

# Slavery, Resistance, &

THINK HISTORICALLY, ACT LOCALLY:  
USING NEARBY HISTORY IN MUSEUMS AND CLASSROOMS

# Freedom



vfh

AFRICAN AMERICAN PROGRAMS

quote Lawrence 60



REYNOLDS

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

LEGACY

MOTON

JEFFERSON SCHOOL

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAYMONT

MT ZION

FREDERICKSBURG

ALEXANDRIA

FAUQUIER

LAUREL GROVE

## TRANSFORMING THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

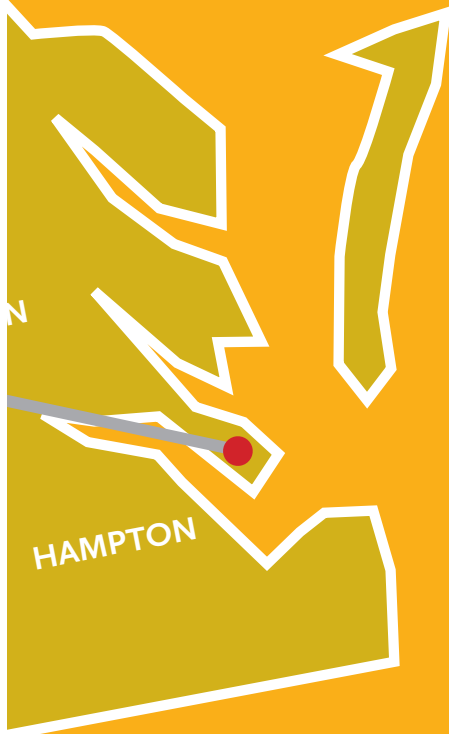
The Think Historically, Act Locally program seeks to revive an interest in local and state history by establishing connections between educators, Virginia's African American Historic Sites, and members of Virginia Africana: The Network of Museum, History & Preservation Professionals.

Through local site visits educators will be able to supplement their own understanding of Virginia and African American history by using a method known as Historic Environment Education. HEE uses local resources to engage learners in history and their environment. This method uses the primary sources found at local sites to provide an active educational experience that inspires communities to learn more about the past and engage with the present.

Through local site visits educators will be able to:

- LEARN FROM THE PEOPLE PRESERVING AND INTERPRETING THE SITES
- FOCUS ON EVENTS AND PEOPLE SIGNIFICANT TO LOCAL HISTORY AND HERITAGE
- OBTAIN RELEVANT VIRGINIA STANDARDS OF LEARNING RESOURCE MATERIALS
- GAIN A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF HISTORY FROM A LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

Our goal is to equip teachers with the necessary skills to use local history as an entry point so students can connect local history with larger themes, broader contexts and current developments. By creating an experience which is ambiguous and complex, students will see that the past has relevance in their own lives and that history is not something that only happens to other people far away.



6:19 PM  
 aahistoricsitesva.org

HOME SITES SITE TYPES ABOUT DONATE SEARCH SITES

**AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC SITES DATABASE** **VA**

iOS App Store Google Play

**VIEW SITES BY TYPE**

- ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT FACILITY
- BATTLEFIELD OR MILITARY SITE
- CEMETERY OR MEMORIAL
- CHURCH
- EDUCATIONAL SITE
- GOVERNMENT BUILDING
- HISTORIC DISTRICT OR HISTORIC COMMUNITY

**AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC SITES DATABASE**  
 A project by Virginia Foundation for the Humanities

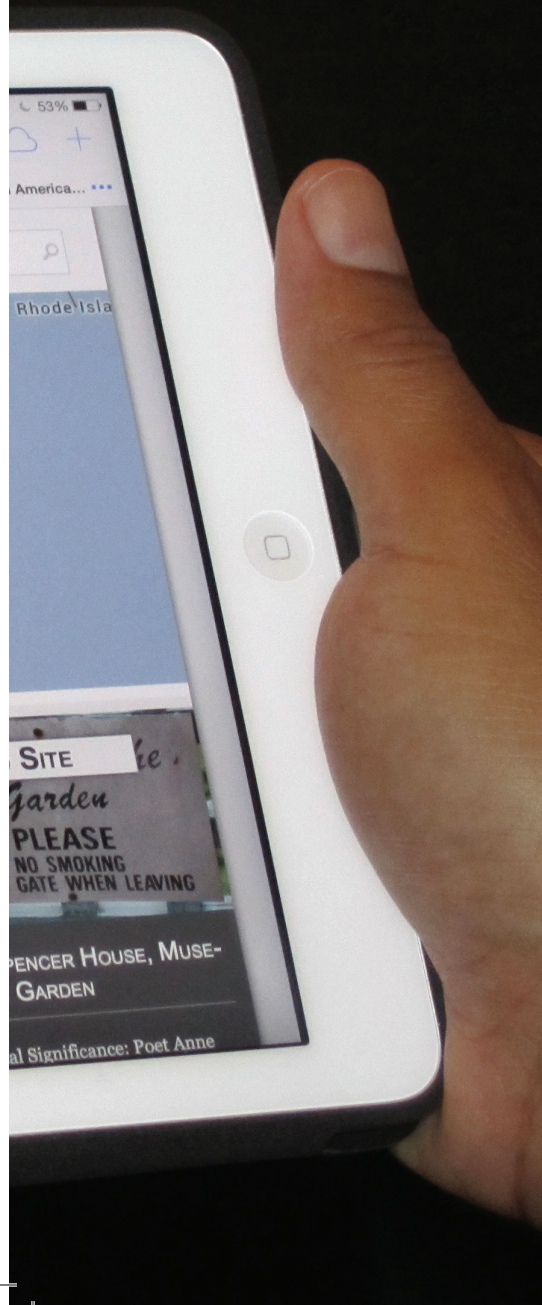
The African American Historic Sites Database is an interactive guide to hundreds of African American historic sites across Virginia. This easy to use interface, brought to you by the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, makes it simple and fun to get the facts on the history hidden all around you.

**FEATURED SITE**  
 GAR...  
 PLE...  
 NO S...  
 LATCH GATE

**ANNE SPENCER...  
 UM, AND GAR...  
 Historical Sign...**

## SITES AND TOURS

The Virginia African American Historic Sites Database serves as the basis for the Think Historically, Act Locally program. Thanks to the Verizon and Wells Fargo Foundations we were able to bring this resource into its full potential by launching a new website, mobile website, apps, and statewide teacher tours. Our goal is to enhance understanding, open new doors of exchange and inclusion, and bring history to life for teachers and students. Visit [www.aahistoricsitesva.org/](http://www.aahistoricsitesva.org/) to learn about other African American historic sites or to download the app.



### TOUR ONE

<b>VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>MAYMONT</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SIXTH MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>HAMPTON UNIVERSITY MUSEUM</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>FREDERICKSBURG AREA MUSEUM &amp; CULTURAL CENTER</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ALEXANDRIA BLACK HISTORY MUSEUM / ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>LAUREL GROVE SCHOOL</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>AFRO AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF FAUQUIER COUNTY</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>TOUR TWO</b>	
<b>REYNOLDS HOMESTEAD</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>LEGACY MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>MOTON MUSEUM</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>JEFFERSON SCHOOL AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE CENTER</b>	<b>29</b>

## VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Richmond

The Virginia Historical Society (VHS)—a privately funded, non-profit organization—collects, preserves, and interprets the history of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Since its founding in 1831, the VHS has collected and processed over 8 million unpublished manuscripts. Many slaveholders kept meticulous property records, which included enslaved people, and our collections identify the networks in which they lived and worked. In 1995 the Virginia Historical Society published a preliminary guide to African American manuscripts which quickly became a resource for family historians, genealogists and academic researchers. *The Guide to*

*African American Manuscripts in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society*, published in 2002, fueled a greater demand for more specific information including the names of enslaved people, plantation sites, occupations, family relations, and values, as well as birth, death and sale dates.

In 2011, VHS launched an online resource called *Unknown No Longer – A Database of Virginia Slave Names*. It is the first database that examines various documents and plantation records across all of slaveholding Virginia with a focus on Virginians of African descent. Visitors may access these records and various objects through the research library, a variety of programs, and a recently redesigned website.

VHS conducts numerous workshops and institutes for K-12 teachers and students in Richmond and across the Commonwealth. Our Story of Virginia Teachers' Institutes are offered twice each summer, and provide participants with a week-long immersion into Virginia history as well as three hours of graduate credit from the University of Richmond. We also annually

conduct the E. Claiborne Robins Jr. Teachers Institutes which provide an in-depth overview of some facet of Virginia and American history.

In-house school programming includes hands-on history boxes, where students handle reproductions of items from our collections as they explore various themes in Virginia history, and tours of our redesigned core exhibit, *The Story of Virginia*. Tours are closely tied to state Standards of Learning Objectives for Virginia and American history. In addition, the Society provides outreach to classrooms across the nation through *HistoryConnects*, our distance learning initiative.

### CONTACT

Bill Obrochta  
Director of Education  
wobrochta@vahistorical.org  
428 North Boulevard  
Richmond, VA 23220  
804-342-9651

### LIBRARY HOURS

Monday–Saturday, 10 – 5

### MUSEUM HOURS

Monday–Sunday, 10 – 5

[www.vahistorical.org](http://www.vahistorical.org)





## EDUCATION

The Virginia Historical Society provides in-depth coverage of Virginia History to preK-12 teachers across the Commonwealth.

## MAYMONT

Richmond

Maymont is a 100-acre estate in Richmond, Virginia, home to financier and philanthropist James H. Dooley and his wife Sallie from

### A remarkably intact, well-preserved example of Gilded Age design and taste...

1893 until the end of their lives. The Dooleys bequeathed Maymont to the City of Richmond for use as a museum and park, first opened to the public in 1926. Maymont is a designated Virginia Historic Landmark, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Maymont Mansion is surrounded by an extensive, intact landscape with a terraced Italian garden, a Japanese garden with a



45-foot waterfall, a grotto, arboretum, and rolling parkland. The original complex of picturesque outbuildings includes the Carriage House,

in which a variety of horse-drawn vehicles are displayed. Maymont Mansion is rare in Virginia as a fully restored representative of Gilded Age architecture and design. With twenty-one rooms on view, the Romanesque Revival residence has been the focus of a long-term restoration and conservation program, which was recognized in 2011 by the joint American Institute for Conservation – Heritage Preservation Award for Outstanding Preservation and Collections Care. Frescoes, Tiffany stained glass, and original furnishings adorn the upstairs interiors.

Downstairs, the restored kitchen, pantries, wine cellar, servant bedrooms, and other service rooms tell the story of domestic workers in the Jim Crow South.

The Belowstairs tour provides a perspective on the restored spaces where domestic servants lived and worked, portraying life at Maymont Mansion from the viewpoint of those who knew it

as a workplace. The tour examines the ways domestic servants met daily challenges in maintaining the Dooley home and household, as well as the difficulties of life beyond the gates of the estate in the turbulent Jim Crow era.

Maymont is operated by the non-profit Maymont Foundation and offers a variety of exhibits, tours, and a year-round calendar of events and programs related to history, gardens, and the regional environment.

#### CONTACT

Kathy Alcaine  
Manager of Historical Tours and Interpretation

[kalcaine@maymont.org](mailto:kalcaine@maymont.org)

1700 Hampton Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23220

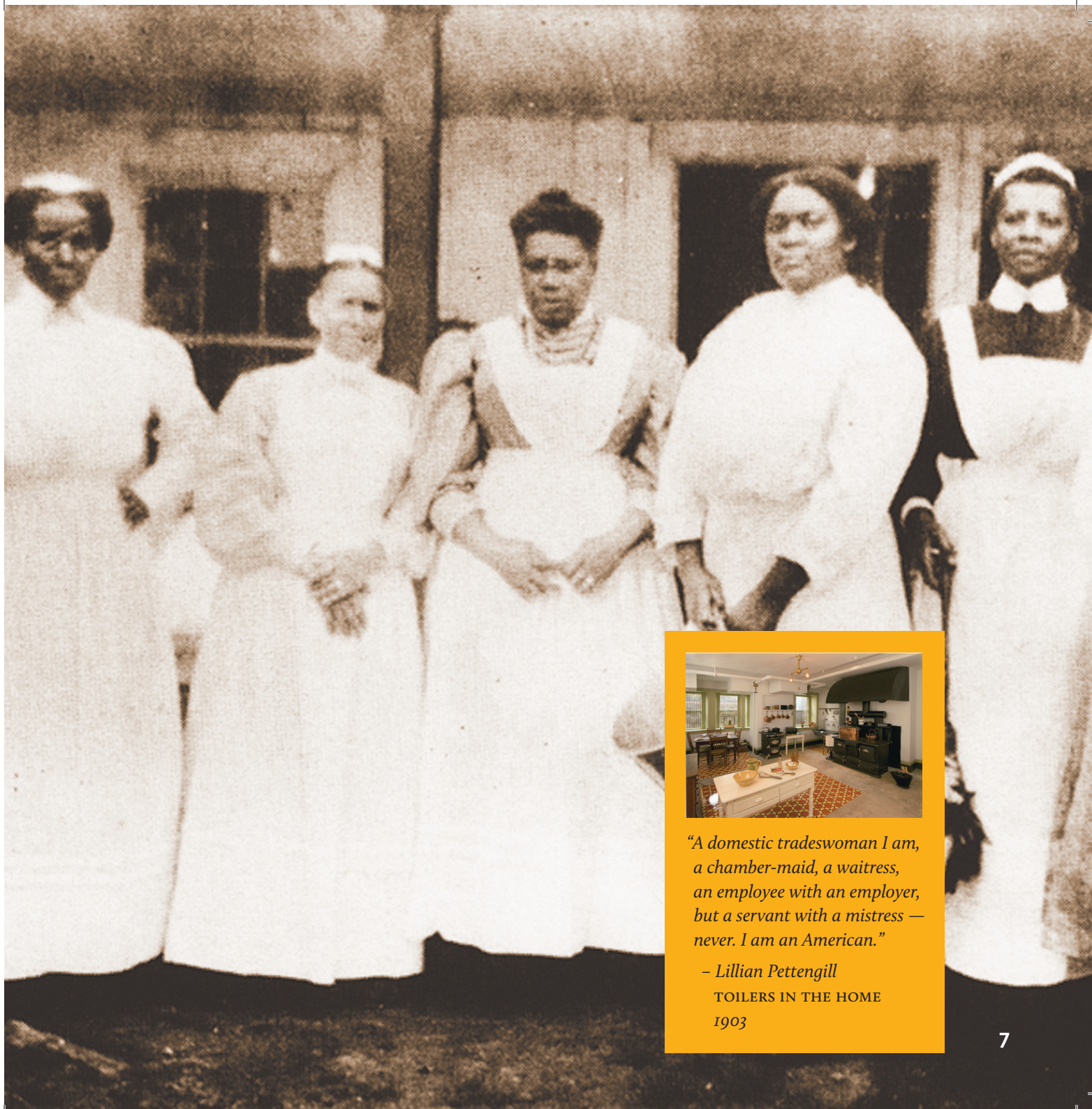
(804) 358-7166, ext. 329

#### HOURS

Tuesday - Sunday, 12 - 5  
Grounds open at 10 a.m.

[www.maymont.org](http://www.maymont.org)





*“A domestic tradeswoman I am,  
a chamber-maid, a waitress,  
an employee with an employer,  
but a servant with a mistress —  
never. I am an American.”*

*– Lillian Pettengill*

TOILERS IN THE HOME

1903

## SIXTH MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

*Richmond*

Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church (SMZBC) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and on the Virginia Landmarks Register for its association with the Reverend John Jasper and for its architectural value. Founded and organized in 1867 by Jasper and ten associates, it is the only African-American church recognized by the City of Richmond as an Old Site and Historic District.

Jasper, born enslaved in 1812, taught himself to read and write and was considered one of the greatest old-style antebellum preachers. Widely renowned for his religious zeal, gift for oratory, and colorful imagery, he rose to national attention in 1878 when he preached his famed “De Sun Do Move” sermon.



He traveled throughout Virginia and the surrounding states delivering this sermon over 250 times, including once to the entire Virginia General Assembly.

SMZBC was originally housed in an abandoned horse stable on Brown's Island near the James River. By 1869, the congregation had purchased a small chapel on Duval Street, less than a mile from the Virginia State Capitol in an area of Richmond known today as Jackson Ward. In the late 19th century this area was a thriving residential and business community.

The church was first built in 1887 in Norman Gothic style by the African American builder George Boyd, and was expanded and remodeled in 1925 by Charles T. Russell, a prominent architect and Richmond native and the first African American to maintain an architectural practice in Virginia.

In the 1950s this historic landmark was threatened when construction of the Interstate 95 Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike destroyed much of the Jackson Ward community. Reverend

Augustus Walter Brown, Sr., then Pastor of Sixth Mount Zion, led advocacy efforts to save the church from demolition.

Today, visitors can tour the historic sanctuary (one of the largest in downtown Richmond), view the memorial room and museum, and visit the church's archive room. Descriptive materials are provided on site and the church historian is available to discuss the importance of artifact preservation and conservation. Appointments may be made to tour the church and museum during office hours.

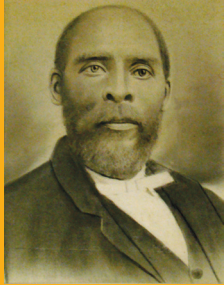
### CONTACT

Benjamin Ross  
Church Historian  
rossbc@verizon.net  
14 West Duval Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23220  
804-648-7511 or 804-240-3559

### HOURS

Monday - Friday, 10 - 3  
*Tours of the museum and  
church by appointment.*

[www.smzbc.org/](http://www.smzbc.org/)



### REV. JOHN JASPER

*Reverend John Jasper (1812-1901) was born a slave in Fluvanna Va., became a prominent and celebrated preacher in Richmond. Thousands of people came to hear him preach his famous sermon about the moving sun.*



## HAMPTON UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

*Hampton Roads*

Hampton University Museum was founded in 1868 (the same year as Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, now Hampton University)

Catlett, Jacob Lawrence, Richmond Barthe, and Samella Lewis the Museum offers diverse educational opportunities that serve a population

students can interpret the lives of prominent African American artists through the Biggers Circle.

The Hampton University Museum is located in the newly restored Huntington Building (the former library) on the historic Hampton University campus.

### CONTACT

#### FOR STUDENT GROUPS:

Crystal C. Johnson Horne  
Associate Curator & Director of  
Membership & Community Programs  
crystalc.johnson@hamptonu.edu  
757-727-5980

#### FOR BIGGERS' CIRCLE AND SENIORS:

Vanessa Thaxton-Ward, PhD  
Curator of Collections  
vanessa.thaxton-ward@hamptonu.edu  
757 727-5508  
11 Frisell Avenue, Hampton University  
Hampton, VA 23669

### HOURS

Monday – Friday, 8 – 5  
Saturday, 12 – 4  
*Closed Sunday and all major holidays.*

<http://museum.hamptonu.edu/>

**With a collection of over 9,000 artifacts and an archive of over 8 million documents, the Hampton University Museum supports art and humanities education and scholarly research on topics including African American, traditional African, Native American, Asian, Oceanic, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Island art.**

with a primary mission to provide knowledge, understanding, and respect for diverse cultures and traditions. HUM is the oldest African American museum in the United States and one of the oldest in Virginia.

With the largest collection of works by John Biggers, Elizabeth

mix of K-12, undergraduate students, and the community. Elementary and middle school programs for grades 2 through 8 provide an introduction to the Museum's collection of art and artifacts within their cultural and historical contexts, while exploring the relationship between form and meaning.

K-6 grade students can explore literature, art and music through Tree House, an interdisciplinary, hands-on, membership based program. The Education Department also offers guided tours in conjunction with the SOLs, and high school programs are structured to facilitate in-depth exploration of the Museum's collections. Additionally, undergraduate





### NEGRO MASKS

*This twentieth-century piece was painted by American artist Malvin Gray Johnson in 1932 and is part of the Hampton collection.*

## FREDERICKSBURG AREA MUSEUM & CULTURAL CENTER

Fredericksburg

The mission of the Fredericksburg Area Museum & Cultural Center is to collect, interpret, and present the history and culture of the Fredericksburg area in order to share with the residents and visitors alike the stories of those who shaped the region and its role in the nation's development. The Museum and Cultural Center is located in two buildings; the Town Hall/Market House (the former center of government in Fredericksburg from 1816-1982), and the Catherine W. Jones McKann Building (originally the Planters National Bank Building, the first local bank constructed in the 20th century).

Exhibitions interpreting the region's history include: early Virginia Indian life-ways along the Rappahannock River, Colonial life



in a port town, the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, World War I and World War II, Currency, American Industrialization, and the Civil Rights Era.

African American history is an integral part of the exhibitions and of Fredericksburg community history. The decorative arts exhibit in Town Hall discusses African American enslaved artisans in the colonial period. The Fredericksburg at War exhibit presents the experience of the enslaved John Washington, who escaped to freedom in 1862 during the Civil War. Our exhibit African-Americans and the Struggle for Freedom is dedicated to the African American experience and civil rights movement in the Fredericksburg area, including the work of civil rights leader and CORE founder James Farmer, who led the Freedom Rides to Fredericksburg in the 1960s and later in his life became a resident of Spotsylvania County and a professor at the nearby University of Mary Washington.

The Fredericksburg Area Museum & Cultural Center offers a variety of programs, including guided tours, for educators and K-12 students. The *Museum on the Move* program sends

an educator and a set of artifacts to school classrooms for hands-on programs and activities and *The Trail to Freedom Teacher Resource Toolkit* is a guide to African American History in the region. An annual Summer Art Camp is offered for students, and the *Evening with an Expert* lecture series brings in local and regional scholars to present lectures on topics related to the Museum's permanent and temporary exhibitions.

### CONTACT

Tramia Jackson  
Director of Education and Public Programs

tjackson@famcc.org

540-371-3037 x140

Catherine W. Jones McKann Building  
1001 Princess Anne St.  
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Town Hall/Market House  
907 Princess Anne Street  
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

### HOURS

Monday – Saturday, 10 – 5;  
Sunday 12 – 5

*Free admission is available for educators with school identification.*

[www.famcc.org](http://www.famcc.org)



## GATEWAY TO FREEDOM

*Formerly enslaved people crossing the Rappahannock River to freedom on August 19, 1862, taken near what is today Remington, in Fauquier County.*

## ALEXANDRIA BLACK HISTORY MUSEUM/ ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

Alexandria

The Alexandria Black History Museum was founded in 1983 to protect and preserve African American history in Alexandria. Located in the historic Robert Robinson Library, the museum is part of the Office of Historic Alexandria (OHA) and comprises the museum, the adjacent Watson Reading Room and a satellite site, the Alexandria African American Heritage Park.

OHA also includes the Alexandria Archaeology Museum, a pioneer in the field of Urban Archaeology, dedicated to community-based archaeology that allows Alexandria residents to work alongside trained archaeologists. City archaeologists review all construction in Alexandria so that sites can be excavated in advance of development, protecting important historic resources while allowing for growth.

For the *Think Historically, Act Locally Project* the Alexandria Black History Museum and Alexandria Archaeology Museum will present information on the Contrabands and Freedmen Cemetery Memorial.

In 1861, three runaway slaves in Hampton Roads traveled to Fort Monroe seeking freedom. General

Benjamin Franklin Butler deemed these men “contraband of war” whose labor could be used for the Union cause. Word of this action spread quickly in slave communities and spurred many to risk punishment or death to find protection behind Union lines. Thousands of the enslaved fled to Alexandria, increasing the city’s population and providing a source of support to the Union army.

Arriving sick, tired, and ill-prepared, facing scarce housing and few jobs, many perished. The rising death rate forced the military to find an additional burial place for the contrabands at the southern end of the City. The military government, and later the Freedmen’s Bureau, recorded the names of more than 1700 individuals buried in the cemetery from March 1864 to January 1869.

In 2007, the City of Alexandria purchased the site. Archaeologists worked to identify many of the grave locations so that burials could be protected during development of the memorial. Research continues to find descendants of those buried on the site. The Contrabands and Freedmen Cemetery Memorial, scheduled to open in the fall of 2014, will enhance

understanding of African American history during the Civil War and restore reverence and dignity to the men, women, and children buried on this site.

### CONTACT ALEXANDRIA BLACK HISTORY MUSEUM

Audrey Davis  
Director

Audrey.Davis@alexandriava.gov  
902 Wythe Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
703-746-4356

### HOURS

Tuesday – Saturday, 10 – 4

[www.alexblackhistory.org](http://www.alexblackhistory.org)

### CONTACT ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM

Francine Bromberg  
Acting Director

Francine.Bromberg@alexandriava.gov  
105 North Union St  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
703-746-4399

### HOURS

Tuesday – Friday, 10 – 3, Saturday, 10 – 5

[www.alexandriaarchaeology.org](http://www.alexandriaarchaeology.org)





#### ARTIFACT

*Decorative hinge from late 19th or early 20th century coffin, which allowed top to open for viewing of the deceased.*



## LAUREL GROVE SCHOOL

Fairfax County

The Laurel Grove School was built in the 1880s, during Jim Crow segregation, by first generation freedmen. The school served the black children of the Franconia area of Springfield

Grove School as both an important historical site and museum in Northern Virginia and as an enduring national educational resource for understanding the post-slavery black

**Founder William Jasper and his community saw education as the key to African-American success and they established a school that is still remembered as essential by surviving alumnus.**

until the 1930s, when it was absorbed into Fairfax County's segregated, dual public school system. The Laurel Grove School Association (LGSA) is committed to restoring, preserving, and maintaining Laurel

experience embodied in the history of the school.

The restored one room "colored" schoolhouse survives as one of few remaining African American schoolhouses in Northern Virginia. Laurel Grove epitomizes the actions of many freedmen and freedwomen after the Civil War. Today the Laurel Grove School is a "living museum," a tribute to the families who refused to narrow their ambitions.

A curriculum has been developed to examine the institution of slavery, the Civil War, Reconstruction, and life under the segregated "Jim Crow" system. The Laurel Grove School Association performs careful historical research to reconstruct the daily experiences of children and teachers in the 1920s-era school,

in order to inspire local children, their families, and the general community with hands-on learning displays, exhibits, and educational programming. Classroom curriculum materials and year-round public educational activities and events at the schoolhouse complement Virginia History Standards of Learning. The curriculum includes primary source documents and is intended for use by grades 4 (Virginia Studies), 6 & 7 (U.S. History II), and 11 (Virginia/U.S. History). The Laurel Grove School lessons are available on the website Teaching With Laurel Grove School, <http://chnm.gmu.edu/laurelgrove/exhibits>.

### CONTACT

Phyllis Walker Ford  
Director

[pford17@cox.net](mailto:pford17@cox.net)  
703-322-0833

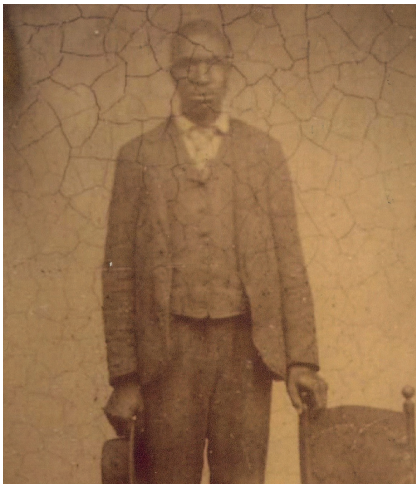
Laurel Grove School Association  
PO Box 150893  
Alexandria, VA 22315

### MUSEUM LOCATION


6840 Beulah Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22310

*By appointment.*

<http://laurelgroveschool.org/>






  
**LAUREL GROVE**  
**COLORED SCHOOL AND CHURCH**

In the early 1850s former slaves organized a congregation and held church services near a grove of laurel on Beulah Road. The trustees including Middleton Eraxton, George Carroll Thornton Gray and William Jasper, were focused on educating the children of the congregation. In 1851, Georgianna and William Jasper, a former slave of William Hayward Foote of Hayfield Plantation, deeded one half acre from their thirteen-acre farm to the segregated Virginia school system for \$10.00. The school served the community until 1932. In 1944 the Jasper deeded another half acre for construction of a sanctuary next to the school.

# AFRO AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF FAUQUIER COUNTY

Fauquier County

The Afro American Historical Association of Fauquier County's mission is to create unity, build self-esteem and educate all in the African American experience. Through programs, classes, workshops and

## Exhibits focus on African history 900-1800 and African American Virginia history from 1619-2008.

field trips AAHA is a repository for those interested in local history and genealogy.

Formed in 1992, AAHA opened to the public in 1997. The site currently includes a museum, archive and

reference library (searchable online). Exhibits focus on African history 900-1800 and African American Virginia history from 1619-2008. The reference library contains slave narratives, local diaries, and more than 3,000 American history titles including *The Negro Caravan: Writings by American Negroes*, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and *Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book*.

AAHA's local history and genealogy archives include photographs and images of local African Americans from slavery to integration; church, school, and county records inclusive of the Library of Virginia twenty-one record series (vital records, land, probate, Free Negro/Slave); and a US History high school lesson plan, "Through The Looking Glass: an Examination of the Presence of and Reaction to Slavery from the 1830's to 1867 in Fauquier County, VA."

### CONTACT

Karen H. White  
Director

info@aahafauquier.org

4243 Loudoun Avenue  
P.O. Box 340  
The Plains, VA 20198-0268  
540 253-7488

### HOURS

Tuesday and Wednesday, 10-3  
And by appointment. Tours available,  
research trips encouraged.

[www.aahafauquier.org](http://www.aahafauquier.org)

(Note: Library seats 10-12)





## REYNOLDS HOMESTEAD

Critz

The Reynolds Homestead, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, has been restored to its nineteenth century state and includes many of the original family furnishings. Built as the Rock Spring Plantation in 1843 by Hardin Reynolds, a successful farmer, merchant and tobacco manufacturer, the grounds include the original brick kitchen, brick milk house, log ice-house and log granary. The family cemetery is located near the house and a slave cemetery is situated across a field. Like other Virginia plantations, the Reynolds family used enslaved labor to cultivate tobacco and other crops, and to perform other farm and household jobs.



In 1970, Nancy Susan Reynolds, daughter of R.J., deeded the home and 717 acres to Virginia Tech, and a Community Enrichment Center and Forestry Resources Research Center were established on the property to serve the region. The site, a State and National Historic Landmark, is best known for Hardin and Nancy Cox Reynolds's son, Richard Joshua (R.J.), founder of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, and grandson, Richard Samuel, Sr., founder of Reynolds Metals.

Reynolds Homestead is also connected to one of the earliest civil rights cases in Virginia. Two sons of Kitty Reynolds (an enslaved woman who was nanny to Hardin and Nancy Reynolds's children) fought for blacks to serve on juries. The case went to the Supreme Court and resulted in the dismissal of a number of Southwest Virginia judges.

African American history resources available for teachers include information

packets with lesson plans and brochures about the slave cemetery, source documents for Supreme Court Case *Virginia v. Rives*, 100 U.S. 313 (1879), and information on archaeology research underway to uncover more of the Rock Spring Plantation history.

Annually, more than 3,000 PK-12 students participate in programs sponsored by Reynolds Homestead both on-site and in area schools.

### CONTACT

Julie Walters Steele  
Director

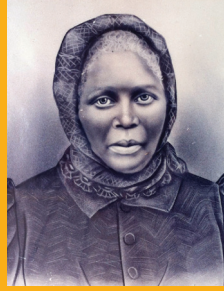
The Reynolds Homestead  
Community Enrichment Center  
Virginia Tech

[jws@vt.edu](mailto:jws@vt.edu)

463 Homestead Lane  
Critz, VA 24082

276-694-7181

[www.reynoldshomestead.vt.edu/](http://www.reynoldshomestead.vt.edu/)



### KITTY REYNOLDS

*Kitty Reynolds is credited with saving Hardin Reynolds from a charging bull and later served as nanny to his children. Two of Kitty's sons were involved in an early Civil Rights case.*



### SARAH LOUISE SCALES BANNISTER

*Sarah Louise Scales Bannister was born on the Reynolds Plantation and is believed to be the daughter of R. J. Reynolds and an enslaved woman. Her daughter Annie (Anne) Bethel Spencer was a poet active in the Harlem Renaissance movement.*

## BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Hardy

On April 5, 1856, Booker T. Washington was born a slave on the 207-acre tobacco plantation of James Burroughs, the site of the Booker T. Washington National Monument.

After the Civil War, Washington became the first principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School. Later,

### The national monument interprets Washington's life and achievements, as well as mid-19th century slavery.

as an author, orator, and adviser, his past would influence his philosophies and he became one of the most influential African Americans of his era. Booker T. Washington National Monument interprets Washington's life and achievements, as well as mid-19th century slavery and farming,

through its buildings, gardens, crafts and animals.

The mission of Booker T. Washington National Monument's education program is to satisfy curriculum needs as specified in the Standards of Learning for Virginia Public Schools while utiliz-

ing the park as a classroom. The programs and activities included in the Educational Guide to Booker T. Washington National Monument are designed to meet these requirements, while introducing students to Washington's life as a young enslaved boy.

During the site visit, guests are invited to explore Washington's birthplace to witness his humble and stark beginnings and to participate in some of the experiences

that lay the foundation for his future success. Visitors will view the park's orientation film, walk in the footsteps of Washington on a guided tour, meet plantation "inhabitants" who will present first-hand accounts of Washington's life on the farm, and participate and dine in a 19th-century foodways demonstration.

#### CONTACT

*For curriculum-based educational programs, speaking engagements, or classroom presentations:*

Timothy Sims  
Chief of Interpretation and Education  
540-721-2094

Carla Whitfield  
Superintendent  
carla\_whitfield@nps.gov  
12130 Booker T. Washington Highway  
Hardy, VA 24101  
540-721-2094

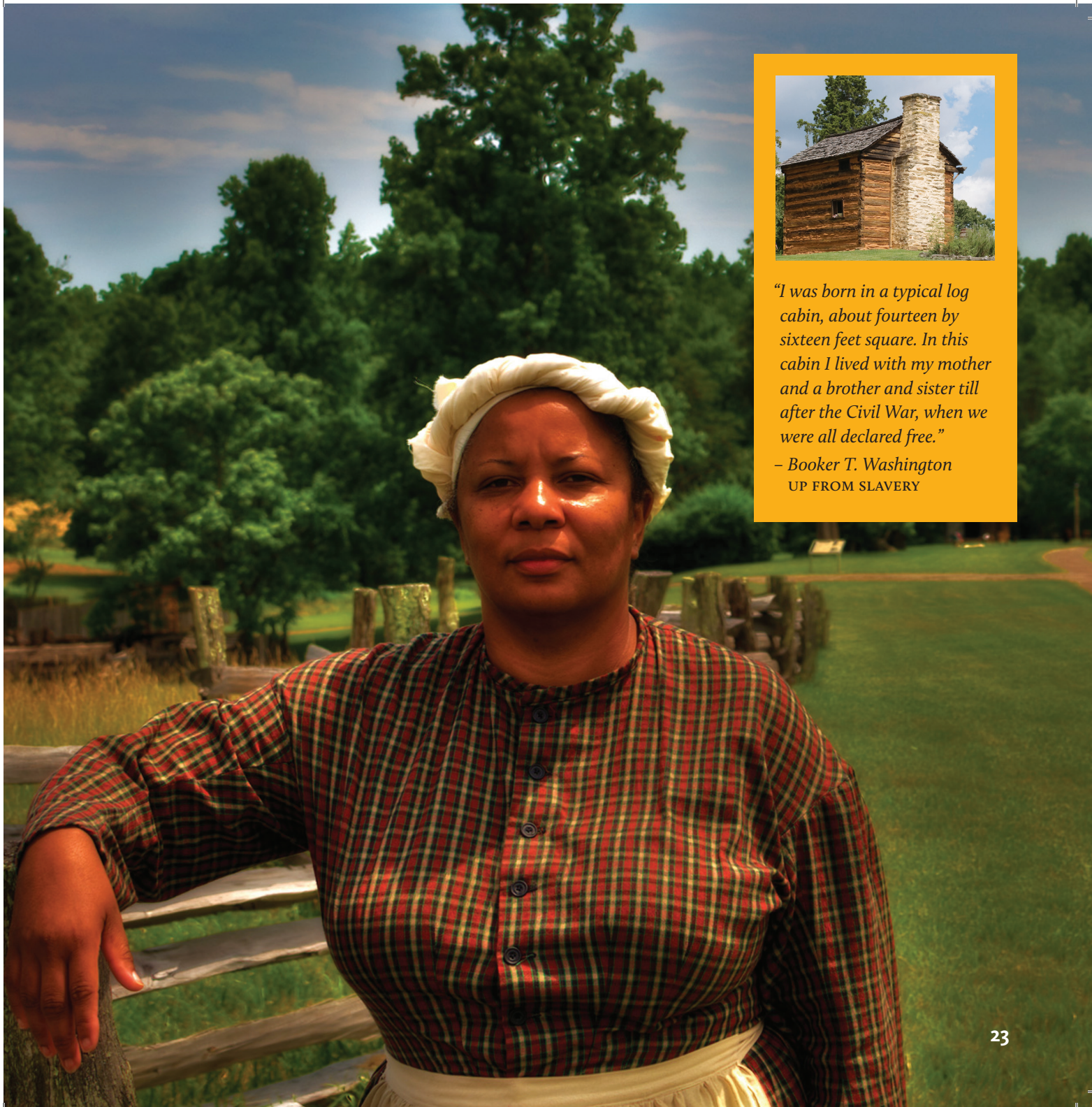
#### HOURS

Monday – Sunday, 9 – 5

[www.nps.gov/bowa](http://www.nps.gov/bowa)







*"I was born in a typical log cabin, about fourteen by sixteen feet square. In this cabin I lived with my mother and a brother and sister till after the Civil War, when we were all declared free."*

*– Booker T. Washington*  
UP FROM SLAVERY

## LEGACY MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY

Lynchburg

The Legacy Museum of African American History originated in 1982 when a group of visionaries, including Ann van de Graaf, Garnell Stamps, Junius Haskins, Jr., Barry Jones, Charles Mangum, and Rev. Haywood Robinson, Jr. realized the importance of honoring regional and national African American civil rights leaders of the 1960's and 1970's. The initial idea was transformed into the painting, "Lord Plant My Feet on Higher Ground" by artist Ann van de Graff. Completed in 1993 and unveiled at Lynchburg College, the painting — long displayed at City Hall — is now on permanent view at the Legacy Museum.

Sponsored by the Lynchburg NAACP, the group continued to meet and selected the name "Legacy Project." By-laws were established and the organization was incorporated as a non-profit 501c3 corporation in 1995. Three years later, with full community support, Legacy began renovating a Victorian building, situated on a hilltop adjacent to the historic Old City Cemetery. Built circa 1894, its design

is attributed to architect Edward G. Frye.

The Legacy Museum of African American History opened in June of 2000 and offers rotating exhibitions and programs on all aspects of local African American history and culture, from the first arrival of Africans in Lynchburg until the present day. The museum strives for effective transmission of the story of the struggle, suffering, sacrifice and accomplishments of African Americans in Central Virginia; and to locate, collect, store and make available projects and accomplishments of African Americans significant to Lynchburg and its environs. The museum relies heavily on items loaned from community members when curating an exhibit, and items donated to the museum are preserved for the education of future generations.

Previous exhibit topics include African American medicine and health; business, civic, and social groups; participation in the military; education during the Jim Crow era; and the first ten years of the Legacy Museum. Teachers

and students visiting the museum will be able to take a guided tour of the current exhibit, "Trouble Don't Las' Always: African American Life in Central Virginia During and After the Civil War, 1860-1890," which explores the realities of life for the thousands of enslaved and free African Americans in Central Virginia. The exhibit also considers the twenty-five years following the war, when freedom came and new challenges and opportunities arose. A Civil War Scavenger Hunt/History Quiz is available for student participants; additional programs and lectures are held throughout the year.

### CONTACT

Nina Polley  
Museum Administrator  
legacymuseum@verizon.net  
403 Monroe Street  
Lynchburg, VA 24504  
434-845-3455

### HOURS

Wednesday-Saturday, 12 - 4  
Sunday, 2 - 4

[legacymuseum@verizon.net](mailto:legacymuseum@verizon.net)

LORD, PLANT MY FEET ON HIGHER GROUND



## MOTON MUSEUM

Prince Edward County

Farmville, Virginia's former Moton High School, now the Moton Museum and a National Historic Landmark, is the student birthplace of America's Civil Rights Movement. Built in 1939 for 180 students, the

### The 1963-1964 Prince Edward Free Schools had Virginia's first integrated teaching faculty.

all-black Moton High School lacked a cafeteria, lockers, gymnasium and other amenities found in the nearby, all-white Farmville High School. By 1950 Moton's student population had swelled to over 450, forcing teachers to hold class in the auditorium, on stage, in parked buses and inside three "tar paper shacks." On April 23,



1951, the Moton student body, led by 16-year-old Barbara Johns, walked out in protest of the school's unequal conditions. The two-week Moton Student Strike produced 75 percent of the plaintiffs in *Brown v. Board* (1954), the landmark Supreme Court decision desegregating U.S. schools.

To avoid integration Prince Edward County closed its public schools in 1959 through 1964. Parents were forced to either: allow their children to go without formal education; have their children leave the county (with or without family) to seek an education; or enroll their children in the under-resourced, whites-only private schools. Free education available to all children finally returned in September 1963 with the opening of the Kennedy Administration's Prince Edward Free Schools. In May 1964 the U.S. Supreme Court in *Griffin v. Prince Edward* ordered public schools to reopen, declaring "the time for mere 'deliberate speed' has run out."

In 1996 the Martha E. Forrester Council of Women saved the old

Moton building by raising \$300,000 and purchasing the property. In 1998 the site was declared a National Historic Landmark. Today Moton continues to inspire young, active citizens, while building community and advancing quality education for all. The Museum's new six-gallery, permanent exhibition offers a unique interdisciplinary, place-based learning experience. Living primary sources and open access digital resources complement museum programs and tours that cover Grade 3, vs, USII, CE, VUS and GOVT Virginia Social Studies Standards of Learning (SOLs). At Moton, today's students walk the very halls that gave rise to the modern Civil Rights Movement and leave equipped to make their own history.

#### CONTACT

Justin Reid  
Assistant Director  
900 Griffin Blvd; P.O. Box 908  
Farmville, Virginia 23901

434-315-8775

info@motonmuseum.org

[www.motonmuseum.org](http://www.motonmuseum.org)



# JEFFERSON SCHOOL AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE CENTER

Charlottesville

The Jefferson School African American Heritage Center serves as a vibrant community resource, providing cultural and educational opportunities to visitors. The history of the Jefferson School covers the

## The Jefferson School and the local African American community persevered through Reconstruction, the Jim Crow era, and the Civil Rights Movement, using education as a primary tool in the fight for equal rights.

period from emancipation through integration. The Jefferson School and the local African American community persevered through Reconstruction, the Jim Crow era, and the Civil Rights Movement, using education as a primary tool in the fight for equal rights.



In 1865, the New England Freedman's Aid Society founded a school for the newly-freed slaves of the Charlottesville area that became the Jefferson School, Charlottesville's only black school for nearly one hundred years. When the school moved to the Vinegar Hill-Starr Hill neighborhood

in 1894, it also served as the social and cultural center of this thriving African American community. In the 1920s, parents and community leaders petitioned the school board for a black high school, at a time when most Virginia school districts denied high school education to black students. This effort culminated in the 1926 opening of Jefferson High School, which now houses the African American Heritage Center. Oral histories paint a vivid picture of Jefferson Elementary and High School and life in the surrounding neighborhoods, where students and teachers lived side by side in a close-knit community.

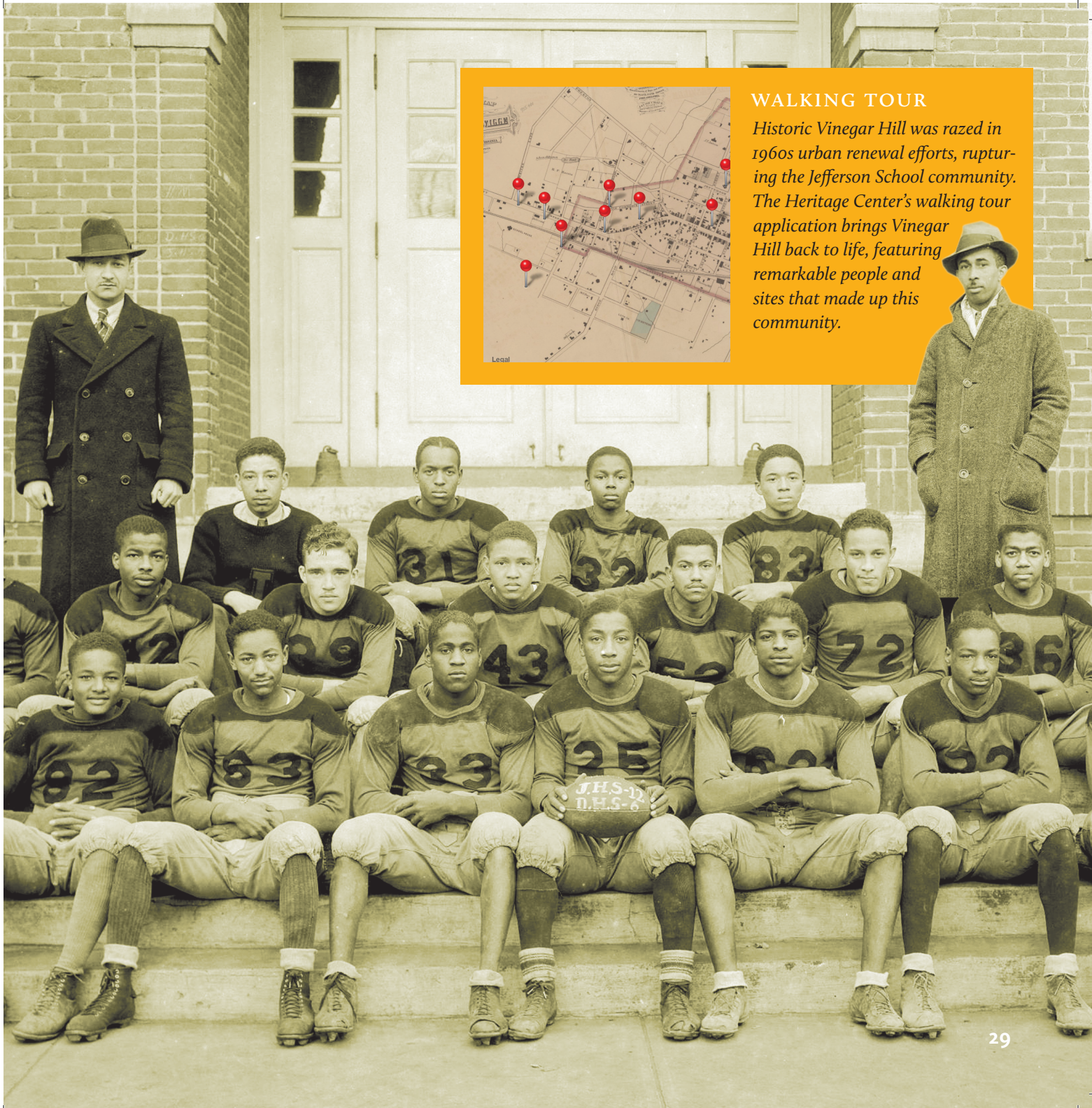
Programs include art exhibitions, genealogy workshops, and lectures contemplating historic and contemporary black culture. The forthcoming permanent exhibition will cover the antebellum period through 1971 and will consider the history of African American education, the Jefferson School, and the local African American community, as well as the importance of preserving African American historic sites. Please contact us to arrange student programs.

Available resources include: Walking Tour Application and student tours, SOL-based curriculum units, student genealogy workshops in the Isabella Gibbons Local History Center, student tours of art exhibitions featuring African American artists, and student tours of the permanent exhibition, opening in 2015.

### CONTACT

Mary Mason Foukal  
Curator, Public Programs  
education@jeffschoolheritagecenter.org  
233 4th Street NW, 2nd floor  
Charlottesville, VA 22903  
434-260-8720

[www.jeffschoolheritagecenter.org](http://www.jeffschoolheritagecenter.org)



## WALKING TOUR

*Historic Vinegar Hill was razed in 1960s urban renewal efforts, rupturing the Jefferson School community. The Heritage Center's walking tour application brings Vinegar Hill back to life, featuring remarkable people and sites that made up this community.*

The Virginia Foundation for the Humanities is committed to creating opportunities for interested people to discover, explore and share in the complexity and richness of Virginia's African-American story. Our guiding assumption is that African-American history is not separate because it is integral and essential to any productive understanding of life in the Commonwealth. Our goal is to create and then disseminate an accurate narrative that adds depth, contributes context, and testifies to the textures and truths of Virginia's history.

For more information visit <http://virginiahumanities.org/african-american-program/> or contact Leondra Burchall, Director, African American Programs, [lburchall@virginia.edu](mailto:lburchall@virginia.edu).



THE THINK HISTORICALLY, ACT LOCALLY PROGRAM IS SPONSORED BY THE WELLS FARGO FOUNDATION AND THE VERIZON FOUNDATION.

**COVER**

*"The Library," Jacob Lawrence, 1960. Smithsonian American Art Museum, Gift of S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc.*

**PAGE 2**

*Virginia African American Historic Sites Database screenshot. Virginia Foundation for the Humanities.*

**PAGE 4**

*Virginia Historical Society Entrance. Virginia Historical Society.*

**PAGE 5**

*"Unknown No Longer – A Database of Virginia Slave Names" Web page. Virginia Historical Society.*

**PAGE 5 INSET**

*"The Story of Virginia, an American Experience" Teachers' Institute, 2013. Photo Virginia Historical Society / Meg Eastman.*

**PAGE 6**

*Maymont Mansion, 1893, Richmond, Virginia. Allen Jones VCU Creative Services.*

**PAGE 7**

*The Maymont Mansion Kitchen, restored 2005. Maymont Foundation.*

**PAGE 7 INSET**

*The domestic staff of a prominent Richmond household. Private collection.*

**PAGE 8**

*Artist's drawing of the original horse stable meeting site of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church. Image from the SMZBC archives.*

**PAGE 9**

*Painting on glass of the 1887 Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church. Photo from the SMZBC archives.*

**PAGE 9 INSET**

*Portrait of the Reverend John Jasper. Image from the SMZBC archives.*

**PAGE 10**

*Hampton University Museum. Image courtesy Hampton University.*

**PAGE 11**

*Mukenga Mask, pre 1910, Kuba Peoples, Democratic Republic of Congo. Hampton University Museum*

**PAGE 11 INSET**

*"Negro Masks," Malvin Gray Johnson, 1932. Hampton University Museum.*

**PAGE 12**

*Fredericksburg Area Museum and Cultural Museum. Photo courtesy of the museum.*

**PAGE 13**

*Students at summer art camp 2013, "Art Outside the Box." Photo by Earl Baughman.*

**PAGE 13 INSET**

*Slaves crossing the Rappahannock River (northwest of Fredericksburg). Library of Congress Prints & Documents Division.*

**PAGE 15**

*Alexandria Archaeology Dig. Alexandria Archaeology.*

**PAGE 15 INSET**

*Coffin hinge found at grave 567 in the Freedmen's Cemetery. Office of Historic Alexandria / Alexandria Archaeology.*

**PAGE 16**

*Image from the Jasper-Walker Family Collection.*

**PAGE 17**

*Laurel Grove School. Photo courtesy Laurel Grove School.*

**PAGE 18**

*Slave Cage, 1850. Said to have come from the slave ship Veronica. Flat wrought iron construction approximately 6x8x6 feet. Donated to AAHA November 3, 1998 by Patrick Thomas & Partners, Fine Antiques, Patrick Guariglia, Jr., Saugerties, NY 12477.*

**PAGE 19**

*Spectators at paddock fence between races, Warrenton, Virginia, 1941. Library of Congress*

**PAGE 20**

*Reynolds Homestead cemetery for enslaved African Americans and their descendants located on the plantation at the base of No Business Mountain. Photographer Julie Walters Steele.*

**PAGE 21**

*Reynolds Homestead. Photographer Julie Walters Steele.*

**PAGE 21 INSET**

*Kitty Reynolds. Reynolds Homestead. Sarah Louise Scales Bannister. Reynolds Homestead.*

**PAGE 22**

*Park rangers provide educational program to students throughout the year. Photo National Park Service.*

**PAGE 23**

*Historic Interpreter. Photo National Park Service / Cameron Sumpter.*

**PAGE 23 INSET**

*Photo National Park Service.*

**PAGE 25**

*"Lord Plant My Feet on Higher Ground." Legacy Museum of African American History.*

**PAGE 26**

*Moton student plaintiffs, 1953. LIFE Magazine.*

**PAGE 27**

*Barbara Johns, 16-year-old Civil Rights hero and leader of 1951 Moton Student Strike. Painting by Carol Edmonson and Prince Edward County (Va) Elementary School students. Moton Museum.*

**PAGE 28**

*Jefferson School Entrance Today. Jefferson School African American Heritage Center.*

**PAGE 29**

*Jefferson High School Football Team. University of Virginia Special Collections, Holsinger Studio Collection.*

**PAGE 29 INSET**

*iPod Screen Shot. Jefferson School African American Heritage Center.*