhoods. The city, using eminent domain, planned to acquire the Clinic and other Claytor buildings in the 1970s but never did so, leaving the properties in limbo for years. In 2001 the Claytors initiated legal action that helped inspire limitations on redevelopment authorities and eminent domain.

110 words/ 697 characters

Sources:

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 18 Dec. 1948.

Roanoke Times, 1 Nov. 2001, 13 April 2003, 17 Nov. 2005.

Roanoke Tribune, 10 Nov. 1951.

“Street by Street, Block by Block,” *Roanoke Times and World-News*, 29 Jan. 1995.

Walter S. Claytor, et al. v. Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority (2004).

Dennis Hartig, “Dr. Walter Claytor: Roanoke’s Misguided Urban Renewal,” Waldo & Lyle Law Firm, n.d.

Sponsor Markers

1.) The “Dissenters’ Glebe” of the Rev. Samuel Davies

Sponsor: Historic Polegreen Church Foundation

Locality: Hanover County

Proposed Location: 10058 Chamberlayne Road, Mechanicsville

Sponsor Contact: Dr. Thomas W. Nance Jr., twjrnance@gmail.com

Original text:

The “Dissenters’ Glebe” of the Rev. Samuel Davies

Just west was the "Dissenters Glebe" of Polegreen Church (300+ acres). "Glebes" were working farms and residences provided by parishes for Anglican pastors of Virginia's "established church." But, Polegreen's dissenting Presbyterians provided this glebe for Rev. Davies and his family. Davies is known variously as "Apostle to Virginia;" Patrick Henry's oratorical mentor; leader of The Great Awakening in the South; the Virginia colony's "Father of religious toleration," who laid important groundwork for America's later religious freedoms). Some label him "the greatest preacher America ever produced." But, his most significant, ongoing legacy in many wide-ranging successes may be in teaching slaves to read and write and reaching so many for Christ. Davies' home base was right here!

116 words/ 789 characters

Edited text:

The “Dissenters’ Glebe” of the Rev. Samuel Davies

Just west was Polegreen Church’s 18th-century glebe, a farm and residence provided for the benefit of its pastor. Polegreen was a congregation of Presbyterians dissenting from Virginia’s established Church of England. The Rev. Samuel Davies (1723-1761), a leader of the Great Awakening in the South, was Polegreen's first pastor (1748-1759). A powerful orator, he gained converts, founded churches, defended the rights of dissenters, and influenced the oratorical style of Patrick Henry. Although holding at least two people in slavery, he worked to spread literacy among enslaved people, converting many to Christianity. Davies died at the age of 37 while president of what is now Princeton University.

106 words/ 703 characters

Sources:

William Bland Whitley, “Samuel Davies, 1723-1761,” *Encyclopedia Virginia*:
<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/davies-samuel-1723-1761/>

Anne Geddy Cross, “The Dissenters’ Glebe,” *Hanover County Historical Society Bulletin* (winter 2003).

Jeffrey H. Richards, “Samuel Davies and the Transatlantic Campaign for Slave Literacy in Virginia,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 11, no. 4 (2003): 333-378.

George W. Bost, "Samuel Davies: Colonial Revivalist and Champion of Religious Toleration," (University of Chicago, Ph.D. diss, 1942).

Dewey Roberts, *Samuel Davies, Apostle to Virginia* (Destin, FL: Sola Fide Publications, 2017).

George William Pilcher, *Samuel Davies: Apostle of Dissent in Colonial Virginia* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1971).

Robert Bluford Jr., *A Sketch: Polegreen and Samuel Davies* (Hanover: The Historic Polegreen Church Foundation, 1991).

John Kukla, *Patrick Henry: Champion of Liberty* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2017).

Hanover Meeting House NRHP nomination (1991).

2.) Lewis and Clark on the Great Road

Sponsor: Virginia Lewis and Clark Legacy Trail

Locality: Abingdon

Proposed Location: 108 N. Court Street

Sponsor Contact: Garrett Jackson, wgarrettjackson@gmail.com

Original text:

Grace Hill/The Brick House

In 1803, William King built Abingdon's first brick house, calling it 'Grace Hill.' An Irish immigrant, King made his fortune manufacturing salt in nearby Saltville, shipping it down river to New Orleans. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, lodged here on November 12, 1809, referring to it as the 'Brick House,' while traveling to Washington, DC. Clark had previously lodged at King's Boat Yard, in present-day Kingsport, Tennessee and at "Capt. Creg's" located one mile west of here at the Muster Grounds, in 1801. Clark and Meriwether Lewis, along with western Native tribal delegations, passed through Abingdon in 1806 on their way to report to President Jefferson, after their expedition to the Pacific.

115 words/ 721 characters

Edited text:

Lewis and Clark on the Great Road

The Great Road, a thoroughfare linking the Valley of Virginia to the interior of North America, passed through Abingdon. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark used this route when returning to the East after their expedition to the Pacific Ocean (1803-06). Lewis, with a group of Native

Americans from present-day North Dakota, passed here late in 1806 on his way to report to Pres. Thomas Jefferson. Clark followed separately, reaching Fincastle, VA, in Jan. 1807 to visit his future wife, Julia Hancock. He passed here again on his way from St. Louis for their wedding in Jan. 1808. On an eastward journey in 1809, Clark spent the night of 12 Nov. in or near Abingdon, possibly at the William King House.

120 words/ 703 characters

Sources:

William Clark, ledger (1809)

Meriwether Lewis to Thomas Jefferson, 23 Sept. 1806

<https://founders.archives.gov/?q=lewis%20Author%3A%22Lewis%2C%20Meriwether%22&s=1111311113&r=29&sr>

William E. Foley, *Wilderness Journey: The Life of William Clark* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2004).

James J. Holmberg, ed., *Dear Brother: Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002).

Patricia Tyson Stroud, *Bitterroot: The Life and Death of Meriwether Lewis* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2018).

3.) Boston (1833-1850)

Sponsor: Becky Francois

Locality: Henrico County

Proposed Location: across from 10431 Patterson Ave.

Sponsor Contact: Becky Francois, bsfrancois@gmail.com

Original text:

A Great Early Virginia Race Horse: Boston

Boston was foaled in 1833 at the East Henrico Plantation of John Wickham, attorney. The home site on Clay St. is now the Valentine Museum. Boston was a chestnut stallion with white blazes on his face, sired by Timoleon and a grandson of the remarkable horse, Sir Archy. His first recorded race was at the local Broad Rock track where he stopped dead when he was winning. Boston was well known for his foul temperament as well as his speed. "He ought to be castrated or shot, preferably the latter," a bystander remarked after seeing him throw and roll over on a jockey deliberately. Boston won 40 of 45 races in Virginia, Maryland, New York, and New

Jersey. He was also owned by James Long and William Ransom Johnson. Owners of other racers paid Boston's owners for Boston not to run. He was a leading sire including Lexington and Lecompte. Boston died in 1850. He was in 1955 one of the first elected to the National Racing Hall of Fame. He was painted by equine master Edward Troye.

178 words/ 984 characters

Edited text:

Boston (1833-1850)

Boston, a chestnut stallion, was America's most accomplished racehorse in an era when thoroughbred racing was the nation's most popular sport. Bred by Richmond attorney John Wickham and foaled near here, Boston was known for his vicious temperament as well as his speed and endurance. He was tamed by an enslaved horseman named Ned and trained in the stable of William R. Johnson, known as the "Napoleon of the Turf." Ridden by the enslaved jockey Cornelius until 1839, Boston won about 40 of 45 known races between 1836 and 1843 on tracks from Georgia to New York, once in front of a crowd of 70,000. Later a renowned sire, he was an inaugural inductee into the National Museum of Racing's Hall of Fame.

123 words/ 704 characters

Sources:

Spirit of the Times, 7 March 1840, 29 Oct. 1942, 16 Feb. 1850, 10 Dec., 23 July 1853, 6 Aug., 19 Nov. 1859.

American Turf Register, July 1837, Dec. 1841, Dec. 1842.

Edward Hotaling, *The Great Black Jockeys: The Lives and Times of the Men Who Dominated America's First National Sport* (Crown Publishing, 1999).

Katherine C. Mooney, *Race Horse Men: How Slavery and Freedom Were Made at the Racetrack* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2014).

National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame: <https://www.racingmuseum.org/hall-of-fame/horse/boston-va>

Thoroughbred Heritage Portraits: Boston, <http://www.tbheritage.com/Portraits/Boston.html>

"Boston: The Story of a Racehorse," Henrico County Public Relations and Media Services (2016): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8wpLWeyY-cA>

Replacement Markers

1.) St. Peter's Church WO-13

Sponsor: VDOT

Locality: New Kent County

Proposed Location: New Kent Highway at intersection with Old Church Road

Original Text:

St. Peter's Church

Two miles northeast is St. Peter's Church, built in 1703 in English bond. David Mossom, rector there for forty years, was the minister who married George Washington. According to one tradition, the wedding took place at St. Peter's Church.

39 words/ 239 characters

Edited Text:

St. Peter's Church

St. Peter's Parish of the Church of England was formed in 1679. St. Peter's Church, 1.5 miles northeast of here, was built in 1701-03 to replace an earlier structure. A tower was added in 1739-41. The church design reflects a traditional Anglican plan dating to the late 16th century, and its brickwork with curved gables is a rare surviving example of the artisan mannerist style that preceded the Georgian style. This was the parish church of Martha Dandridge Custis Washington in her youth. The Rev. David Mossom, rector for 39 years, married Martha and George Washington in 1759. St. Peter's, the second-oldest existing church building in Virginia, is a National Historic Landmark.

112 words/ 685 characters

Sources:

Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent

St. Peter's Church NHL nomination (2012): https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/063-0027_Saint_Peters_Church_2012_Final_NHL_Nomination.pdf

St. Peter's Episcopal Church:

https://www.stpetersnewkent.org/About_Us_Mission_and_Ministries/History/

Correspondence with Carl Lounsbury

2.) Hewick N-45

Sponsor: VDOT

Locality: Middlesex County

Proposed Location: Old Virginia Street (Route 602) near driveway to Hewick

Original Text:

Hewick

Three miles east is Hewick, built about 1678 by Christopher Robinson, Clerk of Middlesex County. It was the birthplace of John Robinson, Speaker of the House of Burgesses and Treasurer of Virginia, 1738-1766, the leading man of the colony.

39 words/ 239 characters

Edited Text:

Hewick

The wealthy and politically prominent Robinson family established Hewick, named for their estate in Yorkshire, England, on land acquired here late in the 17th century. Descendants maintained ownership of the property for much of its history. The labor of enslaved Africans and African Americans sustained the plantation. Christopher Robinson IV began building the main house in 1770 to replace an earlier dwelling. After his death, his sister Elizabeth and her husband, William Steptoe, enlarged the house. Elizabeth later controlled Hewick as a widow for 30 years and made improvements, including the addition of a second story. The property featured at least 11 dependencies.

103 words/ 677 characters

Sources:

Sarah McPhail and Paige Pollard, "Developmental and Archaeological History of Urbanna, VA and Hewick Plantation," Commonwealth Preservation Group, 2008.

Theodore R. Reinhart, "Archaeology in Support of Local History: The Case of Hewick, Middlesex County, Virginia," *The Chesopiean*, vol. 31, nos. 1-2 (Winter-Spring 1993): 1-10.

Hewick, NRHP nomination (1978).

Marie E. Blake, "Archaeology of a Female Landowner c 1768-1832," M.A. Thesis, College of William and Mary, 1994.

Brent Tarter, “John Robinson (1705–1766)” *Encyclopedia Virginia* (Virginia Humanities, 2020).

3.) Penny’s Tavern Site E-129

Sponsor: VDOT

Locality: Spotsylvania County

Proposed Location: Lake Anna Parkway (Bypass 208) just north of Courthouse Road (Rte. 208)

Original Text:

Penny’s Tavern Site

Nearby stood Penny’s (Penney’s) Tavern, named for Lincefield Penney who purchased the site in 1811. The tavern catered to travelers making their way to the old Spotsylvania courthouse site (1781–1837), located approximately one mile north of the tavern site across the Po River. After the Court House burned in 1837 and was moved to its present location, business greatly declined. By 1840 the property was sold to Mansfield Wigglesworth who operated a tavern there called Wigglesworth Tavern. The tavern was closed by the outbreak of the Civil War. The intersection where the tavern once stood was known as Penny’s Crossroads into the twentieth century.

105 words/ 654 characters

Edited Text:

Penny’s Tavern Site

At the crossroads just south of here stood Penny’s (Penney’s) Tavern, named for Lincefield Penney, who purchased the property in 1811. The tavern was a local gathering place and served travelers on the road to the old Spotsylvania courthouse site (1781-1837), about two miles north of here across the Po River. The courthouse burned in 1837 and was rebuilt at its present location to the northeast, reducing traffic here and contributing to the tavern’s decline. Mansfield Wigglesworth purchased the property in 1836 and operated Wigglesworth Tavern, which had closed by the time of the Civil War. The intersection where the tavern once stood was known as Penny’s Crossroads into the 20th century.

112 words/ 695 characters

Sources:

Spotsylvania County deeds.

Kerri S. Barile, "History of Penney's Crossroads/Tavern Site," Virginia Department of Transportation, unpublished document, 1 Feb. 2005.

James Mansfield, *A History of Early Spotsylvania* (Berryville, VA.: Virginia Book Co., 1977).

Bradley McDonald and Jerrell Blake Jr., "Archaeological Evaluations of Sites 44SP272 and 44SP273, Within the Route 208 Bypass Project, Spotsylvania County, Virginia" (report prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by Gray and Pape, Inc., Richmond, 2001).

4.) End of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign A-35

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: City of Harrisonburg

Proposed Location: South Main Street (U.S. 11), south of Monument Avenue

Original Text:

End of the Campaign

Here Stonewall Jackson, retreating up the Valley before the converging columns of Fremont and Shields, turned at bay, June 1862. A mile southeast Jackson's cavalry commander, Ashby, was killed, June 6. At Cross Keys, six miles southeast, Ewell of Jackson's army defeated Fremont, June 8. Near Port Republic, ten miles southeast, Jackson defeated Shields, June 9. This was the end of Jackson's Valley Campaign.

64 words/ 410 characters

Edited Text:

End of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign

After victories at Front Royal and Winchester late in May 1862, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and his army rapidly moved southward along the Valley Pike. Pursued by Union forces under Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont and Brig. Gen. James Shields, Jackson turned to the east near here. In a cavalry skirmish a mile southeast of here, Confederate Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby was killed on 6 June. Jackson's army defeated Frémont at Cross Keys on 8 June and bested Shields near Port Republic the next day. The Shenandoah Valley Campaign lifted Confederate morale, diverted Union troops from Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's offensive against Richmond, and greatly increased Jackson's fame.

111 words/ 684 characters

Sources:

John S. Salmon, *The Official Virginia Civil War Battlefield Guide* (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2001).

Peter Cozzens, "Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862," in *Encyclopedia Virginia*. <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/shenandoah-valley-campaign-of-1862>.

"Stonewall Jackson's 1862 Valley Campaign," Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District. <https://www.shenandoahatwar.org/jacksons-1862-camp>

5.) Historic Bristol K-43

Sponsor: DHR

Locality: Bristol

Proposed Location: State Street at intersection with Edgemont Avenue

Original Text:

Historic Bristol

Evan Shelby, noted Indian fighter, settled here about 1765 on a tract called "Sapling Grove." His home was a neighborhood fort, the refuge of settlers in Indian attacks. Bristol grew around this place and became an early railroad center.

39 words/ 237 characters

Edited Text:

Historic Bristol

Evan Shelby settled here about 1770 on a tract called Sapling Grove and established a fort and trading post. By early in the 19th century, James King and Samuel E. Goodson owned hundreds of acres of farmland in this area. Anticipating the arrival of the railroad, King's son-in-law Joseph R. Anderson bought 100 acres from King in 1852 and laid out the town of Bristol, spanning the state line. Goodson founded an adjacent town named for himself on the Virginia side. Bristol, TN, and Goodson, VA, were each incorporated in 1856, the year the first passenger train arrived. Goodson became the City of Bristol, VA, in 1890. The community prospered as a regional center of commerce and industry.

118 words/ 693 characters

Sources:

Robert S. Loving, *Double Destiny: The Story of Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia* (Bristol: King Printing Company, 1955).

Bristol Commercial Historic District, NRHP nomination (2003).

Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee: A Pictorial History (Bristol Historical Association, 1985).

Marker Topics Under Consideration for December Board Cycle

Below are summaries (not the actual texts) of the marker proposals received at the last application deadline. We are asking the BHR to approve the first five topics listed, and #6 will be designated as an alternate.

1.) Willis Augustus Hodges (1815-1890), Virginia Beach

Hodges was born in Princess Anne County into a family of free people of color. He moved between Virginia and New York several times in the decades before the Civil War and became an outspoken abolitionist, publishing the antislavery newspaper the *Ram's Horn* in New York. The first Black man to win an election in Princess Anne County, he served as a delegate to Virginia's Constitutional Convention of 1867/68. He was also elected to two terms on the county Board of Supervisors. In 1870 he became the first Black keeper of the Cape Henry Lighthouse.

2.) Glade Spring Colored Elementary School, Washington County

Glade Spring School opened in 1922 to replace an earlier, inadequate school for Black students. The building, which served grades 1-7, was built with assistance from the Rosenwald Fund and was the only Rosenwald School in Washington County. The Black community provided land and labor and contributed \$500 toward the cost of the building.

3.) 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. Operated by an all-woman trustee board, the Home served the region for more than 30 years. It was typical of institutions around the state and nation that first emerged in the late 19th century when communities organized to care for their indigent elderly. Homes that served the Black community faced the ills of racism as well as those of poverty.

4.) Cedar Grove Mills, Rockbridge County

Cedar Grove Mills on the Maury (North) River developed into a transportation hub, boatyard, and market center ca. 1800. Rockbridge County was the center of a major iron industry that played an important role in the development of this region and of Virginia in the first half of the 19th century. Iron and grain were transported to Cedar Grove Mills, the "Head of Navigation" for the North River, and then brought to Lexington and Richmond by enslaved and free boatmen on batteaux. By the 1880s Cedar Grove Mills had been abandoned.

5.) John G. Lewis Bridge, Loudoun County

The John G. Lewis Bridge, named for a local historian and preservationist, was built by the Variety Iron Works during the period when Pratt metal truss bridges were widely used in rural areas (1875-1925). The bridge was first installed ca. 1889 on the Leesburg and Alexandria Turnpike. VDOT upgraded that road into the modern Route 7 and moved the bridge to Featherbottom Road over Catoctin Creek in 1932. This 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.

6.) North Pamunkey Baptist Church, Orange County

Elijah Craig and Aaron Bledsoe established Pamunkey Meeting House, or Bledsoe's Meeting House, in 1774 as a Baptist house of worship. Early leaders had been jailed for preaching because they were not approved by the Church of England, Virginia's established church. The present sanctuary was built in 1851. Before the Civil War, the church's membership included a large proportion of enslaved people.

7.) Cradock High School, Portsmouth

Cradock High School and Elementary School opened in 1920 to serve White students in grades 1 through 11. The school was named for Sir Christopher Cradock, Admiral in the British Navy, who went down with his ship off the coast of Chile in 1914. The second building for Cradock High School opened in 1954 and housed grades 7 through 12. The school closed in 1992.

Charlotte County Confederate Monument Contextualization Sign

Here is the section of the Code of Virginia under which the Board is reviewing this project:

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title10.1/chapter22/section10.1-2210/>

The Board's responsibility is to review the marker design to make sure it is sufficiently different from the Virginia highway markers. The Board is not considering the text.

Location: Charlotte County Courthouse lawn

Dimensions: 30 inches by 54 inches

See image below

From 1861 to 1865, Our Country Was Torn Apart by A Civil War That Pitted North Against South, Brother Against Brother, Father Against Son, Neighbor Against Neighbor. The Impact of the War and Its Aftermath Are Still Felt Today as Americans Continue to Grapple with Physical Reminders of a Key Historical Time. For Some, They Represent Pride in Their Heritage. To Others, A Continued Reminder of a Dark Time in Our History. Here, We Explore Both Views. Take Time to Develop A Deeper Understanding of Historical Events That Have Taken Place, Shaped Our Country, And Continue to Impact the Community We Live In.

A Memorial to Confederate Veterans and Dead

The Casualties of War

In the decades leading up to 1860, regional disputes over individual state's rights, interpretation of key parts of the Constitution, and slavery would drive a wedge between Northern and Southern sections of the country. It came to a head in 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was elected president.

Convinced that Lincoln and the Republican Party threatened the very existence of the Southern states, on December 20, 1860, South Carolina formally seceded from the Union, followed quickly by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. For Virginia, the "mother state," the decision to secede did not come so easily.

After months of debate, the Virginia Secession Convention was held in April 1861. In Richmond, with 132 delegates representing each of the counties in attendance, on April 4, an Ordinance of Secession was put to a vote and soundly rejected with hopes that compromises could be reached to defuse the situation.

That would change with the attack on Fort Sumter on April 12-14 and President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteer troops to quash the rebellion in the Southern states. With this call to take up arms against "our brothers in the South," opinions shifted.

On April 17, 1861, the Virginia Secession Convention voted the 85 to leave the Union. Virginia expressed their agreement with secession at the public on May 23, 1861. Within weeks Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee followed suit, and the Confederate States of America was born.

The ensuing Civil War forced this young nation to confront death and destruction in a way that had not been equaled before or since. Soldiers going to war, sometimes fighting on opposite sides from neighbors and kin, would have no homes and communities.

As the men went off to war, women were left to care for the home, children, and crops. Families of Confederate soldiers were faced with threats of starvation, poverty, disease, and lack of defense. Southern women were increasingly confronted with accumulating debt, foreclosure on their properties, and the possibility of other assets such as already valued real estate being taken by occupying Union soldiers and even Confederate forces.

No one had expected the scale and duration of the war. Both the North and the South were unprepared for the size of the battles and the great number of casualties. It is estimated that in three Southern households, at least one family member, a rate three times that of the Northern counterparts. Two out of three soldiers died from disease rather than battle.

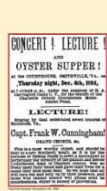
From 1861-1865, there were more battles fought in the state of Virginia than any other state, among them the Battle of Spotsylvania River Bridge at Charlotte County. Virginia alone lost over 30,000 men.

Men soldiers who died on battlefields, in field hospitals, or prison camps were buried where they fell. At the end of the war, search and recovery teams visited many of the places where soldiers may have been hastily buried and removed that remains to bring them home. Unfortunately, there were many who would never be found.

In the fall of 1865, the federal government began an inventory of Union graves scattered across the South. Since the undertaking included only Union soldiers, Southerners inevitably seemed to accomplish the same for their dead.

The Ladies' Memorial Association was local groups formed to track down the remains of more than 240,000 Confederate soldiers. They were working in Confederate cemeteries, which would eventually be the resting place for approximately 90 percent of their losses. The Associations then established an annual tradition of planting flowers and evergreens on the graves.

Despite these efforts, at least half the Civil War dead were never identified, and tens of thousands of families were left without the knowledge of their loved ones' fates, circumstances of death, or place of burial.



A Monument to Valor

In the latter part of the 19th century, the Ladies' Memorial Association, in conjunction with male veteran groups, began raising money to erect monuments to Confederate soldiers across the South.

In A. Carrington Camp No. 34 Confederate Veterans was organized in Charlotte County in June 1894. On September 22, 1894, a committee was appointed to hold a series of lectures, concerts, etc. for the purpose of soliciting donations for a monument to be erected in Smithville (Charlotte Court House) to honor the Confederate dead and veterans.

On October 16, 1895, the Charlotte County Board of Supervisors, chaired by former Confederate Captain John S. Baber, authorized the erection of a monument to the Confederates of the County in the Court House Square.

The cornerstone of the Confederate monument was laid in front of the courthouse on November 22, 1895. It was a huge day being met that included speeches, a parade, a tournament, and a ball. Railroad-offered special round-trip fares to the event.

On February 9, 1901, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Charlotte County to enter into a contract with H. Carrington Camp No. 34 Confederate Veterans to erect and maintain the monument on the courthouse square.

The unveiling of the newly erected statue was held on August 27, 1901, with the public invited.

The monument was dedicated with Masonic honors and grand fanfare including a parade with floats, a band, civic groups, and veterans in uniform. There was a 12 o'clock luncheon by a 3-inch member and many speeches. Lunch was served, and in the afternoon, there was a jointing tournament and young ladies gave a Coliseum Ball. The day ended with a Concertation Ball where Miss Julia Morton was crowned Queen.

The Times of Richmond called the crowd "one of the largest that ever assembled in Charlotte County." The Richmond Dispatch said there were "thousands" present. Delegates from the Constitutional Convention being held in Richmond took time off to attend the event.

Major J.B. McPhail of Randolph was too ill to attend, but sent a letter which was read in the crowd and printed in the Charlotte Gazette.

"It is not, indeed, a monument to victory but to that which was possible to the brave. It is the grateful offering of a conquered people to the memory of defeated soldiers... it hopes someday, many of whose children are still in the ranks, it hopes unmarred by stone nor flower save those kind Nature scatters."

The statue of Italian marble and shaft of Virginia granite was made by C. A. Walsh of the Cascade Marble Works, Peterburg, Virginia. According to The Charlotte Gazette, the total cost was approximately \$1,500.

On April 1, 1902, the Board of Supervisors signed a contract to assume ownership of the monument.

"...that the said H. A. Carrington Camp No. 34 Confederate Veterans in consideration of the Board of Supervisors paying off the said sum of \$140.00 also on the said monument... hereby make and transfer over to the said Board of Supervisors of Charlotte County all their rights and interests in the said monument... and that said County of Charlotte shall undertake to preserve and keep in repair said monument."

In December 1916, the monument was moved to the intersection of Route 4 and LeFlore Avenue at a cost of \$122. In September 1954, it was returned to the courthouse square at the expense of the State Highway Commission.



A Symbol of Power and Oppression

While supporters of "The Lost Cause" viewed this monument as a memorial to their lost sons, husbands, and brothers, others saw it as a symbol of power and continued oppression by unrepentant Confederate Southerners who wanted to deprive Black citizens of their hard-earned rights.

With the emancipation of enslaved people following the defeat of the Confederacy, Virginia and the rest of the South saw an increase in lynching and other acts of terror perpetrated against Black citizens. Between 1888 and 1936, three Black men were lynched in Charlotte County - Richard Walker, William Blankenship, and Thaddeus Fowles.

In 1891-1894, Virginia held a Constitutional Convention as a requirement for its re-admission to the Union. Twenty-four delegates were Black, including Joseph H. Rogers of Charlotte County. Rogers was later murdered near the courthouse for his stand on civil rights.

The new Virginia constitution, adopted on April 17, 1868 and ratified on July 4, 1869, granted the vote to "freeholders" (white male citizens of Virginia 21 years old). It also established public schools for all.

On February 3, 1870, the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified, guaranteeing citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and guaranteeing protection under the law.

On February 3, 1870, the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified, guaranteeing Black men the right to vote.

Many White Southerners refused to accept the new laws, continuing to espouse the view that Blacks were inherently inferior. Local and state legislatures passed "Black Codes" and later, "Jim Crow" laws aimed at controlling and subjugating Black citizens and ensuring a separation of Blacks and Whites. While on the surface these laws appeared to establish "separate but equal" treatment for all, in practice they condemned Black citizens to inferior treatment and services.

Many of those who participated in the dedication of this monument were actively working to deprive Black citizens of their rights under the U.S. Constitution.

Despite this opposition, from 1867 until the 1890s, many Blacks served in federal, state, and county government jobs. During the same period, about 100 Blacks were served in the Virginia State Penitentiary, all of them elected to represent Charlotte County. From 1890 to 1968, no Blacks were elected.

In response to the push to pay Virginia's growing debt in its activity at the expense of public schools and other state programs, in 1873, many Black men joined Republicans and some Whites of the right to vote and workers to form the Readjuster Party under the leadership of William Westcott, a Black executive and former Confederate soldier.

By 1882, the bi-racial party controlled both houses of the General Assembly and all state-wide offices. They successfully reduced the principal and interest due on the debt, while passing other important reforms including the elimination of the poll tax and the expansion of public schools. Their success was short-lived.

Playing on White fears, in the election of 1883, the Democratic Party once again won control of the state government and began actively advocating for constitutional reform. Calling for a new Virginia constitutional convention, they appealed to the Black citizens of the right to vote was one of their principal objectives, with many people stating that intent publicly and in private.

"The majority of the good citizens here [Charlotte County], want the ignorant, malicious and irresponsible negro disfranchised... J. A. Penner, Jr., Charles Branch, The Richmond Times, August 28, 1901

On May 24, 1900, voters approved a state referendum to hold a constitutional convention. To garner the Republican vote, Democratic Party leaders publicly promised that a new constitution would be put to a state-wide referendum for approval. That promise would prove to be a sham.

The Constitutional Convention

The convention convened in Richmond on June 12, 1901. There were 100 delegates but only 71 Republicans; the rest were Democrats. There were no Black delegates. The Democratic who represented Charlotte County was David Quinn Eggleston, a 44-year-old lawyer from Smithville (Charlotte Court House) who strongly opposed Black suffrage the right to vote and Black education.

On July 9, a delegation of prominent Black citizens met with members of the convention to plead for their continued rights. Mr. William F. Moore of Charlotte County addressed Mr. Eggleston directly.

"That we pray and entreat the men, D. O. Eggleston, to put forth his best efforts to thwart any measure that will tend to strip us of our manhood close the door of knowledge on us." (Richmond Planet, July 13, 1901)

On August 27, 1901, while the convention was going on in Richmond, this monument was dedicated amid great pomp and pageantry. David Quinn Eggleston and others took time from their duties as delegates to participate in the ceremony.

On August 28, the front page of The Richmond Dispatch carried side-by-side articles about the dedication and the suffrage Committee's preparing to present its report to the convention. The Committee's proposed voting clause would effectively disenfranchise Black voters.

The constitutional convention concluded on June 24, 1902, after the members, including Mr. Eggleston, voted overwhelmingly to ratify their previous promise to the Black citizens for their approval. On July 15, 1902, they simply proclaimed it the new law.

"Our people do not think the part of wisdom to submit the Constitution to the people. Too many men of face many minds." (Dr. Floyd I. George, Keyville, The Richmond Times, August 28, 1901)

One of the main goals of the convention was to disenfranchise Black voters while promising that no Whites would be deprived of his right to vote. Despite impassioned pleas from Black leaders and White Republicans, the Democrats accomplished the former while also disenfranchising many of the state's poor White voters.

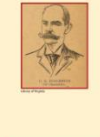
The new state constitution granted the right to vote to all male citizens 21+ years of age who had registered and paid the \$1.00 poll tax.

However, to qualify to register to vote a man had to be a veteran or a son of a veteran, a landowner who had paid at least \$1,000 in real estate taxes, or be able to read any part of the new constitution that was requested by the Registrar. If a man couldn't read a section would be read to him and he had to explain his understanding of the section. Veterans and sons of veterans were exempt from the poll tax.

Five Black or poor White men qualified or could pay the poll tax, so they could not vote.

Throughout the ensuing decades and into the 1960s, Virginia defied the U.S. Supreme Court and federal law prohibiting poll taxes used to voting. In 1964, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled federal and state poll taxes unconstitutional. The Virginia Constitution of 1901 finally ended its imposition in the Commonwealth.

In 1902, each member of the convention was given a memorial oak sapling. Mr. Eggleston's "Constitution Oak" was planted near the courthouse in 1993. The tree died and was replanted and rededicated with a second commemorative plaque added.



Freedom Foundation of Virginia USCT Monument (Culpeper County)

Here is the section of the Code of Virginia under which the Board is reviewing this project:
<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title10.1/chapter22/section10.1-2209/#:~:text=It%20shall%20be%20unlawful%20to,maintain%20any%20such%20historical%20marker%2C>

Location: On the hill adjacent to the Brandy Station Park & Ride lot near the intersection of Alanthus Road and U.S. 29 in Culpeper County.

Dimensions:

- Height of the monument from the bottom of the base to the top of the bayonet: 12 feet.
- Height of the "Arch of Freedom" from the ground to the top of the eagle: 25 feet.
- Dimensions of the plaques attached to the base of the monument: 14 inches wide, 12 inches high
- Dimensions of the base on which the bayonet stands: 8 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches wide
- Height of the flag poles: 30 feet

(Images below)



Side View (note the “Arch of Freedom” topped with an eagle between the flags)

(See below)



Front View

There are four plaques containing text that are associated with the monument:

Plaque 1: “Memorial to Culpeper United States Colored Troops during the Civil War, 1863-1865”

Plaque 2: “I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.” –Abraham Lincoln, The Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863

Plaque 3: “Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters U.S.; let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder, and bullets in his pocket, and there is no power on the earth or under the earth which can deny that he has earned the right of citizenship in the United States.” –Frederick Douglass

Plaque 4: “ARCH OF FREEDOM: In honor of African-Americans who have participated in all America’s armed conflicts starting with the American Revolutionary War to today.”