**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting**

**20 March 2025**

**New Markers**

**1.) First Baptist Church Bermuda Hundred**

**Sponsor:** Chesterfield Historical Society of Virginia

**Locality:** Chesterfield County

**Proposed Location:** 4601 Bermuda Hundred Road

**Sponsor Contact**: Herbert Townes, herbct01@verizon.net

**Original text:**

**First Baptist Church Bermuda Hundred**

First Baptist Church Bermuda Hundred was founded in 1850 after white settlers left the church,

formed Enon Baptist Church and gave the old edifice to the Negro members. Rev. Miles Walker was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Clayton Carter who served until approximately 1912. The church stands on lots that formed the Bermuda Hundred marketplace central plaza. It

was one of the region’s largest slave-market auction sites. From 1701 to 1775, enslaved Africans

disembarked Trans-Atlantic slave ships and were sold at the port of Bermuda Hundred. Most were marched into the interior piedmont area where planters sought free laborers for their plantations. Sold as cargo, some enslaved were moved to slave markets in Richmond and Petersburg.

**119 words/ 748 characters**

**Edited text:**

**First Baptist Church Bermuda Hundred**

First Baptist Church Bermuda Hundred traces its origins to 1850 and was formally organized ca. 1866. The Rev. Curtis W. Harris, a Civil Rights leader, became pastor here in 1959. The church stands on the former central marketplace of Bermuda Hundred, which became one of Virginia’s official ports in 1691. Transatlantic slave ships brought thousands of enslaved Africans here to be sold. When demand for labor surged in the newly settled southern Piedmont after about 1750, this became one of Virginia’s largest slave auction sites. Most enslaved Africans who disembarked here, including many children, were marched to tobacco plantations in the interior, where planters profited from their labor.

**108 words/ 697 characters**

**Sources:**

“A History of the First Baptist Church Bermuda Hundred,” typescript, n.d.

“Prehistoric through Historic Archaeological Resources and Architectural Resources at Bermuda Hundred,” Multiple Property Documentation Form (2006).

Philip D. Morgan and Michael L. Nichols, “Slaves in Piedmont Virginia, 1720-1790,” *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 46, no. 2 (April 1989).

Slave Voyages Consortium, Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database: <https://www.slavevoyages.org/voyage/database>

*Virginia Gazette*, 10 July 1762, 16 Aug., 6 Sept. 1770 (and other advertisements, 1762-1772).

David Richardson, ed., *Bristol, Africa, and the Eighteenth-Century Slave Trade to America*, vol. 3 (Bristol Record Society, 1991).

Joseph Miller, “The Transatlantic Slave Trade and the Middle Passage,” *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Humanities (7 Dec. 2020).

To Be Sold: Virginia and the American Slave Trade: <https://www.virginiamemory.com/online-exhibitions/exhibits/show/to-be-sold>

Emily Salmon, “Bermuda Hundred during the Colonial Period,” *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Humanities (7 Dec. 2020).

**2.) Old Carolina Road**

**Sponsor:** Lucketts Ruritan Club

**Locality:** Loudoun County

**Proposed Location:** Lucketts Community Center, Lucketts Road just east of US 15

**Sponsor Contact**: Jay Frankenfield, jayfrankenfield@hotmail.com

**Original text:**

**Old Carolina Road**

This marker is located along the Old Carolina Road where traveling northbound it turned east from current day Route 15, roughly following Lucketts Road, to the former location of Noland’s Ferry (circa 1754). There is evidence that this portion of the Old Carolina Road was traveled for hundreds of years by many different people for a variety of reasons as far back as A.D. 1350-1450. It was used as a major north/south route for indigenous people, early colonial settlers and subsequent migration of Quakers, Swiss, Germans, Dutch and Swedes moving south from Pennsylvania. Revolutionary and Civil War troop movement has also been documented including use by Thomas Jefferson on his way to sign the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

**119 words/ 736 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Old Carolina Road**

A Native American trade route that traversed Virginia, linking the Potomac River with the Carolinas, passed by here. By the mid-1750s, this “Carolina Road” had become an important southward migration route for settlers of European descent, who crossed the Potomac at Noland’s Ferry 3.5 miles northeast of here. Like many other colonial roads, its path often shifted, but its general corridor corresponds to modern US Route 15. During the Revolutionary War and Civil War, the Carolina Road facilitated troop movements through this area. In May 1776, Thomas Jefferson traveled this route to Philadelphia, where he attended the Second Continental Congress and drafted the Declaration of Independence.

**106 words/ 697 characters**

**Sources:**

Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William* (Richmond: Old Dominion Press, 1924).

Thomas Jefferson, Memorandum Books, 10 May 1776: <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/02-01-02-0010>

Eugene Scheel, “The Carolina Road,” The History of Loudoun County, Virginia, website: <https://www.loudounhistory.org/history/carolina-road/>

Correspondence with Ann Miller, Virginia Transportation Research Council, VDOT.

**3.) Lewis and Clark in Botetourt County**

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

**Locality:** Botetourt County

**Proposed Location:** TBD

**Sponsor Contact**: Lyn Burton, kiplyn@rbnet.com

**Original text:**

**Lewis and Clark in Botetourt County**

Lieutenants Merriweather Lewis and William Clark visited Botetourt County during the 1790’s. They were friends of Lt. William Preston Jr. of Greenfield and more than likely stayed with their friend. In 1801 Clark traveled the Great Valley Road to Fincastle and met Judith “Julia” Hancock, daughter of Col. George Hancock of Santillane. Post Expedition Lewis returned to Botetourt in 1806 with an Indian delegation. In 1807 Clark came to celebrate with Fincastle! Clark married Julia Hancock in 1808. In 1810 Nicholas Biddle joined Clark in Fincastle to interpret the Expedition journals.

**91 words/ 588 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Lewis and Clark in Botetourt County**

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were friends of Botetourt Co. native William Preston Jr. and spent time here. On a visit early in the 1800s, Clark met his future wife, Julia Hancock, of Santillane. After the expedition to the Pacific Ocean (1803-06), Lewis and a group of Mandan Indians passed here on their way to Washington, D.C., and Clark received a congratulatory address from the citizens of Fincastle. Clark was here when he received his commission as brigadier general of militia for the Louisiana Territory in 1807 and was married here in 1808. Nicholas Biddle, a young writer and future financier, met with Clark in Fincastle in 1810 before editing the official narrative of the expedition.

**116 words/ 703 characters**

**Sources:**

Robert Douthat Stoner, *A Seed-Bed of the Republic* (Kingsport, TN: Kingsport Press, 1962).

Gene Crotty, *The Visits of Lewis and Clark to Fincastle, Virginia* (Roanoke: History Museum and Historical Society of Western Virginia, 2003).

Landon Y. Jones, *William Clark and the Shaping of the West* (New York: Hill and Wang, 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).

Donald Jackson, ed., *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1962).

Robert Frazer to Thomas Jefferson, 16 April 1807 (Founders Online: <https://founders.archives.gov/?q=fincastle&s=1211311113&sa=&r=36&sr>)

**4.) Moore Street Missionary Baptist Church**

**Sponsor:** Moore Street Missionary Baptist Church

**Locality:** City of Richmond

**Proposed Location:** 1408 W. Leigh Street

**Sponsor Contact**: John Dorman, jdorman79@verizon.net

**Original text:**

**Moore Street Missionary Baptist Church**

In 1875, Rev. William Troy, the first pastor and founder of Moore Street Baptist Church, was a free-born African-Canadian who actively participated in the Underground Railroad. Along with a small group of church members, Rev. Troy acquired a parcel of land in an area of Richmond known as “Sheep Hill,” which housed three buildings. On April 18, 1875, the congregation officially became recognized as Moore Street Baptist Church. In 1880 the church founded the Moore Street Industrial School on its property to address the educational needs of African American children in the community. A prominent church member, Miss Virginia Estelle Randolph, established The Virginia Randolph Training School, further contributing to the advancement of educational opportunities for African Americans.

**118 words/ 789 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Moore Street Missionary Baptist Church**

Moore Street Missionary Baptist Church, originally several blocks east of here, was dedicated on 18 April 1875 to serve an area of the Sheep Hill community later known as Carver. The Rev. William Troy, a founder of the church and its first pastor, was a freeborn man of color from Virginia who, as a resident of Canada before the Civil War, had become a prominent abolitionist associated with the Underground Railroad. On the church’s property stood the Moore Street Industrial Institution, a school for Black students. Church member Virginia E. Randolph (1870-1958) became widely known as an educational innovator through her work in Henrico County’s schools. The congregation moved here in 1908.

**112 words/ 697 characters**

**Sources:**

William Troy, *Hair-breath Escapes from Slavery to Freedom* (1861).

Moore Street Missionary Baptist Church minute book, Library of Virginia.

“History of Moore Street Missionary Baptist Church,” *Moving from the Past into the Future* (2004).

Moore Street Missionary Baptist Church, “Our Centennial Year” (1975).

*Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 20 April 1875, 1 Jan, 3 Feb. 1876, 18 Sept. 1877.

Elvatrice Belsches, “Virginia Estelle Randolph (1870–1958)” *Encyclopedia Virginia* (2020): <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/randolph-virginia-estelle-1870-1958/>

“Reverend William Troy,” Windsor Public Library: <https://www.windsorpubliclibrary.com/?page_id=63365>

Clark v. Oliver, *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia* (1895): 422-429 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva.x030202014&seq=472&q1=%22Moore+Street%22>

Michael B. Chesson, “John Oliver (d. 1899),” *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Library of Virginia (1998– ), published 2021.

<https://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/dvb/bio.php?b=Oliver_John>

**5.) The Garvey Movement in Newport News**

**Sponsor:** City of Newport News

**Locality:** City of Newport News

**Proposed Location:** Intersection of 23rd Street and Jefferson Avenue

**Sponsor Contact**: Mary Kayaselcuk, kayaselcukm@nnva.gov

**Original text:**

**The Garvey Movement in Newport News**

In 1918, Marcus Mosiah Garvey came to Newport News to launch the third division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The UNIA, an organization advocating race consciousness, pride and economic uplift, resonated in industrial Southern communities like Newport News whose African Americans labored as shipbuilders, longshoremen and railroad workers. The local UNIA grew to nearly 7,000 members within a year, making it the second­ largest division outside its home base in New York. In 1919, Garvey returned to Newport News stirring mass audiences at the Dixie Theatre and First Baptist Church in promotion of the Black Star Line, a fleet of Black owned and operated steamships. Newport News UNIA members readily invested in the enterprise by purchasing the first $500 of stock. After Garvey's death in 1940, the UNIA lost momentum but during its heyday, Newport News played a key role in the movement.

**144 words/ 911 characters**

**Edited text:**

**The Garvey Movement in Newport News**

Marcus Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) in 1914 and launched its sixth division, or branch, in Newport News in 1918. The UNIA, which expanded to hundreds of divisions internationally, promoted Pan-Africanism, Black economic independence, and racial pride and separatism. The branch in Newport News, where Garvey’s message resonated with maritime and industrial laborers, was among the largest. Garvey spoke near here at the Dixie Theatre and at First Baptist Church in Newport News in 1919 to raise funds for the UNIA’s Black Star Line, a steamship company. Audience members were among the earliest and most enthusiastic investors. The UNIA was in decline by the 1930s.

**108 words/ 702 characters**

**Sources:**

H. Vinton Plummer, “The Universal Negro Improvement Association As I See It—Then—Now,” *The Spokesman* (May 1927).

“Marcus Garvey (August 17, 1887 - June 10, 1940),” National Archives <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/individuals/marcus-garvey>

David Van Leeuwen, “Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association,” National Humanities Center <https://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/twenty/tkeyinfo/garvey.htm>

“Marcus Garvey: An Overview,” UCLA African Studies Center <https://www.international.ucla.edu/asc/mgpp/introduction>

Mary G. Rolinson, *Grassroots Garveyism: The Universal Negro Improvement Association in the Rural South, 1920-1927* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2007).

Claudrena N. Harold, “The Rise and Fall of the Garvey Movement in the Urban South, 1918-1942,” Ph.D. diss., University of Notre Dame, 2004.

**6.) Attucks Theatre**

**Sponsor:** City of Norfolk

**Locality:** City of Norfolk

**Proposed Location:** 1010 Church Street

**Sponsor Contact**: Aurelia Trusty, aurelia.trusty@norfolk.gov

**Original text:**

**Attucks Theatre**

Opening in 1919, the Attucks Theatre, named after Crispus Attucks, known as the “Apollo of the South,” is a historical icon in Norfolk. Distinguished as the oldest remaining legitimate theatre completely financed, designed, and constructed by African Americans, was spearheaded by architect Harvey Johnson. The theatre was the focal point of entertainment, drawing international music legends traveling from the north to points in the south; such as Duke Ellington, Nat King Cole, and including locals Gary U.S. Bonds and Ruth Brown. The Attucks served as a performing arts facility, presented silent films, and leased office spaces for businesses. The theatre stood as a beacon of pride along Church Street, the heart of Norfolk’s African American community, during segregation. It is currently owned & operated by the City.

**127 words/ 825 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Attucks Theatre**

The Attucks Theatre, known as the “Apollo of the South,” was built in 1919 in Norfolk’s thriving Black business district. It was financed, constructed, and operated by African Americans and was designed by Black architect Harvey Johnson. Named for Crispus Attucks, regarded as the first casualty of the American Revolution, the theatre was a venue for concerts, movies, plays, and community events. Performers here included Ruth Brown, Ella Fitzgerald, and Dizzy Gillespie. Rooms upstairs served as offices for Black professionals. The theatre, known as the Booker T. from 1934 until it closed in 1955, was listed in the *Green Book*, a guide for Black travelers. It reopened in 2004 after renovations.

**111 words/ 700 characters**

**Sources:**

Attucks Theatre, National Register of Historic Places nomination (1982).

Don Harrison, “Attucks Theatre Celebrates 100 Years,” *Coastal Virginia Magazine* (19 June 2019)

Paul Stetson Rice, “The Incredible Attucks Theatre, A Legendary Norfolk Landmark,” *Currents* (9 Feb. 2023).

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 30 Dec. 1933, 6 Oct. 2004.

*Detroit News*, 24 Oct. 1920.

*Phoenix Tribune*, 3 Jan. 1920.

Leslie Anderson, “Harvey Nathaniel Johnson (September 26, 1892­­–December 6, 1973),” *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Humanities (6 July 2023).

<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/harvey-nathaniel-johnson-september-26-1892-december-6-1973/>

**7.) AKA Upsilon Omega**

**Sponsor:** Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., Upsilon Omega Chapter

**Locality:** City of Richmond

**Proposed Location:** 1415 W. Cary Street

**Sponsor Contact**: Allison Coles-Johnson, allcoj@aol.com

**Original text:**

**AKA Upsilon Omega**

Upsilon Omega is the first graduate chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., chartered in Richmond on 24 Oct. 1925. AKA, the first Greek-letter organization founded by African American women based on the principles of scholarship, leadership, and commitment to service. The first chapter president Zenobia Gilpin developed health clinics in black churches that were modeled across the nation. Other notable members include Janet Ballard, International President of AKA and Grace Pleasants, the first black director of the National Program Department of Girl Scouts of the USA. Since 1933, scholarships have been awarded to college-bound students in the community and in 1954 a shoe bank fund was established for needy children in Richmond Public Schools. In 1988, an academic endowment fund was established for Virginia Union University. Meetings were held at Fifth Baptist Church.

**134 words/ 885 characters**

**Edited text:**

**AKA Upsilon Omega**

On 24 Oct. 1925, Upsilon Omega became Richmond’s first chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., the first Greek-letter organization founded by Black women. This graduate chapter, following the sorority’s principles of scholarship, leadership, and service, focused on supporting students in public schools. Inaugural chapter president Dr. Zenobia Gilpin battled racial inequities in health care and organized clinics in Black churches that were emulated elsewhere. Other members included Janet Ballard, international president of AKA, and Dr. Grace Pleasants, the first Black national program director of the Girl Scouts of the USA. The chapter began meeting at Fifth Baptist Church in the 1980s.

**102 words/ 699 characters**

**Sources:**

Upsilon Omega Chapter Archives Committee, *Preserving Upsilon Omega’s Treasured Legacy through Timeless Service, 1925-2013* (Richmond: Northlight Publishing Company, 2014).

Evelyn Lightner, ed., *The Ivy Leaf* (May-November, 1926).

Deborah Riley Draper, *Twenty Pearls: The Story of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority* (2022).

Upsilon Omega Chapter <https://www.akaupsilonomega.org/>

“Agents of Change: Female Activism in Virginia from Women’s Suffrage to Today,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 128, no. 2 (2020).

*Alabama Tribune*, 18 June 1948.

Earnestine Green McNealy, *Priceless Pearls: Dimensions of Sisterhood and Service in Alpha Kappa Alpha* (Chicago, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated, 2019).

*Richmond Times Dispatch*, 21 Jan., 21 May 1958, 26 Jan. 1967, 8 March 1970, 1 Jan. 1973, 13 June 1985, 22 Feb. 1993, 29 Dec. 1996.

*Richmond Planet*, 30 April, 18 June 1927.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 19 June 1948.

**8.) Brookvale High School**

**Sponsor:** Save Brookvale History

**Locality:** Lancaster County

**Proposed Location:** 36 Primary School Circle

**Sponsor Contact**: Pixie Curry, savebrookvalehistory@gmail.com

**Original text:**

**Brookvale High School**

Brookvale High School, located in Lancaster County, Virginia replaced high school facilities at A.T. Wright High School in 1959. Brookvale was the first and only desegregated Black high school in Lancaster County history. The Crusaders Political Club, Inc. adopted a 1956 resolution calling for integration in Lancaster Public Schools. Brookvale was a meeting place for the civil rights activism group. Brookvale desegregated in Sept.1966 in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Brookvale Warriors won the last segregated Group II Virginia Interscholastic Association State Baseball Championship in 1969. The principals of Brookvale High School were Alonzo Slade, Raymond Lacour, and Dr. Elton Smith Jr. Smith became the first Black Superintendent of Public Schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

**122 words/ 819 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Brookvale High School**

Lancaster Co. opened Brookvale High School to serve Black students in 1959, five years after the U.S. Supreme Court declared public school segregation unconstitutional. The building replaced the old A. T. Wright High School. The Crusaders Political and Social Club, a civil rights organization, met here frequently. In 1969 the Brookvale Warriors won the last state baseball championship overseen by the Virginia Interscholastic Association, the league for Black schools. Lancaster Co. fully desegregated its schools in the fall of 1969, and the Brookvale building became an intermediate school. Brookvale’s last principal, Dr. Elton Smith, later became the first Black public school superintendent in VA.

**103 words/ 704 characters**

**Sources:**

Brookvale High School History Project, Lancaster Virginia Historical Society <https://lancastervahistory.org/brookvale/>

*Rappahannock Record*, 27 Aug. 1959, 9 Feb. 1961, 24 March 1966, 29 May 1969.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 8 Jan. 1956, 25, 26 April 1973.

*Washington Post*, 17 April 2021.

Correspondence with Virginia Interscholastic Association Digitization Project.

**9.) Dr. King at Mount Level Baptist Church**

**Sponsor:** Dinwiddie County

**Locality:** Dinwiddie County

**Proposed Location:** 14920 Courthouse Road

**Sponsor Contact**: Sharon Yates, sby918consultants@gmail.com

**Original text:**

**Mount Level Baptist Church**

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. visited Mount Level Baptist Church on March 28, 1962. Dr. King’s visit to Mount Level was one of two stops he made in Dinwiddie during his People to People Tour to Virginia. Dr. King spoke to a packed house of community leaders, church members and other residents about the importance of equality and justice for all and he urged attendees to vote. The visit was encouraged and orchestrated by a former pastor of Mount Level Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Wyatt Tee Walker who was at that time King’s Chief of Staff and one of his close advisors. Dr. King’s visit to this site was and continues to be a symbol of hope and promise in the on-going fight for civil rights, equality and justice for all.

**132 words/ 725 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Dr. King at Mount Level Baptist Church**

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at Mount Level Baptist Church on 28 March 1962 during a “People to People” tour of communities in southern Virginia. King and other officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference made stops between Hopewell and Lynchburg, addressing crowds and going door-to-door to encourage voter registration and to recruit civil rights workers. The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, King’s chief of staff and a former pastor of Mount Level, planned the visit to this church, where King spoke to a full house about the importance of voting as a pathway to equality and justice for all. King also made a stop in the Rocky Branch community of Dinwiddie County.

**115 words/ 686 characters**

**Sources:**

*SCLC Newsletter*, vol. 1, no. 6 (April 1962).

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 24, 31 March, 7 April 1962.

*Richmond Afro-American*, 7 April 1962.

*Chicago Defender*, 7 April 1962.

*Louisville Defender*, 22 March 1962.

Taylor Branch, *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-63* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1988).

*Petersburg Progress-Index*, 17 Aug. 1955, 9 Nov. 1958, 28, 29 March 1962.

Charlie Lawing, “Wyatt Tee Walker (1929–2018)” *Encyclopedia Virginia* (2020) <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/walker-wyatt-tee-1929-2018/>

Wyatt Tee Walker, “53 Hours with Martin Luther King, Jr.,” typescript, Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1954-1970: Part 2, Records of the Executive Director and Treasurer.

Wyatt Tee Walker to Ruth Jenkins, 9 March 1962, in Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1954-1970: Part 2, Records of the Executive Director and Treasurer.

**Replacement Markers**

**1). Bushfield JT-5**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:** Westmoreland County

**Proposed Location:** Cople Highway (Rt. 202) at intersection with Mount Holly Road (Rt. 621)

**Original Text:**

**Bushfield**

A mile and a half east. This was the home of John Augustine Washington, younger brother of George Washington, who visited here. Here was born, in 1762, Bushrod Washington, who became a justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1798, and died in 1829. He inherited Mount Vernon.

**49 words/ 281 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Bushfield**

Three miles north of here is Bushfield, built by the Bushrod family in the mid-18th century on land acquired in the 1660s. This was the home of John Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington, and his wife, Hannah Bushrod Washington. George Washington visited on occasion. Bushrod Washington, born here in 1762, became a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1798 and later resided at Mount Vernon, which he inherited from his uncle. Bushfield, originally a tobacco plantation sustained by enslaved labor, was damaged by the British during the War of 1812. Prominent architect Waddy Butler Wood enlarged and renovated Bushfield in the Colonial Revival style in 1916. The family cemetery remains.

**112 words/ 702 characters**

**Sources:**

John W. Wayland, *The Washingtons and Their Homes* (Staunton: McClure Printing Co., 1944)

Bushfield NRHP nomination (2004).

Gerard N. Magliocca, *Washington’s Heir: The Life of Justice Bushrod Washington* (Oxford University Press, 2022).

“Bushrod Washington,” Digital Encyclopedia of George Washington, Mount Vernon (<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/bushrod-washington>)

**2.) Stuart’s Ride Around McClellan WO-14**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:** New Kent County

**Proposed Location:** Rt. 249/New Kent Highway near intersection with Rt. 609, in Talleysville

**Original Text:**

**Stuart’s Ride Around McClellan**

J.E.B. Stuart, on his famous ride around McClellan's army, June 12-15, 1862, arrived here in the early night of June 13, coming from Hanover Courthouse. He rested here several hours and then pressed on to the Chickahominy River, rejoining Lee's army on June 15.

**44 words/ 261 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Stuart’s Ride Around McClellan**

Confederate Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and about 1,200 cavalrymen arrived here after dark on 13 June 1862 during their four-day ride around Union Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan’s Army of the Potomac. Having engaged in skirmishes and burned Union supplies while moving southward from Hanover Court House, they rested here for three and a half hours and reformed their column. At midnight they began moving south toward the Chickahominy River, reaching it at dawn. Stuart’s ride gathered intelligence about the position of McClellan’s army, which had advanced from Hampton Roads to threaten Richmond. This information allowed Gen. Robert E. Lee to plan an attack, leading to the Seven Days’ Battles.

**112 words/ 696 characters**

**Sources:**

Report of Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, 17 June 1862: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A2001.05.0090%3Achapter%3D67>

*Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 12 August 1862.

James R. Smith, “Opportunities Gained and Lost: J.E.B. Stuart’s Cavalry Operations in the Seven Days Campaign,” (Master of Military Art and Science Thesis, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1994).

Emory M. Thomas, *Bold Dragoon: The life of J.E.B. Stuart* (New York: Harper and Row, 1986).

**3.) Two Noted Homes QA-14**

**Sponsor:** DHR

**Locality:** Petersburg

**Proposed Location:** W. Washington Street (US 1/Bus. US 460) at intersection with S. Market Street

**Original text:**

**Two Noted Homes**

Half a block south is the home of Major General William Mahone, famed for his gallant conduct at the Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864. Two blocks south is the Wallace Home, where Abraham Lincoln conferred with General Grant, April 3, 1865, preceding Grant's march to Appomattox.

**48 words/ 281 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Two Noted Homes**

South Market Street became a fashionable address for Petersburg’s elite in the mid-19th century. Two blocks south of here is the Thomas Wallace house, built in 1855, which served as Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant’s headquarters after the fall of Petersburg in April 1865. Pres. Abraham Lincoln’s last meeting with Grant took place there on 3 April, shortly before Gen. Robert E. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox on 9 April and Lincoln’s death six days later. Half a block south of here stood the primary post-Civil War residence of William Mahone, a Confederate major general, railroad tycoon, U.S. senator, and leader of Virginia’s biracial Readjuster Party, which won control of the General Assembly in 1879.

**114 words/ 702 characters**

**Sources:**

Thomas Wallace House, NRHP nomination (1975). <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/123-0031/>

South Market Street Historic District, NRHP nomination (1992). <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/VLR_to_transfer/PDFNoms/1230108_South_Market_Street_HD_1992_Final_Nomination.pdf>

Peter Luebke, “William Mahone (1826–1895),” *Encyclopedia Virginia.* Virginia Humanities, 7 Dec. 2020. <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/mahone-william-1826-1895/>

Nelson Morehouse Blake, *William Mahone of Virginia: Soldier and Political Insurgent* (Richmond: Garrett & Massie, 1935).

**4.) White Top Folk Festival UE-9**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:** Grayson County

**Proposed Location:** Whitetop Mountain Road at intersection with Mud Creek Lane

**Original Text:**

**White Top Folk Festival**

The White Top Folk Festival was held annually from 1931 to 1939 (except 1937) on Whitetop Mountain—the second highest peak in Virginia. Annabel Morris Buchanan, John Powell, and John A. Blakemore organized the event that featured banjo players, fiddlers, string bands, and ballad singers, as well as storytelling, clog dancing, morris and sword dancing, and theatrical presentations. Thousands of people attended the festival each year, including nationally known academic folklorists, art critics, composers, and in 1933 First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. The festival was cancelled in 1940 because of heavy rains and floods and never resumed.

**96 words/ 640 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**White Top Folk Festival**

The White Top Folk Festival was held annually from 1931 to 1939 (except 1937) on Whitetop Mountain, Virginia’s second-highest peak. Organizers Annabel Morris Buchanan, John Powell, and John A. Blakemore sought to celebrate and preserve “old time music” that originated in the British Isles. The festival featured fiddlers, banjo players, ballad singers, and string bands as well as storytelling, theatrical presentations, and clog, Morris, and sword dancing. Thousands of people attended each year, including nationally known academic folklorists, music critics, composers, and in 1933 First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. The festival was cancelled in 1940 because of heavy rains and never resumed.

**101 words/ 692 characters**

**Sources:**

“And the Mountains Sing with Joy: White Top Musical Festival,” *The Southern Magazine*, vol. 2, no. 1 (April 1935).

Robert F. Nelson, “White Top Folk Festival,” *The Commonwealth*, vol. 2, no. 8 (August 1935).

David E. Whisnant, “White Top Folk Festival,” in Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris, eds., *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989).

Ulrich Troubetzkoy, “Music on the Mountain,” *Virginia Cavalcade* (summer 1961).

David E. Whisnant, *All that is Native & Fine: The Politics of Culture in an American Region* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983).

Lyn Wolz, “Annabel Morris Buchanan (1888–1983),” *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Library of Virginia (1998– ), 2001.

Ian Christian Hartman, “From Daniel Boone to the Beverly Hillbillies: Tales of a ‘Fallen’ Race, 1873-1968,” Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2011.

**Applications Under Consideration for June Board Cycle**

Below are summaries (not the actual texts) of the 12 marker proposals that we received at the last application deadline. These summaries have not undergone the same rigorous fact checking that a marker text would.

**1.) James T. S. Taylor (1840-1918) (City of Charlottesville)**

James T. S. Taylor, a free Black shoemaker, grew up in Charlottesville and served in the 2nd U.S. Colored Infantry during the Civil War. He published wartime letters chronicling Black soldiers’ experiences and protesting racial injustice within the army. After the war, he became a leader in Charlottesville’s Republican Party. As a delegate to Virginia’s Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, he championed Black suffrage, civil rights, and integrated public education. In 1881, he supported the Readjuster Party, a biracial reform coalition that refinanced the state’s debt to invest in public education.

**2.) Queen Miller Home (City of Staunton)**

William and Queen Miller established an orphanage for African American children on a working farm in 1910 and operated it until after 1950. The facility (officially the Hayes Memorial Industrial School and Orphans’ Home, but known as the Queen Miller Home) served children from across Virginia. A fire in 1927 damaged the home, and a second fire in 1955 destroyed it.

**3.) Upper King and Queen Baptist Church (King and Queen County)**

This church was constituted in 1774 from Upper Essex Baptist Church. Robert Baylor Semple, prominent Baptist historian, was pastor from 1807 to 1827. Andrew Broaddus I, one of Virginia’s most influential Baptist ministers, was pastor for 20 years. A substantial proportion of the congregation was Black before the Civil War. After the Civil War, Black members departed to form First Mount Olive Baptist Church.

**4.) Dupuy Road Elementary School (Chesterfield County)**

Seven years after the U.S. Supreme Court declared segregated schools unconstitutional in *Brown v. Board of Education*, Chesterfield County built Dupuy Road Elementary for African American students. Virginia’s Pupil Placement Board, set up to stall desegregation, refused Dupuy students’ applications to attend a local White school. The families filed a

class-action suit (*McLeod v. County School Board of Chesterfield*), and the Federal

District Court ordered the students admitted in 1962. The county’s full desegregation plan was not completed until 1970.

**5.) Lucy Addison (1861-1937) (City of Roanoke)**

Born in Fauquier County to enslaved parents, Lucy Addison dedicated her 41-year career to education and community leadership in Roanoke. In 1917, she became principal of the Harrison School, which became Roanoke’s first Black high school and the largest school for Black students in Virginia under female leadership. In 1928, the newly constructed Lucy Addison High School at this location was named in her honor. The school was the first public building in Roanoke to be named after a citizen.

**6.) The *Recorder* (Highland County)**

The *Recorder* newspaper for Highland, Bath, and Alleghany counties printed its first edition in Oct. 1877 and has offered continuous publication since then. Its first hand-operated “Washington” press was built ca. 1865 and in use until 1903, and was later donated to the Smithsonian.

**7.) Whitesville Elementary School (Accomack County)**

The Whitesville Elementary School, erected in 1926, was supported in part by the Rosenwald Fund, which emerged from a partnership between philanthropist Julius Rosenwald and Tuskegee Institute president Booker T. Washington to address the chronic underfunding of schools for Black children across the South. The local community also contributed toward the construction of the school, which closed in 1964. The Accomack County Public Schools were not fully integrated until 1970.

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

This club, established in 1908, is one of the oldest Black women’s book clubs in the U.S. Members fostered community uplift in the 20th century by supporting public education and hosting civic and musical events. Member Undine Moore, Virginia State University professor of music, was a nationally recognized composer of sacred works and spirituals, while member Dorothy Cowling was the first female acting president of Virginia Union University.

**9.) Mica Mount Zion School (Charles City County)**

Mica (Mount Zion) School was constructed by 1917 at the request of members of Mount Zion Baptist Church. The one-teacher school received a contribution from the Rosenwald Fund in 1917. Community members were heavily involved in the school’s operations before it closed in 1951.

**10.) West End Cemetery—Meadowview Negro Cemetery (Washington County)**

This cemetery was the final resting place for Black residents of Meadowview, many of whom were the descendants of enslaved people. Veterans of World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and Vietnam are buried here. Black residents worked in agriculture, domestic service, and in mines, coalfields, on railroads, and in construction.

**11.) Order of the Eastern Star of Virginia, Prince Hall Affiliation (City of Richmond)**

The Prince Hall Jurisdiction of the District of Columbia proposed the creation of an Order of the Eastern Star for African American women. The first chapter opened in 1874. In 1901, seven chapters met in Richmond and united to form the Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star of Virginia, Prince Hall Affiliation.

**12.) Horseford Plantation (Mecklenburg County)**

This was a 4,000-acre plantation along the Roanoke River owned by Armistead Goode Boyd, a local planter, merchant, entrepreneur, and business advisor. The main house was destroyed by fire in 1863 and was rebuilt by Jacob Hoyt. Sheridan’s raiders took property from the plantation in April 1865. Much of the land was flooded when Lake Gaston was created in 1963.

**Northampton County Local Marker Program**

The BHR is asked to verify that local markers are sufficiently different in appearance (size, color, seal, etc.) from those in the state marker program. The BHR does not review the texts of local markers.

The Northampton County local markers are 36 inches wide and 26 inches tall, while state markers are 42 inches wide and 50 inches tall.



**Patriot Burials (Pomeroy Foundation and Sons of the American Revolution)**

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 text that appears below. DHR staff were not involved in writing this text about Oak Ridge Cemetery in South Boston, Halifax County, but did verify the information:

Oak Ridge Cemetery

Revolutionary War Patriots Robert Easley, 1754-1814, & George Estes, ca. 1753-1859, interred here.

The Patriot Burials markers are 32 inches wide and 18 inches tall:

