



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) 127-0821-1073

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property. Evergreen Cemetery is one of several of the Richmond regions' African American historical cemeteries. It has been since the 1850s. It was abandoned some time ago and there are focused efforts to restore Evergreen and the adjacent East End cemetery. The Enrichmond group has obtained ownership of Evergreen Cemetery and they are making every effort to bring attention to this very significant resource.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ___ No X

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR's easement program? Yes ___ No TBD

1. General Property Information

Property name: Evergreen Cemetery

Property address: Evergreen Rd

City or Town: City of Richmond

Zip code: 23223

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: City of Richmond

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building ___ Site X Structure ___ Object ___

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: 59.2 acres

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban X Suburban ___ Town ___ Village ___ Hamlet ___ Rural ___

Briefly describe the property's overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

Evergreen Cemetery is located directly east of downtown Richmond, where the City borders Henrico County. The topography features plateaus with deep cut creek ravines. The 59-acre cemetery is adjacent to Oakwood Cemetery on the west; East End Cemetery, immediately to the north; and is also adjacent to areas that are referred to as the Pauper's Cemetery. Evergreen Cemetery is accessed from Evergreen Road on the north, extending from Nine Mile Road. Evergreen Road passes through East End Cemetery. Evergreen is marked by a gate, two brick piers that both display panels showing the name "Evergreen Cemetery." The entrance area consists of an open field (with burials) edged by a circular road network. This field area is referred to as the "new" cemetery. The older historic section, dating to the pre-WWII era, is on the west side of the property, forming a bluff, edged by a hill that drops to Stony Run, the western border of the property. Most of the western and southern sections of the property are heavily wooded.

3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Not Applicable

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: Laid out by James T. Redd and Sons

If the builder is known, please list here: _____

Date of construction (can be approximate): c. 1890s and later

Narrative Description:

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire property, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the architectural style, materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions, remodelings, or other alterations.

Evergreen Cemetery is 59.2 acres and is comprised mostly of wooded area. The “new” Evergreen cemetery, known as Metropolitan Memorial Park when the owners updated the design, is an open field surrounded by a circular drive. It is somewhat overgrown with high grass, but there are no large trees. The open field features modest sized headstones, and some metal tag markers. The field area is approximately one eighth of the cemetery. The original James T. Redd and Sons plan shows a moderately regular gridded area with several wider east-west vehicle roads subordinated smaller roads and paths that run north-south and east-west. At the center of the cemetery there are some triangular block and a curvilinear street. That one curved lot is where the Walker family is buried, including Maggie Walker. The prominent Mitchell and Farrar families are also buried close by. When the landscape was open, this was a bluff with a southern and western view towards Fulton, Church Hill and downtown Richmond.

Many of the older family plots are edged in concrete curbing, some include iron work, bars and chains, and some show traditional African American funerary decoration, such as the use of tiles; conch shells, and Yucca plantings. There is at least one mausoleum structure, one that is within 50 yards south of the Walker family burial area.

Not all burials are marked: some may have never been marked, some have lost their markers or headstones. The Find A Grave website lists 8,480 recorded interments. The headstones range in style from simple sparsely marked stone markers to the more elaborate carved works, such as the large cross for Maggie Walker or the carved shrouded angel for John Mitchell. Some markers are simple metal tags on stands. Overall, the wester area, the older section, of the cemetery is heavily overgrow with trees, vines and kudzu. Recent efforts to clear the cemetery have kept the central section open and some of the subordinated smaller roads towards the north, a flatter section of landscape, are open. The majority of the burial plots, headstones, ornamental curbing is obscured by the dense vegetation.

Briefly describe any outbuildings or secondary resources (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

Not Applicable

4. Property's History and Significance

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the property, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

The oldest known documented burial ground for Richmond's African American community is in Shockoe Valley, near Broad Street and old 15th Street, the area that is close to Interstate 95 and the network of railroad tracks that lead to Main Street Station. This burial ground may date to the mid-18th century.

The register-listed Barton Heights cemetery located on a sloping hillside overlooking Bacon's Quarter Branch Valley, consists of six contiguous burial grounds that African American churches and fraternal organizations established beginning in 1815. The six cemeteries are Cedarwood (originally Phoenix Cemetery), Union Mechanics (formerly Union Burial Ground), Methodist, Ebenezer, Sons and Daughters of Ham, and Sycamore. Together they are important reflections of what African Americans achieved in establishing cemeteries for their own. Burial societies helped establish the cemeteries offering death benefits, the most basic of insurance. These burial societies were the precursors of the benevolent organizations and fraternal orders and the black insurance companies of the later 19th and early 20th centuries. The Barton Heights Cemeteries are the final resting place of prominent African Americans in the city. [NPS Itinerary]

Further to the north and to the east, more African American cemeteries developed from the mid nineteenth into the early twentieth century. These include Woodland Cemetery (Henrico County), East End Cemetery (Henrico County), Pauper's Cemetery (City of Richmond and Henrico County) and Evergreen Cemetery (City of Richmond). Oakwood Cemetery (white burials) lies just south of the East End and Evergreen cemeteries.

[The following section was adapted from a two-part article by author Eric S. Huffstutler, "And They Weep... A Richmond Disgrace," part 1 in Church Hill Association's Community Newsletter, October 2014 and part 2 in Church Hill Association's Community Newsletter, November/December 2014]

The land in which Oakwood, Evergreen, East End and Pauper's cemeteries sits on today was part of a 333-acre patent issued on April 27, 1686 to Samuel Bridgewater (1637-1704) that ran between Stony Run and Gillie Creeks and up to current Nine Mile Road. Around 1669, Samuel likely would have owned a small amount of land near Gillie (Gilly) Creek. A year later he acquired another 404 acres in what is now the Fulton area. Both grants to expand on his property were in exchange for Samuel's paying the passage for immigrants to the Virginia colony at 50 acres per sponsored person. The intent was to plant tobacco and wheat. Unfortunately, the land in Henrico County was not conducive to crops. The landscape was undulating with steep ravines, groves of trees, and mixed quality soil, which produced either high yield low quality crops, or unprofitable high quality with low yields. This was true despite the fact his neighbor John Rolf (Pocahontas) planted the first tobacco crops in Virginia 80-years earlier at Varina Plantation. At that time Henrico was also called Varina Parish. Samuel and his wife Frances were no strangers to colonial courts. He was dealing extensively with William Paggen & Co., of London, and ran up a debt of 8,542 pounds of tobacco. In 1688 he mortgaged 400 acres and personal property to John Pleasants, Paggen's consignee, to satisfy the debt. The note was finally satisfied after Samuel's death, when, in 1708, his three sons bought back the deed being held in trust. Several changes in ownership as well as division of the land occurred, including a grant on February 5, 1798 to Reuben Smith Blakey (1758-1833) of what previously was known as the Thomas Calder farm. Calder left no heirs and Blakey, who was renting the land, purchased it and it became known as Blakey's Mill well into the 20th century. Joseph Anthony Starke was selling 200 acres he acquired in 1842, with 120 acres cleared and wheat planted by Sept 1852, including a dwelling house 60x30

and out buildings to sell or trade. It was here during the Civil War that various artillery companies camped. In 1873, on the property's edge, one of the last formal gun duels in Virginia between Page McCarty and John Brooke Mordecai took place. But by the mid-1850s, much of this land had been spent and was then considered "Condemned Ground." The committee for cemeteries came across a need to take over "pieces of land in Henrico county, condemned some years since for a burying ground near the eastern limits of the city." This is how Oakwood Cemetery got its start. Oakwood is directly adjacent to Evergreen, East End and Pauper's cemeteries.

On August 24, 1891 the Evergreen Cemetery Association was founded and purchased the land once known as Lots 4 & 5 of the former Reuben Blakey property. They are seen on an 1849 survey map lying along a high ridge overlooking the valley formed by Stony Run. It was to be a cemetery for people of "color" who were discriminated against, and one section close to East Richmond Road was reserved for shunned Mulattos, Native Americans, and Asians. The view and landscape mimicked the beauty of Hollywood Cemetery and even featured stepped walkways and a decorative garden fountain now long gone. Evergreen became the final resting place for many of Richmond's leading African- American citizens, including Maggie Lena Walker, John Mitchell, Jr., Alfred D. Price, Col. Thomas W. Mitchell, William M. T. Forrester, and the Rev. Andrew Bowler. One of the cemetery founders was secretary Daniel Joseph Farrar Sr. (1862-1923) and a rare photograph of his grave (courtesy of the Swem Library at William & Mary College) gives a sense of how the landscape looked in the glory days. By 1899 Evergreen were already struggling and owed back taxes when William H. Kennon tried, unsuccessfully, a legal takeover of the cemetery. Land was added, most likely in 1902, to its current 59.2-acre size. Then owner Roderick Randal Beard (1875-1952) was seen to hold stockholder meetings advertised in the 1909 newspapers. He was still owner in 1947 when an outside investor named H. E. Hicks from Washington, DC became the new owner. Big plans were in the works promising modernization, perpetual care, and construction of new roads, which never materialized.

Sometime prior to 1964 Richmond City had possession of the proper ties per tax cards which, oddly, start in 1958 for these cemeteries. As with the East End Cemetery, perpetual care was not a provision within the charter and it wasn't long before the grounds started to be dotted with overgrowth, escalated in part due to Jim Crow laws and The Great Migration north. By the 1950s it was already an unmanageable dumping ground with some people abandoning their plots or disinterring loved ones to new locations. There was even a petition to remove Maggie Walker's grave, but the cost was prohibitive. Today nature has turned it into a virtual jungle. On January 15, 1970 - Metropolitan Memorial Services, Inc. (DB 662-C p 454) paid \$50,000 and came in with a whole different attitude. Immediately, they placed a newspaper ad stating that families could no longer maintain their own gravesites in the old sections but had to go through them. It depended on who you asked as to how the cemetery was run. When asked for the policies in writing, they refused. In a 1972 interview the major stockholder, Oley Burgess "O.B." Rust Jr. (1916-1975), who purchased Woodland and Evergreen said "What these people don't realize is that they don't own those gravesites; they just have burial rights there." "When we bought the cemeteries, we did not buy the obligations but the property." His company didn't want either of the older cemeteries but had to buy them as a package deal for the land it did want, which was an underdeveloped and cleared part of Evergreen. This section was named Metropolitan Memorial Park (today dubbed "new" Evergreen). At the time it was well maintained and under perpetual care but they soon went bankrupt. Claiming the cemetery was full by 1968, it is said that they began burying bodies under roads and paths or wherever they could find a spot. The Braxton mausoleum was mysteriously vandalized during this same time.

For the past 6-years, John G. Shuck has been volunteering his time organizing crews to help clear both Evergreen and East End. In 2014 he estimated that approximately 5% has been tackled with the help of numerous organizations and a few dedicated average citizens. Virginia Department of Historic Resources staff helped as part a public service day. Forest Ranger James "Jim" Bell, who worked at Evergreen years prior to Shuck, started a group in 2000 called the Virginia Foundation for the Preservation of Historic Black

Cemeteries. Shuck is part of Virginia Roots, Inc., a non-profit organization founded in 2010 by author of black history and researcher Veronica A. Davis in Hampton.

The cemetery restoration work is ongoing. John Shuck has established a Face Book page and there is a web site that coordinates donations and volunteer service.

African American Burial Societies

Burial societies helped establish the cemeteries offering death benefits, the most basic of insurance. These burial societies were the precursors of the benevolent organizations and fraternal orders and the black insurance companies of the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

In 2011, the Virginia Historic Resources Board, approved a Historic Highway Marker for Evergreen Cemetery, it reads:

In 1891, Evergreen Cemetery was established as a preeminent resting place for many of Virginia's most influential African-American residents. These include Maggie L. Walker, president and founder of the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank, and John Mitchell, Jr., champion of African-American rights and editor of the Richmond Planet newspaper. Henry Brown, a stonemason by trade, designed many of the tombstones erected here. By the early 1970s, the cemetery had fallen into disrepair. In 1975, volunteers from the Maggie L. Walker Historical Foundation led an effort to restore Evergreen to its original glory.

A Cross Section of Individuals Buried at Evergreen Cemetery

The following list are some of the individuals buried at Evergreen. The information is from the Find A Grave website: <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&GSln=Thompson&GSiman=1&GScid=50175&CRid=50175&pt=Evergreen%20Cemetery&>

Research for many of the descriptions are the work of John Shuck and Nadia K. Orton, but there are also many family members who have contributed to the site.

Christopher "Chris" Baker: Unknown-1919. From the Richmond Times Dispatch Obituary: "Custodian of Medical College Morgue Dead - Chris Baker served at the Institution for the Past Seventy Years - Chris Baker, colored, former custodian of the dissecting room of the Medical College of Virginia, and holding the distinction of never having been farther from the building in which he lived than Memorial Hospital, died yesterday morning at 1:15 o'clock at the scene of his lifework."

John Andrew Bowler: 1862-1935. Reverend and Educator

Reverend Nelson Benjamin Brown: Unknown-1934.

Sergeant Edmond Carter: Unknown-1922. U.S. Colored Infantry.

Hinton Thomas Coleman: Unknown-1942. U.S. Army Private Quarter Master Corps (1912)

Frances Cooney: Unknown-1919. Memberships listed on headstone: Women Ideal Benf. Club No. 1, Lincoln Benf. Club No. 1, Helena Social Club No. 1, Sons & Dau's Star of Bethlehem No. 1, Four & Twenty Elders Mt. N. L. No. 5, Women Messiah Club No. 2, Presd. Union No. 1, Sick & Distress Club No. 1

Arthur Hiawatha Edwards: 1897-1957. "Virginia SC2 USNRF World War I"

Daniel J. Farrar, Sr.: 1862-1923. According to African-American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary 1865-1946, Daniel J. Farrar, Sr. was involved with fourteen buildings in the 1890s as designer, builder, or both. He was the contractor on the now-demolished St. Luke Penny Savings Bank. There was an expansion of home ownership by blacks in the city of Richmond, VA following the Civil War, many constructed by Daniel and financed by his father, Joseph. Farrar was a member of many fraternal organizations including the Elks and Masons, and was Secretary of the Evergreen Cemetery Assn. He was a resident of the Jackson Ward community and lived at 610 North First Street. His funeral was held at Ebenezer Baptist Church. Built by Blacks (Richardson) reports that he is interred in the hilltop section of Evergreen Cemetery near the graves of Maggie Walker and John Mitchell, Jr.

William Manning T "W.M.T." Forrester: 1847-1910. Black leader who served as the Grand Master of the Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows in America (colored) for 35-years. Was also the secretary of the Independent Order of St. Luke before Maggie L. Walker took over. And was the founder of Greenwood Cemetery, the early incarnation of Evergreen Cemetery.

Private Daniel Gordon: Unknown-1898. Served 3 years in the 54th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry (Colored)

William H. Hankins: 1858-1902. "Captain 48 US VOL INF"

Wilfred Baker "Freddie Baker" Johnson: 1912-1945. "Virginia CPL 365 INF"

Dr. Joseph Endom Jones: 1852-1922.

1st Sergeant Josiah Jones: Unknown-1914. Battery B, 2nd Regiment, U.S. Colored L. Artillery

Dr. Marie Janie "Janie" Boyd Jones: 1869-1963: "Practiced medicine in Richmond from 1914 to 1962."

Dr. Miles Berkley Jones: 1862-1931. Physician.

Sarah Garland Boyd Jones: 1865-1905. Sarah Garland (Boyd) Jones was the first black person and first woman to be certified to practice medicine by the Virginia State Board of Medicine. She graduated in 1883 in a class of six from the Richmond Colored High and Normal School along with Maggie L. Walker and Wendell Dabney. Her father, George W. Boyd, was considered Richmond's premier black builder. (He built the Maggie L. Walker house which is a national historic site.) Sarah received her teaching diploma and was hired to teach at Baker Street School (built by her father). There she met Miles Berkley Jones who also was a teacher. Miles and Sarah were married at the Second Street Baptist Church in 1888.

Unable to teach after she married, Sarah decided to become a doctor. She moved to Washington, DC in 1890 to attend Howard Institute Medical College returning to Richmond, VA on weekends. In 1893 she finished her studies and moved back to Richmond, becoming the first black person to pass the medical exam by the Virginia Board of Medicine. Miles decided to become a doctor also and specialized in the treatment of ear, nose, and throat diseases. Sarah, Miles, and Dr. Oswald Barrington Bowser co-founded the Richmond Hospital aka Women's Central Hospital. It was a twenty-five bed facility that treated only black female patients, but was staffed by both black and white physicians. In 1901 the Board opened a training school for nurses within the hospital. It remained open until 1920.

On May 11, 1905 Sarah became ill and died suddenly at her home at 908 N. Third St. Her funeral was held at Second Baptist Church. She was eulogized by Dr. George Ben Johnston, cofounder of Johnston-Willis Hospital. Interment was in Evergreen Cemetery. At the time of her death, Jones was the only black woman in the commonwealth practicing medicine. She was a member of the Star of Bethlehem Fountain of True

Reformers (Rosebud Chapter), and was a founding member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society.

In 1912 the hospital was incorporated and named the Sarah G. Jones Memorial Hospital in Sarah's honor. In 1932 the hospital moved to Overbrook Road near Virginia Union University and in 1945 the name was changed to Richmond Community Hospital.

Sarah was born in 1865 in Albemarle County, VA to George W. and Ellen Boyd. She had one sister, Marie Boyd. (Sources: Richmond Times Dispatch and Inspiring African American Women of Virginia (Veronica Davis)).

Private Edward Mitchell: Unknown-1905. Served in the 54th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry. Enlisted in 1863.

Elizabeth Draper Mitchell: 1851-1922. Slave, Washer Woman, Domestic. Maggie Lena Walker's mother.

John Mitchell, Jr.: 1863-1929. Civil Rights Pioneer. Though born a slave he became one of the first Black newspaper editors in the United States, the first Black candidate for Governor of a southern state, and one of the first two Black bank presidents. The child of a family which remained as servants to their pre-Civil War master, Mitchell was educated in the same Richmond school system that produced Maggie Walker. After working as a teacher in the then-segregated schools he got his start in journalism by writing articles for the "New York Globe" then joined the staff of the "Richmond Planet", becoming its editor in December of 1884 and remaining in the job until his death. The demise of General Billy Mahone's Readjuster Party in the early 1880s paved the way for Jim Crow laws in Virginia and forced Mitchell to become an active reformer who was to crusade for better treatment of Blacks by the court system and for the end of lynching. Though well-known as a defender of his fellow blacks he supported anybody he considered unfairly oppressed, on one occasion intervening to stop the execution of a mentally incompetent 15 year old white boy accused of rape. In 1895 he organized a six month boycott of the segregated Richmond streetcars that bankrupted the trolley company. A successful politician he represented Jackson Ward, then called the 'Black Wall Street', on the Richmond Board of Aldermen for several years beginning in 1892 and also served as a delegate to at least two Republican National Conventions during the era when Republican leadership in the Old South was largely black; in 1902 Mitchell founded and chartered the Mechanics' Savings Bank and was later the first Black man to address the American Bankers' Association. Thru his bank he ran the quasi-secret Knights of Pythias until regulation changes forced the separation of financial institutions from fraternal societies and along the way became quite wealthy, even owning some white neighborhoods in which he was not allowed to live. In 1921 Mitchell ran an unsuccessful campaign as a Republican to be Governor of Virginia; financial scandals clouded his final years with his bank going under in 1923 and at his death after collapsing in his office he was buried in an unmarked grave next to that of his mother. Today the Library of Virginia houses a large collection of material on his life and career. In 2012, through the efforts of volunteers from the Richmond Black History Project, Mr. Mitchell's grave finally was marked with an appropriate headstone. Looking back at his struggles he once said: "The best remedy for a lyncher or a cursed midnight rider is a 16-shot Winchester rifle in the hands of a dead-shot Negro who has nerve enough to pull the trigger". (bio by: Bob Hufford)

Thomas William Mitchell: 1869-1900. He was the manager of the Richmond Planet and brother of the editor, John Mitchell."

George Mosby: Unknown-1938. "Virginia Pvt. [Co L] 811 Pioneer Inf." (World War I)

Dr. Jeremiah Milton Newman: 1880-1956. Physician.

Ora Arnetta Johnson Newman: 1894-1963. Assistant Principle of Maggie Walker High School/former professor at Howard University and Virginia Union University.

Charles Augustus Page: 1922-1946. “Virginia TEC. 5 4002 Trans. Corps. Truck Co. World War II”

Alfred Douglas Price: 1860-1921. Founder of the A.D. Price Funeral Home in Jackson Ward. Reinterred in Riverview Cemetery.

Violet E. Robinson: 1918-1945. Faculty George Mason School.

Robert C. Shelton: 1896-1962. “Virginia Private US Army World War I”

Dr. Albert Alonzo Tennant: 1880-1938. Physician

Armstead Walker, Jr.: 1860-1915. Wed to Maggie Lena Walker. He was a building contractor. The successful husband of the famous Maggie Walker was shot to death on the back porch of his home by his son, Russell. The shooting was accidental. Russell mistook his father for a burglar for whom both were searching. The father and son had borrowed a handgun after being disturbed by suspected burglars. The next night when awakened again by sounds from the roof, the two went searching, armed. Nothing was found from the roof. Russell went back the way he came up. Armstead went the other way, to a second story back porch. When Russell came upon his father from the other direction, he mistook him for the burglar they had heard. He had no knowledge that his father had not followed him. Russell shot Armstead through the head, killing him instantly. A Richmond detective arrested Russell, due to a discrepancy in the account. Maggie Walker bailed him out. Russell was twenty-five at the time, his father, fifty-four. There was talk of some discord between the two, but Russell and his mother discredited that. The trial was sensational and contentious. A verdict of not guilty was reached. Russell buried his face in his hands and thanked God, while Maggie Walker wept for joy. The crowded courtroom was divided.

Maggie Lena Mitchell Walker: 1867-1934. Noted African American businesswoman, civil leader, newspaper founder, lecturer and the first African American woman bank president in the United States. In spite of humble beginnings in post-Civil War Richmond, Virginia, Maggie Lena Walker became one of the most profoundly influential activists of her time in a wide range of local and national black organizations. Her business acumen, personality, and lifelong commitment to a beneficial burial society fueled her climb to success. She believed that Black American women had an instrumental part to play in the economic and political success of the Black American community. Walker won special renown as head of the Independent order of Saint Luke (founded in 1903), a society through which she created businesses that provided employment for African Americans, especially black women, in over twenty states. As a result, she became the first woman bank president in the United States. As a leader her successes and vision offered tangible improvements in the way of life for African Americans and women. Walker retired for health reasons in 1933 and died a year later. The bank survived the depression and remains solvent to this day as the oldest continually black-owned and black-run bank (St. Luke Bank and Trust Company) in the nation. In addition to her work for the Independent Order of Saint Luke, Walker was active in civic groups. Among them were the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) and the Virginia Interracial Commission. To assist race relations, she helped to organize and served locally as vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was a member of the NAACP board. (bio by: Curtis Jackson)

Russell Eccles Talmadge Walker: 1890-1923. The first child of Armstead and Maggie Walker. His birth was very difficult. The three doctors used forceps to the extent of causing damage. Russell was not expected to survive. His mother was bedridden for five months afterward. In June 1915 Russell Walker shot and killed his father after mistaking him for an intruder. He was arrested for murder and, after five months awaiting trial, was declared innocent. Russell Walker never recovered from the accident, however, and after eight years battling depression and alcoholism, he died on November 23, 1923.

Margaret Wallace: 1839-1911. Margaret Wallace was born in Virginia as a slave prior to the Civil War and lived c. 1839-1911. She appears to have lived most of her adult life in Richmond, VA. She first appears in the 1880 Census of Richmond, VA living at 709 North Fourth St., Richmond, Henrico, Virginia. She is listed in the 1880 census with her husband, James Wallace, age 30 – a driver, and she was 40 – a nurse, along with her daughter Nora Williams – one limb lost, age 20, her son-in-law Phil Williams – worked for the rail road, age 23 and (his?) sister Mary Williams, age 20, who also was a nurse.

In 1880, Margaret Wallace also appears in the Richmond Census as working as a nursemaid for the Richard Buffon Lee family who lived at 838 W. Grace St., Richmond, VA. Richard and Mary Jo Day Lee had two children: Ronald Currie Lee age 3 and Mary Day Lee age 1. Also living with them was Mary Jo Day's mother Mary Ann Hampton Day and her daughter (Mary Jo's sister) Elizabeth Jane Day (who eventually married Charles Winn.) At this time, Richard also employed a coachman, a cook, three servants and a nurse or nanny.

She next appears in 1900, age 61, working for the Pleasanton L. Conquest family in Richmond, Madison Ward, 110 Cherry St., Richmond City, Virginia as a nurse. She was widowed by this time.

In 1910, Margaret Wallace appears again, living and perhaps working at the boarding house owned by Charles W. Winn and his wife Elizabeth Jane Day Winn and their two daughters: Mary Day Winn and Elizabeth Jarvis Winn plus 13 boarders, and five staff including herself.

It is significant that both Mary Day Winn and Elizabeth Jarvis Winn chose to have a formal portrait of themselves taken with Margaret Wallace – clearly showing their respect and affection for her and her 30 year connection with the Lee/Day/Winn Families. In the photograph, she is 71 years old, wearing wire rimmed glasses, with her left eye askew or with a cataract.

Margaret Wallace died February 3, 1911 in Richmond and was buried at Evergreen Cemetery, Richmond City, Virginia in Plot: Section K. There is a touching inscription on her simple granite head stone which reads: Margaret Wallace died February 3, 1911 – “Erected by her white friends in loving memory of her faithfulness.”

Bibliography

Veronica A. Davis, *Here I Lay my Burdens Down: A History of the Black Cemeteries of Richmond, VA*, Dietz Press, Richmond, 2003, p. 48 and 55-7;

Darlene Clark Hine and Kathleen Thompson, *A Shining Thread of Hope*, Broadway Books, New York, 1998, p.202;

Eric S. Huffstutler, “And They Weep... A Richmond Disgrace,” part 1 in Church Hill Association's Community Newsletter, October 2014 and part 2 in Church Hill Association's Community Newsletter, November/December 2014

Gertrude Woodruff Marlowe, *A Right Worthy Grand Mission*, Howard University Press, Washington, DC, 2003

Selden Richardson, *Built by Blacks: African American Architecture and Neighborhoods in Richmond, VA*, Dietz Press, Richmond, 2007, p. 45.

Websites:

Evergreen Cemetery-A historic African American cemetery in Richmond, Virginia

<https://evergreencemeteryva.wordpress.com/>

Brian Palmer and Erin Hollaway Palmer, Reclaiming Black History, One Grave at a Time, The Nation
October 15, 2015.

<https://www.thenation.com/article/reclaiming-black-history-one-grave-at-a-time/>

National Park Service, Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary, Richmond: Barton Heights Cemetery

https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/richmond/Barton_HCemeteries.html

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: X Public\Local _____ Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: John Sydnor

organization: The Enrichmond Foundation

street & number: 100 North 17th Street

city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23219

e-mail: jsydnor@enrichmond.org telephone: (804) 646-0954

Legal Owner's Signature: *Permission Given by Email (part of PIF package) Date: 8/23/17

•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: John Sydnor, Executive Director

Daytime Telephone: (804) 646-0954

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: Marc C. Wagner (Compiled Research) with Joanna Green and Jolene Smith contributing information.

organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue

city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23228

e-mail: marc.wagner@dhr.virginia.gov telephone: 804-482-6099

6. Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

name/title: Levar M. Stoney, Mayor

locality: City of Richmond

street & number: 900 E. Broad St., Suite 201

city or town: City of Richmond state: VA zip code: 23219

telephone: (804)646-7970