**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting**

**Highway Markers**

**21 March 2024**

\* Marker contributes to the diversification of the program

^ Marker sponsored by DHR

**New Markers**

**\* 1.) Gargaphia**

**Sponsor:** Eastern Shore of Virginia Historical Society (Shore History)

**Locality:** Accomack County

**Proposed Location:** US 13 at intersection with Gargatha Landing Road

**Sponsor Contact**: Luke Kelly, collections@shorehistory.org

**Original text:**

**Gargaphia**

East on Gargatha Landing Road at its intersection with Metompkin Road lies the site of Gargaphia, a 17th-century mansion built by Anne Toft. She began patenting large quantities of

land amassing 11,300 acres at Gargaphia and as much as 30,000 acres in many places. The richest woman on the Eastern Shore was assisted by Col. Edmund Scarburgh II, burgess and surveyor general of Virginia. Toft married Daniel Jenifer of Maryland in 1672. A great-grandson, Daniel St. Thomas Jenifer, represented Maryland at the U.S. Constitutional Convention. By 1699, Richard Kitson became the owner of Gargaphia and his ledger stone is in a field of Gargaphia.

**104 words/ 644 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Gargaphia**

The site of Gargaphia, the home plantation of Anne Toft (ca. 1642-ca. 1687), is about a mile southeast of here. Toft came to Virginia about 1660, when fewer than 1/5 of English arrivals were women. Closely allied with Col. Edmund Scarburgh II, a burgess and Virginia’s surveyor general, she acquired more than 30,000 acres in Virginia, Maryland, and Jamaica, on which indentured and enslaved laborers worked. While she was single, she engaged in international trade, defended her interests in court, and became the wealthiest woman on the Eastern Shore. About 1671 she married Daniel Jenifer of Maryland. A great-grandson, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, was a signer of the U.S. Constitution.

**111 words/ 691 characters**

**Sources:**

Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, vols. 1-3 (1963-1979).

John G. Kolp, “‘Mrs. Anne’ and ‘The Colonel’: Anne Toft, Edmund Scarburgh II, and the Limits of Gendered Power on the Seventeenth-Century Eastern Shore,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 130, no. 3 (2022): 218-252.

Ralph T. Whitelaw, *Virginia’s Eastern Shore: A History of Northampton and Accomack Counties* (Richmond: Virginia Historical Society, 1951).

Stratton Nottingham, ed., *Accomack County, Virginia: Certificates and Rights, 1663–1709, and Tithables, 1663–1695* (Bowie, Md., 1993).

**2.) The Lewis Family**

**Sponsor:** Virginia Lewis and Clark Legacy Trail

**Locality:** King and Queen County

**Proposed Location:** Buena Vista Road (Virginia Route 14) half a mile east of Poropotank Drive

**Sponsor Contact**: Gus Lewis, lewisaugustine@gmail.com

**Original text:**

**John Lewis’ Gravesite**

In 1948, Dr. Malcolm Harris of West Point and his friend, Tyler Bland, uncovered gravestones on property that had been patented by the Lewis family in the 17th century less than half a mile east of here. Dr. Harris, a physician and historian, recognized the significance of his discovery of the gravestone of Welsh immigrant John Lewis who died in 1657 and that of his daughter-in-law Isabella Miller Lewis Yard. She was the mother of Councilor John Lewis who was married to Elizabeth Warner and who is buried at Warner Hall in Gloucester County. This connection makes the John Lewis who is buried here the ancestor of the Lewises of Warner Hall which such noted descendants as Fielding Lewis, brother-in-law of George Washington, and Meriwether Lewis the explorer.

**128 words/ 765 characters**

**Edited text:**

**The Lewis Family**

John Lewis (ca. 1594-1657), a Welsh immigrant, patented land in this area in 1653, and his family later acquired hundreds of additional acres on both sides of the Poropotank River. His gravestone and those of other family members are in a cemetery a short distance south of here. Among Lewis’s descendants were John Lewis, a member of colonial Virginia’s Council of State; Fielding Lewis, a member of the House of Burgesses, a director of Virginia’s primary gun factory during the Revolutionary War, and brother-in-law of George Washington; and Meriwether Lewis, private secretary to Pres. Thomas Jefferson and leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Ocean (1803-1806).

**109 words/ 685 characters**

**Sources:**

Malcolm Hart Harris, “John Lewis (1594-1657) of Monmouthshire, England, and Gloucester and New Kent Counties, Virginia,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 56, no. 2 (April 1948): 195-205.

Malcolm Hart Harris, “Captain Edward Lewis (1667-1713) of King and Queen County and His Family,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 62, no. 4 (Oct. 1954): 477-488.

Grace McLean Moses, *The Welsh Lineage of John Lewis (1592-1657), Emigrant to Gloucester, Virginia* (Baltimore: Clearfield Co., 1984).

Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1666* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1964).

Warner Hall, National Register of Historic Places nomination (1980).

Geoff Hoppe, “Fielding Lewis (1725–1781 or 1782),” *Encyclopedia Virginia.* Virginia Humanities (7 Dec. 2020). <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/lewis-fielding-1725-1781-or-1782/>

Gaye Wilson, “Meriwether Lewis,” Monticello, 2001. <https://www.monticello.org/research-education/thomas-jefferson-encyclopedia/meriwether-lewis/>

**\* 3.) Sales of Enslaved People in Court Square**

**Sponsor:** City of Charlottesville – Historic Resources Committee

**Locality:** City of Charlottesville

**Proposed Location:** Court Square Park

**Sponsor Contact**: Jeff Werner, wernerjb@charlottesville.gov

**Original text:**

**Sales of Enslaved People in Court Square**

Enslaved men, women, and children were sold between 1762 and 1865 at various Court Square locations: outside taverns, at the Jefferson Hotel, at the "Number Nothing" building, on a tree stump, and from the steps in front of the Albemarle County Courthouse—wherein records of such sales were filed and are still archived. The largest auction in Court Square, at Eagle Tavern in January 1829, was that of 33 enslaved individuals from the Monticello estate of Thomas Jefferson. Enslaved Charlottesville residents Fountain Hughes and Maria Perkins recalled *court day* sales as dreaded occasions which resulted in the permanent separation of families.

**101 words/ 645 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Sales of Enslaved People in Court Square**

Between 1762 and 1865, auctioneers sold enslaved men, women, and children at various locations in Court Square: outside taverns, at the Jefferson Hotel, at the "Number Nothing" building, in front of the Albemarle Co. Courthouse (where sales were then recorded), and, according to tradition, from a tree stump. After Thomas Jefferson’s death, 33 enslaved people from his Monticello estate were auctioned at the Eagle Hotel in Jan. 1829 to satisfy his debts. Enslaved Charlottesville residents Fountain Hughes and Maria Perkins recalled Court Day sales as dreaded occasions that separated Black families. Such sales were frequent in Virginia, where the domestic slave trade was central to the economy.

**107 words/ 699 characters**

**Sources:**

*Richmond Enquirer*, 30 Dec. 1828.

Gayle M. Schulman, “Site of Slave Block?” *The Magazine of Albemarle County History*, vol. 58 (2000): 64-86.

“The Business of Slavery at Monticello,” *Thomas Jefferson Encyclopedia* (Monticello): <https://www.monticello.org/research-education/thomas-jefferson-encyclopedia/the-business-of-slavery-at-monticello/>

Interview with Fountain Hughes, Baltimore, Maryland, June 11, 1949 (Library of Congress), 6 Nov. 1949. <https://www.loc.gov/podcasts/slavenarratives/transcripts/slavery_hughes.pdf>

Account of Sale of Slaves from Thomas Jefferson's Estate, 1 Jan. 1829 (Monticello): <https://tjrs.monticello.org/letter/2340>

Maria Perkins to Richard Perkins, October 7. 1852, Folder 47. Box 3, U. B. Phillips Papers, Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library. <https://www.thirteen.org/wnet/slavery/experience/family/pop_docs/doc4.html>

Albemarle County Deed Books, The Reginald D. Butler Local History Archive <https://community.village.virginia.edu/cvhr/universalviewer/scans>

O Court Square Historic Survey, City of Charlottesville

R. T. W. Duke Jr., “Recollections of My Early Life” (1899).

**\* 4.) John Robinson (ca. 1825-1908)**

**Sponsor:** Cumberland Middle School

**Locality:** Cumberland County

**Proposed Location:** 1489 Anderson Highway, Cumberland

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

**Original text:**

**John Lipscomb Robinson**

John Lipscomb Robinson was born in Cumberland County on October 28 in 1825 or 1826. Recorded as a Free African American, owned land and enslaved at least one person, but it was illegal for him to attend school or vote. He was twice attacked by a mob and forced to sell land accepted partial payment in Confederate currency. After the Civil War, he utilized county courts to convict many of his attackers and protect his property rights. During Reconstruction he was active in the Republican Party. Served as a Delegate at the 1867-1868 Virginia Constitutional Convention, which established “Free” Public Schools and granted African American men the right to vote. As a State Senator from 1869-1873, he voted to ratify the 14th and 15th Amendments. In 1877, he purchased Effingham Tavern. The hotel, which stood near this spot until a 1932 fire, was a political gathering place and site of an early call for American Independence. He died here the night of January 15, 1908.

**165 words/ 973 characters**

**Edited text:**

**John Robinson (ca. 1825-1908)**

John Robinson (born John Lipscomb), a free person of color from Cumberland Co., was a wagoner and landowner before the Civil War. Twice attacked by White men in 1864, he fled to Amelia Co. and later used the local courts to convict many of his attackers and defend his property rights. An active Republican during Reconstruction, he was one of 24 African Americans elected to serve in Virginia’s Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, where he voted with radical reformers. As a state senator (1869-73), he helped set up Virginia’s new public school system and voted to ratify the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. For 30 years he owned and operated the Effingham House tavern near here.

**118 words/ 703 characters**

**Sources:**

John Robinson, Free Negro Registration, 10 April 1851.

Cumberland County Personal Property Tax records, 1860-1862.

*Staunton Spectator*, 5 Nov. 1867.

*Richmond Daily State Journal*, 1 June 1872.

*Richmond Planet*, 25 Jan. 1908.

Sally Phillips and *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, “John Robinson (1825 or 1826–1908),” *Encyclopedia Virginia* (7 Dec. 2020): <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/robinson-john-1825-or-1826-1908>

Ellen D. Katz, “African American Freedom in Antebellum Cumberland County, Virginia,” <https://scholarship.kentlaw.iit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2979&context=cklawreview>

Luther P. Jackson, *Free Negro Office-Holders in Virginia, 1867–1892* (Norfolk: Guide Quality Press, 1945), 35–36.

Dale Glenwood Robinson, *Cumberland County (Virginia) Isbell, Lipscomb, Johns and Coleman: Ancestry of Henry Edgar Robinson* (self-published, 2020).

**\* 5.) Samuel Wilbert Tucker (1913-1990)**

**Sponsor:** Rodney D. Pierce

**Locality:** City of Emporia

**Proposed Location:** Near intersection of East Atlantic Street and North Main Street

**Sponsor Contact**: Rodney D. Pierce, Rodneypierce1@gmail.com

**Original text:**

**Samuel Wilbert Tucker (1913-1990)**

Samuel Wilbert Tucker, civil rights attorney, worked to dismantle school segregation in the United States. He was Virginia’s leading attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, which named him Lawyer of the Year in 1966. Tucker worked on three successful U.S. Supreme Court cases, co-authoring the brief for *Griffin v. County School Board of Prince Edward County* (1964), and arguing *Wright v. Council of City of Emporia* (1968) and *Green v. County School Board of New Kent County* (1972). The Alexandria native chaired the NAACP Virginia State Conference’s legal staff and sat on the organization’s National Board of Directors. Tucker organized the 1939 Alexandria Public Library sit-in strike. The Howard University graduate resided and practiced law in Emporia from 1946 to the early 1960s.

**126 words/ 804 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Samuel Wilbert Tucker (1913-1990)**

Samuel W. Tucker, civil rights attorney, was born in Alexandria, where he organized a sit-in at the Whites-only public library in 1939. After graduating from Howard University in 1933 and serving in the U.S. Army during World War II, he moved to Emporia. During the 1960s, he became head of the Virginia NAACP’s legal team and a partner in the Richmond law firm of Hill, Tucker, and Marsh. He pursued several successful U.S. Supreme Court cases, co-authoring the brief for *Griffin v. Prince Edward County* (1964) and arguing *Green v. New Kent* (1968) and *Wright v. Emporia* (1972). Tucker’s work helped overturn the tactics that localities had used to resist federal school-desegregation mandates.

**113 words/ 694 characters**

**Sources:**

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 17 July 1976.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 19, 20 Oct. 1990, 25 Feb. 2000.

*Washington Post*, 11 June 2000.

Emporia City Directories

Griffin v. Prince Edward: <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/377/218/>

Green v. New Kent: <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/391/430/>

Wright v. Emporia: <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/407/451/>

S. W. Ackerman, “Samuel W. Tucker: The Unsung Hero of the School Desegregation Movement,” *Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* (Summer 2000): 98-103.

J. Douglas Smith, *Managing White Supremacy: Race, Politics, and Citizenship in Jim Crow Virginia* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003).

Brian Daugherity, *Keep on Keeping On: The NAACP and the Implementation of Brown v. Board of Education in Virginia* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2016).

“Samuel W. Tucker (1913-1990),” Changemakers, Library of Virginia. <https://edu.lva.virginia.gov/changemakers/items/show/402>

**\* 6.) Edward Richard Dudley III (1911-2005)**

**Sponsor:** Nelson Harris

**Locality:** City of Roanoke

**Proposed Location:** Intersection of Gilmer Ave. and Gainsboro Road NW, northwest corner

**Sponsor Contact**: nharris@heightschurch.info

**Original text:**

**Edward Richard Dudley Sr.**

Edward Richard Dudley Sr. was born in South Boston, Va., on 11 Mar. 1911 and was raised in the family’s home six blocks west of this site. Dudley left Roanoke after graduating from Lucy Addison High School, earning a law degree in 1941 in New York. In 1943, he joined the NAACP legal team, headed by Thurgood Marshall, as a Special Assistant Counsel. President Harry S. Truman appointed Dudley as minister to Liberia in 1948 and ambassador in 1949, making Dudley the first Black ambassador in US history. Dudley was elected a justice of the New York State Supreme Court in 1964, serving until his retirement in 1985. He died in Manhattan, NY, on 8 Feb. 2005.

**117 words/ 658 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Edward Richard Dudley III (1911-2005)**

Edward R. Dudley III was born in South Boston, VA, and was raised in the family’s home three blocks west of here. After high school in Roanoke, he graduated from Johnson C. Smith University in NC and earned a law degree in 1941 in NY. Working with Thurgood Marshall on the NAACP’s legal team, he challenged racial discrimination in education, voting, and transportation. Pres. Harry Truman appointed Dudley minister to Liberia in 1948 and ambassador in 1949, making him the U.S.’s first Black ambassador. Dudley worked to secure equal treatment for Black foreign service officers. After returning to NY, he became borough president of Manhattan in 1961 and served on the state’s Supreme Court (1965-1985).

**115 words/ 705 characters**

**Sources:**

“The Legacy of Edward R. Dudley: Civil Rights Activist and the First African American Ambassador,” National Museum of American Diplomacy. <https://diplomacy.state.gov/stories/edward-r-dudley-first-african-american-ambassador/>

H. Timothy Lovelace Jr., “Edward Dudley, Civil Rights Warrior at Home and Abroad,” American Experience, 28 Jan. 2022. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/american-diplomat-edward-dudley-civil-rights-warrior-home-and-abroad/>

“Interview with Ambassador Edward Richard Dudley,” Library of Congress, 3 April 1981. <https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/mss/mfdip/2010/2010dud01/2010dud01.pdf>

Robert C. Meade and John F. Werner, “Edward R. Dudley,” Historical Society of the New York Courts <https://history.nycourts.gov/biography/edward-r-dudley/>

*Baltimore Afro-American*, 7 Jan 1950, 11 Feb. 1961, 27 June 1964, 27 July 1963, 23 May 1970.

*New York Amsterdam News*, 10 Dec. 1966, 16 May, 28 Nov. 1970.

*Roanoke Times*, 12 Feb. 2005.

*New York Times*, 11 Feb. 2005.

**7.) State Military Reservation**

**Sponsor:** Virginia Department of Military Affairs

**Locality:** Virginia Beach

**Proposed Location:** General Booth Blvd. at the State Military Reservation

**Sponsor Contact**: Lisa Jordan, Lisa.v.jordan.nfg@army.mil

**Proposed text:**

**State Military Reservation**

The U.S. Navy originally constructed a State Rifle Range on Virginia State Military Reservation property in 1912. This historic district reflects the evolution of the Virginia National Guardsmen training since before World War I. The military site area transitioned around 1917 and adapts to the mission needs for every major conflict, including World War II. The first known aerial review of an assembled Virginia Guard Infantry Brigade was conducted here in 1930 by the 29th Division Commander. SMR is also a Regional Training Facility and a Disaster Response Facility for the Hampton Roads area.

**94 words/ 598 characters**

**Edited text:**

**State Military Reservation**

The State Rifle Range, built here in 1912, was the first permanent training facility for the Virginia Volunteers, later the Virginia National Guard. During World War I, the post was leased to the U.S. Navy for warship crew training. Virginia’s first state-owned airfield opened here in the 1920s, and the post was renamed the State Military Reservation (SMR) in 1928. During World War II, the U.S. Army leased the SMR, named it Camp Pendleton, and conducted a building campaign that accommodated the training and housing of thousands of troops. The post reverted to Virginia after the war. The Camp Pendleton/SMR Historic District reflects the Virginia National Guard’s evolution over more than a century.

**113 words/ 705 characters**

**Sources:**

“The Virginia State Military Reservation: Its Historic Past, Its Hopeful Future,” *Virginia Guardpost* (Special Issue, 1988).

Camp Pendleton/State Military Reservation Historic District NRHP nomination, 2005, 2013.

*Richmond Virginian*, 31 March 1910.

*Richmond News Leader*, 19 March 1912, 7 July 1913.

*Norfolk Journal of Commerce*, 19 Nov. 1912.

*The Report of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (Richmond, various years).

**\*^ 8.) Holly Knoll**

**Sponsor:** DHR

**Locality:** Gloucester County

**Proposed Location:** Rte. 662 at Holly Knoll

**Holly Knoll**

Robert R. Moton (1867-1940), born to formerly enslaved parents, became a nationally prominent educator and retired here to Holly Knoll, which he built in 1935. His wife, Jennie Booth Moton, was president of the National Association of Colored Women while residing here. Meetings held at Holly Knoll fostered the growth of the United Negro College Fund, founded by the Motons’ son-in-law Frederick D. Patterson in 1944. The property was a frequent gathering place for African American leaders and intellectuals during the Civil Rights Movement. Student sit-in organizers met with business executives here early in the 1960s, leading some facilities to desegregate. Holly Knoll is a National Historic Landmark.

**108 words/ 708 characters**

**Sources:**

Holly Knoll NRHP nomination (1981).

*New York Amsterdam News*, 15 June 1963, 31 Oct. 1964.

*Pittsburgh Courier*, 30 Jan. 1943, 18 March 1944, 13 July 1946.

*Gloucester Gazette*, 11 April 1935.

*Cleveland Call and Post*, 31 March 1956.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 15 June 1935, 8 June 1940, 2 Jan. 1943, 18 March 1944, 13 May, 8 July 1944, 20 July 1946, 5 July 1947, 21 June 1952.

Frederick D. Patterson, *Chronicles of Faith: The Autobiography of Frederick D. Patterson, ed. Martia Graham Goodson* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1991).

Ronald L. Heinemann, “Robert Russa Moton (1867-1940,” *Encyclopedia Virginia*:

<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/moton-robert-russa-1867-1940/>

Lu Ann Jones, “In search of Jennie Booth Moton, Field Agent, AAA,” *Agricultural History*, vol. 72, no. 2 (spring 1998): 446-458.

Marybeth Gasman, *Envisioning Black Colleges: A History of the United Negro College Fund* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2007).

Marybeth Gasman, “The Origins of the United Negro College Fund as the Cornerstone of Private Black Colleges,” *The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education*, no. 56 (Summer 2007): 86-89.

**Replacement Markers**

**^ 1.) Culpeper Minute Men J-10**

**Sponsor:** DHR

**Locality:** Town of Culpeper

**Proposed Location:** Sperryville Pike (U.S. 522), west of the intersection with Virginia Avenue

**Original Text:**

**Culpeper Minute Men**

On the hill to the south the famous Culpeper Minute Men were organized in 1775. John Marshall, later chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was a Lieutenant.

**27 words/ 154 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Culpeper Minute Men**

Virginia’s third Revolutionary Convention, which met in the summer of 1775 as royal authority was collapsing in the colony, passed an ordinance establishing 16 units of minute men for the colony’s defense. Recruits from Culpeper, Fauquier, and Orange Counties—known as the Culpeper Minute Men—assembled in a field half a mile south of here in Sept. Among them was Lt. John Marshall, later chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The battalion arrived in Williamsburg in Oct., and five companies helped defeat the British at the Battle of Great Bridge south of Norfolk on 9 Dec. Relieved by regular troops and released from active duty by the spring of 1776, many Minute Men joined the Continental Army.

**118 words/ 703 characters**

**Sources:**

William Waller Hening, *The Statutes at Large*, vol. 9 (Richmond, 1821): 16-35. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hxh5ua&seq=24>

*The Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates for the Counties and Corporations in the Colony of Virginia, Held at Richmond Town, in the County of Henrico, on Monday the 17th of July 1775* (Richmond, 1816): 20-21. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=chi.39743010&seq=33&q1=%22raising+and%22>

*Virginia Star*, 7 Aug. 1924, 3 May 1928.

Rev. Philip Slaughter, “The Culpeper Minute Men,” in Raleigh Travers Green, comp., *Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper County, Virginia* (Culpeper: Exponent Printing Office, 1900), part 2, 12-16. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t7sn0n46z&seq=167&q1=encamped>

E. M. Sanchez-Saavedra, “’All Fine Fellows and Well-Armed’: The Culpeper Minute Battalion, 1775-1776,” *Virginia Cavalcade*, vol. 24, no. 1 (summer 1974): 4-11.

W. F. Dunaway Jr., “The Virginia Conventions of the Revolution,” *The Virginia Law Register*, vol. 10, no. 7 (Nov. 1904): 567-586. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1100650?seq=1>

**Marker Topics Under Consideration for June Board Cycle**

*Below are summaries of the proposed topics, not the actual marker texts.*

**1.) Dr. Lilli Vincenz (Arlington County)**

Dr. Lilli Vincenz hosted the Gay Women’s Open House in Columbia Heights West from 1971 to 1979. The weekly gatherings, attended by women from throughout the region, allowed lesbians, bisexuals, and women questioning their sexuality to meet in comfort and safety and fostered the development of the openly gay community in Northern Virginia and Washington, DC. Vincenz was a pioneering member of the Mattachine Society of Washington and a nationally recognized advocate for gay civil rights.

**2.) Craig County Poor Farm (Craig County)**

Craig County established its poor farm in 1892 to provide shelter and sustenance to needy persons. An “overseer of the poor” resided on the property and cared for the residents, who worked on the farm if they were able. This type of facility became popular after “outdoor relief”—in which the county subsidized citizens who cared for the poor—fell out of favor late in the 19th century. The Virginia Board of Charities and Corrections, created in 1907-08, encouraged the creation of district facilities to replace local poor farms, and the farm closed by 1921.

**3.) The Carver Inn (City of Charlottesville)**

The Carver Inn, listed in the *Green Book* for more than 20 years, was among the only places where African American travelers could stay in Charlottesville during the segregation era. It featured fine dining, a private club, a snack bar, and a beauty salon. Among its guests were Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Thurgood Marshall, and Hattie McDaniel. The hotel was demolished in the mid-1970s.

**4.) Fairfax County Resolves (Alexandria)**

The Fairfax County Resolves, written primarily by George Mason, were approved at a meeting at Fairfax Court House chaired by George Washington on 18 July 1774. A response to the Coercive Acts, the Resolves asserted that the colonies had the right to govern their internal affairs and that Parliament could not tax them without their consent. The resolves also called for the colonies to unite in a Congress and called for the abolition of the slave trade. The Fairfax Resolves were some of the most radical and influential precursors to the Declaration of Independence.

**5.) Douglas School (City of Winchester)**

Public education for Black children in Winchester began in 1878 in a church. The building became overcrowded, and Black citizens petitioned for a larger school. Douglas, built in 1927 with private and state funds, was one of the most well-equipped Black schools in Virginia and served students from around the region. Eventually serving grades 1-12, it was the city’s only public school for Black children and was a center for community events. Douglas closed in 1966 when the local schools were desegregated and later became a community center, school office building, and museum.

**6.) Mahone’s Tavern (Southampton County)**

Built ca. 1796 across the street from the county courthouse, this tavern was a social, political, and transportation hub of Jerusalem, now Courtland. White citizens sought shelter there during Nat Turner’s uprising of 1831, and it was the home for several years of William Mahone, who went on to become a Confederate general, mayor of Petersburg, U.S. senator, and leader of the biracial Readjuster Party.

**7.) Treble Clef & Book Lovers’ Club (City of Richmond)**

Mary Simpson, wife of Prof. Joshua Simpson, formed the Treble Clef & Book Lovers' Club at Virginia Union University in 1908. The Club assisted in establishing a kindergarten for Black children in Richmond Public Schools and petitioned for a school to be named in honor of Albert V. Norrell, an African American educator. Dr. Undine Smith Moore, renowned composer and music professor at VSU, was a member.

**8.) North Pamunkey Baptist Church (Orange County)**

Elijah Craig and Aaron Bledsoe established Pamunkey Meeting House as a Baptist house of worship in 1774. Both men had earlier been arrested and imprisoned for preaching without permission from the established Church of England. They continued to petition for religious freedom. Local Baptists opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution because they wanted a guarantee of religious liberty, which appeared in the Bill of Rights. Before the Civil War, the church’s membership contained a large proportion of enslaved people.

**9.) Freetown (Albemarle County)**

Freetown, an area of about 30 acres, was originally part of a larger property owned by Burrell Mason. After the Civil War, Mason divided this parcel into two-acre lots to be owned by formerly enslaved people. The enclave eventually grew to thirteen houses.

**10.) Brewing in Carver (City of Richmond)**

In the mid-19th century, several breweries in Carver supplied the area’s German and Jewish residents with ales and porters. As Richmond’s economy diversified after the Civil War and manufacturing moved away from the riverfront, the railroad in Carver attracted new industrial development. The Richbrau brewing company, which later distributed its products regionally, was one of the first large manufacturers to build in Carver in the 1890s.

**11.) Chatsworth School (Henrico County)**

This one-room schoolhouse was built ca. 1915 for African American students. Virginia Estelle Randolph supervised the school, and others in Henrico County, with the goal of teaching Black students the skills necessary for the 20th century. The school closed in 1956 and later became a museum.

**12.) Dr. William M. T. Forrester (Richmond or Henrico County)**

Forrester was a physician who served African American residents in the Richmond region for more than 50 years. A civil rights activist, he founded the Metropolitan Junior Baseball League for Black youth who were denied the opportunity to play in other organizations. He was the first African American to be appointed to the Virginia Department of Transportation's board of directors.

**13.) Spring Hill Baptist Church (Nottoway County)**

Cool Spring Baptist Church was constituted in 1844. One of its early pastors was the Rev. Thomas Sydnor, first president of the Virginia Baptist Historical Society. In 1876 the White members sold their interest in the church and formed what is now the First Baptist Church of Blackstone. The Black members renamed the congregation Spring Hill. The church relocated to its present site in the 1940s after the federal government bought the original site for the establishment of what is now Fort Barfoot during World War II.

**The Lafayette Trail**

The Lafayette Trail markers are 36 inches wide and 24 inches tall. Markers that focus on Lafayette’s actions during the Revolutionary War have a red emblem at the top, while markers that focus on Lafayette’s tour of the U.S. in 1824-1825 have a blue emblem.

The BHR’s responsibilities are to verify that the appearance of these markers is different from those in the state marker program, and to attest to the accuracy of the information presented in the marker texts that appear below. DHR staff were not involved in writing these texts but did verify the facts.





Petersburg:

Lafayette’s Tour

On October 29, 1824, General Lafayette was feted at Niblo’s tavern and theatre. The next morning, he was honored at Poplar Lawn.

Leesburg:

Lafayette’s Tour

On August 9, 1825, General Lafayette, Revolutionary War hero, was greeted by local officials and escorted to the courthouse for a dinner.

Fredericksburg:

Lafayette’s Tour

On November 20, 1824, General Lafayette was welcomed here at the town hall and conducted to Farmer’s Hotel where a ball was held in his honor.

Loudoun County:

Lafayette’s Tour

On August 9, 1825, General Lafayette, an abolitionist, attended baptism of Maria and Mary, youngest daughters of William Temple Thomson Mason.

Yorktown:

General Lafayette disembarked in Yorktown from the Frigate Nymphe on November 15, 1784, as he conducted a celebratory visit of the new nation.

**Revolutionary America, 1775-1783 (NSDAR)**

The Revolutionary America markers are 32 inches wide and 18 inches tall and look like this:



Northampton County:

The Local Patriots

In 1776, county officials took oath of fidelity to Virginia. Provided men, food & supplies during fight for independence despite threat of privateers.

Pulaski County:

Trollingers’ Cave

Henry Jacob and son Henry mined saltpeter from a local cave and manufactured gunpowder for patriot forces from 1776 to 1782.