**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting**

**20 June 2024**

\* Marker contributes to the diversification of the program

**New Markers**

**1.) Fairfax Resolves**

**Sponsor:** Office of Historic Alexandria

**Locality:** City of Alexandria

**Proposed Location:** Fairfax St. near the intersection with Cameron St.

**Sponsor Contact**: Gretchen Bulova, [Gretchen.Bulova@alexandriava.gov](mailto:Gretchen.Bulova@alexandriava.gov)

**Original text:**

**Fairfax County Resolves**

The Fairfax County Resolves, issued in 1774 at the Fairfax County Courthouse in Alexandria, was a preview of both Alexandria and the rest of the Colonies’ objection to the practice of British Rule in the 1770s. Authored by prominent Alexandrians such as George Washington, George Mason, John Carlyle, and Charles Alexander, 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 and permanently abolish the slave trade. While many counties issued their objections or Resolves to the Coercive Acts, the Fairfax Resolves were some of the most radical and influential precursors to the Declaration of Independence.

**119 words/ 756 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Fairfax Resolves**

In response to the 1774 Boston Port Act adopted by the British Parliament, counties across Virginia passed resolutions opposing what they viewed as overly harsh British rule. The most influential of these were the Fairfax Resolves, approved on 18 July 1774 at a meeting chaired by George Washington at the county courthouse, which stood here. The Fairfax Resolves asserted the colonies’ right to govern their internal affairs and protested taxation without consent. They also called for the colonies to unite in a Congress, for the nonimportation of most British goods, and to ban the slave trade. The Resolves and similar efforts resulted in the meeting of the First Continental Congress in Sept. 1774.

**113 words/ 703 characters**

**Sources:**

Fairfax County Resolves, Founders Online, National Archives <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/02-10-02-0080>

William J. Van Schreeven, comp., and Robert L. Scribner, ed., *Revolutionary Virginia: The Road to Independence*, vol. 1 (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1973).

“Fairfax Resolves,” Library of Congress

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/george-washington-papers/articles-and-essays/fairfax-resolves/>

Resolution of the House of Burgesses, 24 May 1774

<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-01-02-0082>

Jeff Broadwater, *George Mason: Forgotten Founder* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006).

John R. Vile, *More Than a Plea for a Declaration of Rights: The Constitutional and Political Thought of George Mason of Virginia* (Clark, NJ: Talbot Publishing, 2019).

Donald M. Sweig, “A New-Found Washington Letter of 1774 and the Fairfax Resolves,” *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 40, no. 2 (April 1983): 283-291.

Robert A. Rutland, ed., *The Papers of George Mason, 1725-1792*, vol. 1 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011).

**2.) Craig County Poor Farm**

**Sponsor:** Sen. Bill Frist and Tracy Frist

**Locality:** Craig County

**Proposed Location:** 630 Poorhouse Farm Run, New Castle

**Sponsor Contact**: Elizabeth Coggins, [ecoggins@wfrist.com](mailto:ecoggins@wfrist.com); Rachel Braun, [rbraun@wfrist.com](mailto:rbraun@wfrist.com)

**Original text:**

**Craig County Poor Farm**

The Craig County Poor Farm illustrates an important but now rare resource type in Virginia: the

nineteenth-century county poorhouse or poor farm. The county established the farm in 1892 to

provide shelter and sustenance for needy persons. The county’s poor relief system was an

outgrowth of developments dating back to the colonial period in the South and based on the

English poor laws requiring localities to appropriate funds for the poor. Paupers were placed in

the care of dispersed local citizens who were reimbursed for expenses. These establishments

were referred to as “poor farms” since their impoverished residents were required to provide

labor. In 1921 the county sold the farm to the Jones family.

**114 words/ 704 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Craig County Poor Farm**

After the Revolutionary War, care for people facing poverty in Virginia ceased to be the responsibility of Anglican parishes and instead was managed by county-appointed “overseers of the poor.” Craig County, formed in 1851, initially assisted the poor outside of institutions but in 1892 established a 250-acre working farm here as a residence for those unable to support themselves, often because of age or disability. Residents provided labor as they were able. The property, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, included three cottages, a superintendent’s house, outbuildings, and a cemetery. The county sold the property in 1921, opening a new poor farm north of New Castle.

**108 words/ 694 characters**

**Sources:**

Craig County Poor Farm NRHP nomination (2020).

Craig County Deed Book G:146.

Annual report of the Board of Charities and Corrections to the Governor of Virginia (1909).

Arthur W. James, *The Disappearance of the County Almshouse in Virginia* (Richmond: State Board of Public Welfare, 1926).

Elna C. Green, ed., *Before the New Deal: Social Welfare in the South, 1830-1930* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1999).

James D. Watkinson, “Rogues, Vagabonds, and Fit Objects: The Treatment of the Poor in Antebellum Virginia,” *Virginia Cavalcade* vol. 49, no. 1 (winter 2000): 17-29.

Mary Ellen Henry, “Refuge from Want?: Virginia’s Almshouses, 1870-1930,” Ph.D. diss., American University, 2006.

*Roanoke Times*, 21 March, 13 May 1928.

**\* 3.) Douglas School**

**Sponsor:** Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society

**Locality:** City of Winchester

**Proposed Location:** 598 N. Kent St.

**Sponsor Contact**: Lorna Loring, [lloring@handleyregional.org](mailto:lloring@handleyregional.org)

**Original text:**

**Douglas School**

Public education for Winchester's Black children began in 1878, in an old church. The building was increasingly crowded, and in 1924 Black citizens petitioned the School Board for a bigger school. Douglas, built in 1927 with private and state funds, was one of the most complete Black schools in Virginia and the pride of its community. It had six classrooms, a library, restrooms with showers, and an auditorium for local events. Later additions made Douglas a full 12 grades and a regional high school serving nearby counties. After Winchester integrated in 1966, the building continued to be a community center. Recently restored, it now houses offices for Winchester City Public Schools and a small museum that remembers its history and notable graduates.

**122 words/ 759 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Douglas School**

Douglas School, Winchester’s public school for Black children, originated ca. 1878 with classes in the Old Stone Church. In the 1920s, overcrowding prompted citizens to campaign for better facilities. Built with state funds and a bequest from John Handley, the new Douglas School opened here in 1927 to serve grades 1–9. The building, later enlarged, offered a full 12 grades by 1952 and became a regional high school with students from nearby counties. School, church, and civic programs held here put Douglas at the center of Black community life. Winchester desegregated its schools in 1966. Renovations completed in 2022 prepared the building for use as school district offices and a museum.

**112 words/ 695 characters**

**Sources:**

*Winchester Evening Star*, 6 Sept. 1927

Winchester School Board minutes, various years.

Judy Humbert and June Gaskins-Davis, *History of Douglas School, Winchester, Virginia: A Tribute to Endurance, Belief, Perseverance, and Success* (Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 2014).

Douglas School NRHP nomination (2000).

Judy Humbert, “The Old Stone Presbyterian Church, the Black Community, and Frederick Douglas School,” *Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Journal*, vol. 3 (1988): 5-11.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 3 Dec. 1911. <https://virginiachronicle.com/?a=d&d=TD19111203.1.10&srpos=26&e=-------en-20--1--txt-txIN-------->

**\* 4.) The Carver Inn**

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

**Locality:** City of Charlottesville

**Proposed Location:** Preston Ave., east of intersection with Forest Ave.

**Sponsor Contact**: Jeff Werner, [wernerjb@charlottesville.gov](mailto:wernerjb@charlottesville.gov)

**Original text:**

**The Carver Inn**

Carver Inn was the only hotel in Charlottesville where African American travelers could stay during segregation. The Inn, which boasted fine dining, a snack bar, a private social club and a beauty salon, was host to famous guests including Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Hattie McDaniel and Thurgood Marshall. Gregory Swanson, the first African American to attend the University of Virginia, resided at the Inn following his successful lawsuit to gain admission to the graduate law program. Carver Inn, featured in The Negro Motorist Green Book, was demolished in the mid-1970s for road-widening.

**92 words/ 598 characters**

**Edited text:**

**The Carver Inn**

The Carver Inn (ca. 1947) on this site was among the few lodging places in Charlottesville where African Americans could stay during segregation. Featuring fine dining, a private social club, and a beauty salon, the inn was host to famous guests including Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and Thurgood Marshall. Gregory Swanson, the first African American to attend the University of Virginia, resided here after his successful lawsuit to gain admission to the graduate law program. The Carver Inn was listed in the *Green Book*, a national guide to facilities that served African American travelers. It was demolished in the mid-1970s during a road-widening project that razed several Black-owned properties.

**109 words/ 707 characters**

**Sources:**

*Negro Travelers’ Green Book*, various editions.

*Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 8 June 1962, 20 Oct. 1962, 21 Nov. 1971, 24 Feb. 1969, 4 May 1986.

*Richmond News Leader*, 20 Sept. 1950.

*Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 16 Sept. 1950.

*Charlottesville Observer*, 4 Feb. 1993.

*Norfolk Journal and Guide*, 8 March 1969.

*Baltimore Afro-American*, 31 May 1958.

The Architecture of the Negro Travelers’ Green Book, UVA:

<https://community.village.virginia.edu/greenbooks/content/carver-inn/>

Charlottesville City Directories, 1950, 1955, 1959.

**\* 5). Dr. Lilli Vincenz (1937-2023)**

**Sponsor:** Arlington County Historic Preservation Program

**Locality:** Arlington County

**Proposed Location:** 817-829 S. Carlin Springs Rd.

**Sponsor Contact**: Cynthia Liccese-Torres, [cliccese@arlingtonva.us](mailto:cliccese@arlingtonva.us)

**Original text:**

**Dr. Lili Vincenz**

Dr. Lilli Vincenz hosted the Gay Women’s Open House in Columbia Heights West from 1971 to 1979. The weekly Wednesday gatherings allowed lesbians, bisexuals, and women questioning their sexuality to meet in comfort and safety. Women throughout the region sought the friendship, discourse, and support offered at the Open House, which 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 leader of the homophile movement. As a journalist, filmmaker, and psychotherapist she was an advocate for gay civil rights and empowered the LGBTQ+ community.

**104 words/ 685 characters**

**Edited text:**

**Dr. Lilli Vincenz (1937-2023)**

Dr. Lilli Vincenz was a pioneering leader whose work as a journalist, filmmaker, and psychotherapist empowered the national gay civil rights movement. In 1965 she participated in the first gay rights protest at the White House, and in 1969 she co-founded the *Washington Blade* newspaper. Her documentaries recording significant gay rights marches brought visibility to the movement. A resident of Arlington County, she hosted the Gay Women’s Open House in her home near here in Columbia Heights West from 1971 to 1979. The weekly gatherings allowed lesbians, bisexuals, and women questioning their sexuality to meet in comfort and safety and fostered the development of the region’s openly LGBTQ+ community.

**109 words/ 706 characters**

**Sources:**

Lilli Vincenz interview with Brett Beemyn, 1998, Box 12, Lilli Vincenz Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Correspondence, Box 15, Lilli Vincenz Papers.

“‘Lilli’s Open House’ Celebrates Fifth Anniversary,” *The Blade* (April 1976).

*Washington Post*, 30 June 2023.

*Advocate*, 4 July 2023: <https://www.advocate.com/obituaries/lilli-vincenz-lesbian-activist>

*Washington Blade*, 28 June, 6 July 2023.

<https://www.washingtonblade.com/2023/06/28/obituary-lilli-vincenz/>

<https://www.washingtonblade.com/2023/07/06/lilli-vincenz-celebrating-life/>

*New York Times*, 19 July 2023.

**Replacement Markers**

**1.) Samuel Jordan of Jordan’s Journey PA-252**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:** Prince George County

**Proposed Location:** Jordan Point Road (Route 156) at intersection with Jordan Point Parkway

**Original Text:**

**Samuel Jordan of Jordan’s Journey**

Prior to 1619, Native Americans occupied this prominent peninsula along the upper James River, now called Jordan's Point. Arriving in Jamestown by 1610, Samuel Jordan served in July 1619 in Jamestown as a burgess for Charles City in the New World's oldest legislative assembly. A year later, he patented a 450-acre tract here known first as Beggar's Bush and later as Jordan's Journey. He survived the massive Powhatan Indian attack of March 1622 here at his plantation, a palisaded fort that enclosed 11 buildings. He remained at Jordan's Journey with his wife, Cicely, and their daughters until his death in 1623.

**101 words/ 615 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Samuel Jordan of Jordan’s Journey**

Native Americans occupied this peninsula, now called Jordan's Point, until early in the 17th century. Samuel Jordan arrived in Virginia in 1610 and represented Charles City at the 1619 General Assembly, British North America’s first legislative body. About 1621 he established a plantation here known first as Beggar’s Bush and later as Jordan’s Journey. He survived the massive Powhatan attack in March 1622 at the beginning of the Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1622-1632). Afterward, he fortified a portion of his property with a palisade that enclosed 11 buildings. Jordan was residing here at the time of his death in 1623. His widow, Cecily, married William Farrer, also a prominent leader.

**109 words/ 692 characters**

**Sources:**

Martha W. McCartney, *Jordan’s Point, Virginia: Archaeology in Perspective, Prehistoric to Modern Times* (Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2011).

Annie Lash Jester, *Adventurers of Purse and Person: Virginia, 1607-1624/25* (1956): 378-379.

VCU Archaeological Research Center, “Jordan’s Journey: A Preliminary Report on Archaeology at Site 44PG302 in Prince George County, Virginia, 1990-1991” (June 1992).

VCU Archaeological Research Center, “Jordan’s Journey II” (June 1993).

**2.) The Brick House WO-33**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:** New Kent County

**Proposed Location:** Eltham Road (Route 33), just east of intersection with Virginia Ave.

**Original Text:**

**The Brick House**

A short distance south stood the Brick House. In 1677, at the end of Bacon's Rebellion, the rebel leaders, Drummond and Lawrence, were at Brick House when West Point surrendered to Berkeley. They fled, Drummond to be caught and executed, Lawrence never to be heard of again. In August, 1716, Governor Alexander Spotswood crossed the river there on his western expedition.

**61 words/ 371 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**The Brick House**

The Brick House, built in the mid-1600s, stood 1.5 miles east of here on the York River. Late in 1676, as Bacon’s Rebellion crumbled, rebel leaders William Drummond and Richard Lawrence used it as a fort. When they fled, Gov. William Berkeley’s forces caught and executed Drummond, while Lawrence disappeared. In 1680 the Virginia General Assembly established a port town at the Brick House. Tobacco was collected there for export, and imported goods and enslaved Africans were brought ashore. With its two ferries, the site was an important link in the colony’s transportation network. In 1716, Lt. Gov. Alexander Spotswood crossed the river there early in his expedition to the Shenandoah Valley.

**112 words/ 698 characters**

**Sources:**

William Waller Hening, *Statutes at Large*, vol. 2 (New York, 1823): 471-478.

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

Malcolm H. Harris, “The Port Towns of the Pamunkey,” *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 23, no. 4 (Oct. 1943): 493-516.

Edward Porter Alexander, ed., *The Journal of John Fontaine: An Irish Huguenot Son in Spain and Virginia, 1710-1719* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1972).

Wilcomb E. Washburn, *The Governor and the Rebel: A History of Bacon’s Rebellion in Virginia* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957).

James Rice, “Bacon’s Rebellion (1676–1677)” *Encyclopedia Virginia* (2020) <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/bacons-rebellion-1676-1677/>

**3.) Wayne’s Crossing F-5**

**Sponsor:** VDOT

**Locality:** Loudoun County

**Proposed Location:** US 15 (James Monroe Hwy), south of intersection with Stumptown Road

**Original Text:**

**Wayne’s Crossing**

Three miles southeast, at Noland's Ferry, “Mad Anthony” Wayne, on his way to join Lafayette, crossed the Potomac River, May 31, 1781. He passed through Leesburg, June 3, and joined Lafayette near the Rapidan River, June 10.

**37 words/ 223 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Wayne’s Crossing**

On 26 May 1781, Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne began moving south from PA to reinforce the Marquis de Lafayette, who was maneuvering against British Lt. Gen. Charles Cornwallis in VA. Wayne’s troops, including three infantry battalions of the PA Line and one Continental artillery unit, reached the Potomac River on 31 May and crossed at Noland’s Ferry, 3.5 miles northeast of here. After passing through Leesburg, Wayne joined Lafayette about 70 miles southwest of here in Orange County on 10 or 11 June. Under Lafayette’s command, the combined force marched toward Charlottesville to deter British raids in central Virginia and then shadowed Cornwallis as he left the region and moved toward the coast.

**113 words/ 698 characters**

**Sources:**

Stanley J. Idzerda, ed., *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution: Selected Letters and Papers, 1776-1790*, vol. 4 (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1981).

“Diary of Capt. John Davis, of the Pennsylvania Line,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1893): 1-17.

“Diary of the Pennsylvania Line,” *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. 11 (Harrisburg, reprint 1896), 709.

“Lieut. McDowell’s Journal,” *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. 15 (Harrisburg, 1890): 297.

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

Michael Cecere, *The Invasion of Virginia, 1781* (Westholme Publishing, 2017).

Eugene M. Scheel, *Loudoun Discovered: Communities, Corners, and Crossroads*, vol. 2 (Leesburg: Friends of the Thomas Balch Library, 2002).

Mary Stockwell, *Unlikely General: “Mad” Anthony Wayne and the Battle for America* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2020).

Paul David Nelson, *Anthony Wayne: Soldier of the Early Republic* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985).

**4.) Black Hawk (1767-1838) SA-75**

**Sponsor:** GRTC

**Locality:** City of Richmond

**Proposed Location:** Main St. near intersection with S. 13th St.

**Original Text:**

**Black Hawk (1767-1838)**

Black Sparrow Hawk (Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak) led the Sauk Nation in defense of land taken from them in the 1830s. Displaced from three Midwestern locations, the Sauk resisted another federal relocation. Led by Black Hawk, the Sauk fought throughout the summer of 1832 in what has become known as the Black Hawk War. Outnumbered, the Sauk and Black Hawk surrendered and he was held in federal custody. President Andrew Jackson ordered him paraded through major cities in European clothing as punishment. In 1833, Black Hawk was interned at Richmond's Eagle Hotel, once located nearby, and at Fort Monroe in Hampton. Released later that year, he returned to his people in Illinois.

**109 words/ 681 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Black Hawk (1767-1838)**

Black Sparrow Hawk (Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak) led elements of the Sauk Nation and individuals from other tribes in defense of land taken from them early in the 19th century. In 1832, Black Hawk and more than 1,000 others returned to Illinois, from which they had been displaced. They fought through the summer in what became known as the Black Hawk War. Outnumbered, the Sauk surrendered, and Black Hawk was held in federal custody. Pres. Andrew Jackson ordered him paraded through major cities in European clothing as punishment. In 1833, Black Hawk was interned at the Eagle Hotel, which stood near here, and at Fort Monroe in Hampton. Released later that year, he returned to his people in Iowa.

**116 words/ 699 characters**

**Sources:**

*Life of Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak or Black Hawk, Dictated by Himself* (Cincinnati, 1833).

Sandra Gioia Treadway, “Triumph in Defeat: Black Hawk’s 1833 Visit to Virginia,” *Virginia Cavalcade* 35 (1985): 4-17.

James E. Lewis Jr., “The Black Hawk War of 1832,” Northern Illinois University Digital Library, <https://digital.lib.niu.edu/illinois/lincoln/topics/blackhawk/background>

Cecil Eby, *“That Disgraceful Affair”: The Black Hawk War* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1973).

Jeffrey Smith, “William Clark, Black Hawk, and the Militarization of Indian Removal,” *The Confluence* (Fall/Winter 2016-2017): 4-12.

**5.) Opening of Gettysburg Campaign F-13**

**Sponsor:** Mr. Clark Hall

**Locality:** Culpeper County

**Proposed Location:** Rte. 762 (Brandy Road) just east of the intersection with U.S. 15

**Original Text:**

**Opening of Gettysburg Campaign**

On this plain Lee reviewed his cavalry, June 8, 1863. The next day the cavalry battle of Brandy Station was fought. On June 10, Ewell's Corps, from its camp near here, began the march to Pennsylvania.

**36 words/ 200 characters**

**Edited Text:**

**Opening of Gettysburg Campaign**

Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and most of his cavalry division arrived in Culpeper two weeks after the Chancellorsville Campaign ended in May 1863. On 22 May and again on 5 June, Stuart staged grand reviews of his division on this field, drawing many civilian spectators. Gen. Robert E. Lee arrived from Fredericksburg on 7 June and the next day conducted his own review of Stuart’s division, encompassing 10,000 men extending nearly two miles to the northeast. On 9 June, Union cavalry under Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton attacked Stuart at Brandy Station and fought to a draw. Confederate infantry then moved toward the Shenandoah Valley and Pennsylvania while Stuart screened the army’s march.

**113 words/ 701 characters**

**Sources:**

Clark B. Hall, draft chapter from manuscript of *Sabers Across the Rappahannock, The Battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863*.

Eric J. Wittenberg, *The Battle of Brandy Station: North America’s Largest Cavalry Battle* (Charleston, SC: History Press, 2010).

Jeffry D. Wert, *Cavalryman of the Lost Cause: A Biography of J.E.B. Stuart* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2008).

**Applications Under Consideration for September Board Cycle**

Below are summaries (not the actual texts) of the 18 marker proposals that we received at the last application deadline. The summaries have not undergone the same rigorous fact checking that a marker text would.

The field was exceptionally strong, with many of the applications featuring impressive topics of statewide or national significance. Consequently, it was difficult for locally oriented subjects such as schools, churches, and civic organizations to rank as high. In some cases, applicants’ inadequate source material resulted in a lower score, even though the topic itself was promising. Finally, topics related to VA 250 are an agency priority. Applicants whose proposals are not selected will be provided with guidance on how to strengthen their applications if they wish to reapply.

**1.) Bruce Tucker (Dinwiddie County)**

Bruce Tucker (1913-1968), an African American man from Dinwiddie County, suffered a head injury in 1969 in Richmond. Physicians at what is now VCU Health declared him dead. Failing to wait the 24 hours required by state law, transplant surgeons removed his heart and kidneys without the knowledge or consent of his family and placed his heart into a White businessman. This was Virginia’s first cardiac transplant operation and 16th in the world. Tucker’s brother William initiated a lawsuit, and the all-White jury exonerated the surgeons in 1972.

**2.) Stewart Sisters v. Steamer *Sue* (Westmoreland County)**

On 14 Aug. 1884, four sisters were denied first-class quarters because of their race when traveling on the steamer *Sue* from Baltimore to visit family in Kinsale. With support from their pastor, they sued the steamship company in federal court claiming segregated quarters were illegal and that the *Sue*’s were unequal. The trial court’s ruling that segregation was reasonable but giving the sisters $100 each because the quarters were unequal was affirmed on appeal. The case reflected Black women’s activism in the late 19th century and was an impetus for the creation of the United Mutual Brotherhood of Liberty, a forerunner of the NAACP.

**3.) Charles Craven Lynched, 31 July 1902 (Leesburg)**

Charles Craven, a 22-year-old Black man, was lynched in Leesburg in 1902. Accused of murdering a White man, Craven was being held at the Leesburg jail when a mob of about 300 to 500 men stormed the jail, seized Craven, and took him a mile to a site where he was beaten, hanged, and then shot hundreds of times. Craven proclaimed his innocence up until his death. Despite countless eyewitnesses, as with most lynchings in the Jim Crow South, no one was ever brought to justice.

**4.) Resilience Amid Resistance (Harrisonburg)**

John Paul Jr. served as a U.S. District Judge in Virginia’s Western District from 1932 to 1964. From the federal courthouse in Harrisonburg, Paul ruled in July 1956 that Charlottesville schools must desegregate. Virginia formally adopted a policy of Massive Resistance several months later. Paul ruled in 1958 that Warren County schools must desegregate, triggering the first closure of Virginia schools under Massive Resistance. The schools remained closed until Massive Resistance was declared unconstitutional by the Virginia Supreme Court in Jan. 1959.

**5.) Third Street Bethel AME Church (City of Richmond)**

Eleven free African Americans founded the church in 1850, and it became the mother church of the AME denomination in Virginia. The church served Jackson Ward, a nationally significant Black neighborhood. Maggie L. Walker laid out her plans for establishing a bank, newspaper, and department store here in 1901. The church was a meeting place for African Americans during the Civil Rights movement.

**6.) Mountain Dew Invented Here (Town of Marion)**

Bill Jones’s TIP Corporation in Marion was a “flavor house” that developed soda flavors that were franchised to bottlers. Under contract with Bill Bridgforth and Charlie Gordon of Tri-Cities Beverage in Johnson City, TN, Jones developed a new flavor for a drink called Mountain Dew. PepsiCo purchased the formula, rights, and brand for Mountain Dew from TIP Corporation in 1964.

**7.) 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.

**8. Old Dawn School and Village of Dawn (Caroline County)**

Indigenous people lived in this area for many years. Enslaved people from nearby plantations participated in Gabriel’s Rebellion. In 1781, George Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau passed through Dawn on the way to Yorktown. Some men from Dawn served in the USCT during the Civil War. Old Dawn School served African American children whose families settled here after Emancipation. Grooms from Dawn who worked at nearby Meadow Farm played an integral role in the birth, training, and development of Secretariat.

**9.) Korean Immigrants in Northern Virginia (Fairfax County)**

Following the 1965 Immigration and Naturalization Act, ethnic Korean immigration to the United States increased. Thousands of Koreans settled in Fairfax County, and Korean-Americans established many businesses, churches, and community organizations in the Annandale area, creating a social and commercial hub for the community. Annandale has become known across the region for its Korean food, culture, entertainment, and shopping.

**10.) Norfolk Community Hospital (City of Norfolk)**

Norfolk Community Hospital, originally known as Tidewater Colored Hospital, was founded in 1913 by the Tidewater Colored Hospital Association. The 12-bed facility opened on 15 April 1915. Originally located on 42nd St., it moved into the old Henry A. Wise Hospital, a former city-operated contagious-disease ward, by 1930. By 1939, the American Council of Surgeons gave full accreditation to the facility after its relocation into a new building on Corprew Avenue, where it provided care to its primarily African American patients before closing in 2003.

**11.) Riverhill Baptist Church (Grayson County)**

Formerly enslaved African Americans established Riverhill Baptist Church, likely the oldest Black church in Grayson County, shortly after the Civil War. The congregation was the largest in the New Covenant Baptist Association. Members worshiped in a grove before building a sanctuary ca. 1879. A new sanctuary was constructed in 1944.

**12.) Whitesville School (1926-1964) (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 construction of the school, which closed in 1964. Accomack County Public Schools were not fully integrated until 1970.

**13.) Nike Battery N-36 (City of Virginia Beach)**

This Nike Battery was one of eight comprising the Norfolk Defense Area during the Cold War. From 1955 to 1964, the battery’s 12 Nike Ajax, surface-to-air missile launchers guarded the skies from attack by Soviet bombers. The site was first operated by about 100 U.S. Army soldiers and later by members of the Virginia National Guard. More than 200 such batteries across the U.S. protected population centers, strategic infrastructure, and military installations.

**14.) Seminary School (City of Alexandria)**

In 1927, after a campaign by residents of nearby African American communities, Fairfax County opened the Seminary School for Colored Children, which served grades 1-7. The Rosenwald Fund, which helped create more than 5,000 schools for Black students in the South, directed the design and partially funded it. The City of Alexandria annexed this area in 1930 and operated the school until its closure in 1950. In 1960, the building was demolished, and the surrounding Black neighborhood forcibly removed to create the City’s integrated high school in 1965.

**15.) Yellow Branch Colored School (Campbell County)**

A school in the Yellow Branch community was established ca. 1889 to serve African American children in grades 1-7. In 1927 Black members of the community petitioned the school board for a new building. These patrons contributed funds for the construction of the new school ca. 1928. The school closed in 1954.

**16.) AKA Upsilon Omega (City of Richmond)**

On 24 Oct. 1925, Upsilon Omega Chapter was chartered as Richmond’s first graduate chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Inc. Chapter president Zenobia Gilpin, MD, specialized in women’s diseases. Notable members included Janet Ballard, international president of AKA, the first Greek letter organization founded by Black women; Leontine Kelly, the first Black woman bishop of the United Methodist Church; Grace Pleasants, director of the National Program Department of Girl Scouts of the USA; and Rizpah Welch, chair of the Virginia Disabilities Advisory Council.

**17.) Hampstead (New Kent County)**

Conrad Webb had Hampstead built in 1827 for his wife, Georgianna Braxton, who was the granddaughter of Declaration of Independence signer Carter Braxton. The house is a fine example of Greek Revival architecture. The plantation relied on more than 120 enslaved laborers.

**18.) Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson (Bluefield/Tazewell County)**

Katherine Goble resided in Bluefield for a few years in the late 1940s and early 1950s and taught French, math, and music at Tazewell County High School, built in 1935 for Black students. Her husband, James, taught music and coached sports here while their three daughters also attended the school. She later became a mathematician at NASA known for her accuracy in calculating trajectories for space flight.

**Lafayette Trail Marker, Goochland County**

(The board has already approved the design of the Lafayette Trail markers.)

Lafayette’s Tour

On November 2, 1824, General Lafayette dined then spent the night in Goochland on his way to Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello.

**Revolutionary America Marker (DAR), Chesterfield County**

(The board has already approved the design of the Revolutionary America markers.)

1780-1781 Camp

Virginia troops who trained here in conditions similar to Valley Forge were pivotal in Gen. Greene's campaign in the Carolinas.