

Resuming committee activities:

Summary of HRC Activities

As with most of Charlottesville's boards and commissions, the COVID-19 pandemic has temporarily halted Historic Resources Committee (HRC) meetings, disrupting the committee's activities. This document summarizes the projects and priorities of the HRC before the pandemic.

I. Vinegar Hill Park commemoration:

Signage and interpretive markers. HRC has discussed submitting to Council a recommendation to consider implementing and funding the proposed Phase 2 for Vinegar Hill Park, including improvements to make the park ADA-accessible.

Review of approved plan: Vinegar Hill Park Signage Plan, July 20, 2016.

- Review of budget for signage and markers: \$15,000 promised by Council in 2016.*

Review proposed Phase 2 (from 2016 presentation to Council*):

- Upgrade the brick in this area, and upgrade the concrete bands to granite, similar to 2009 upgrades to the rest of the Mall.
- Explore opportunities for a mural, possibly a view of the former commercial buildings that lined this part of West Main Street.
- Have the entire park re-designed, including the plazas, walkways, stairs, planters and landscaping. Consider terraces, or a water feature.

*<http://weblink.charlottesville.org/public/0/edoc/797166/2016%20Vinegar%20Hill%20St%20aff%20Report.pdf>

Attached: Approved 2016 Plan (page 6 of PDF)

Action: To be discussed.

II. Court Square Markers

Over the last decade, the HRC has been working on writing new historic markers for Charlottesville's Court Square. These markers will replace existing hard-to-read, black granite markers around Court Square.

What's been done so far?

In October 2019, the HRC voted to appoint a subcommittee to rewrite the draft marker text. Between October and January 2020, the subcommittee held intermittent public meetings, on average once a week.

After a meeting of the full HRC in January, the subcommittee committed to completing the Court Square Markers project within a set schedule. This schedule encompassed a total of 13 weekly meetings, until June 2020. This schedule accounted for the drafting of a project mission statement and several rounds of revisions.

The subcommittee met twice and drafted a mission statement. However, the schedule for completion was interrupted by the February 6 removal of the Slave Auction Block plaque, set in the sidewalk at Court Square.

Replacing this Slave Auction Block plaque was not originally part of the subcommittee's delegated scope-of-work. However, the subcommittee assumed the discussions and planning for the Slave Auction Block site, since they already had recurring meetings planned.

The subcommittee did not discuss the Court Square Markers project again after the February 10th meeting. When most of Charlottesville's public meetings terminated in March, the HRC had not resolved how to reconcile Slave Auction Block site discussions and the Court Square Markers schedule for completion.

Action: No action needed. The committee should discuss how to aim for completion of markers while making progress on other projects.

III. Slave Auction Block Site

On February 6, 2020, a man removed the Slave Auction Block plaque embedded in a public sidewalk at Court Square. While City Council, the HRC, and staff had reached the general consensus that the plaque should be replaced by a more substantive memorial, this action compelled City Council to request that the HRC determine immediate steps for its replacement.

What's been done so far?

The HRC tasked the Court Square Markers subcommittee, which already had recurring meetings planned, to draft text for a then-planned temporary installation at the Slave Auction Block site.

The subcommittee met three times and held discussions with some members of the descendant community. The group decided a much more extensive community engagement process was necessary to determine what should be done at the site.

The subcommittee proposed a series of seven public meetings, both large and small. Three members of the descendant community who participated in these subcommittee discussions agreed to moderate these meetings.

The subcommittee recognized the significance of this proposed process as a model for future engagement between the City and the community. However, the subcommittee did not propose this schedule of seven meetings to the full HRC before City meetings were suspended.

Action: No action needed. The committee should discuss how to balance the efforts of planning community engagement while making progress on other projects.

IV. Walking Tour Map

The Visitor's Center and the Historical Society have run out of Historic Downtown Charlottesville Walking Tour Maps. The brochures are in great demand but need major revisions, to correct previous errors and to shed new perspectives on the City.

What's been done so far?

The HRC originally intended to print a temporary revised version of the map, as a stopgap measure until the committee could conduct a major overhaul. However, in late 2019, the HRC decided to move forward with creating a new map and created a new subcommittee.

The subcommittee met three times in early 2020. The group created a matrix of all sites listed on the previous walking tour as well as potential sites for the new brochure. The subcommittee intends to then evaluate all potential sites to create a definite itinerary for the new walking tour. However, the subcommittee did not create this list before public meetings were suspended.

In addition to writing the walking tour text, the subcommittee and HRC will also ultimately need to find or hire a designer to create the graphic document for printing.

Action: No action needed. The committee should discuss how to aim for completion of walking tour map while making progress on other projects.

New

V. Honorary street naming

The City has program whereby streets are named to honor local individuals. This does not replace the existing name. The existing green signs remain; the brown, honorary signs are added. Council has received numerous applications this year and they have expressed interest in getting input from the committee regarding the current policy and any suggested changes. For example, establish a sunset provision for approved signs and a process to evaluate applications, including verification of supporting research.

Attached: Honorary Street Name Process and Application (page 9 of PDF)

Action: No action needed. Staff suggests only that the HRC anticipate a request from Council and consider what recommendations might be submitted to Council.

VI. Pen Park Cemetery recommendations

In December, Council approved the examination of possible unmarked graves at Pen Park. Council also agreed that if graves were identified the HRC would be consulted for recommendations on possible next steps.

In July, the site was examined using Ground Penetrating Radar. The archaeologist, Ben Ford, is preparing the final report, which we expect soon. Initial results indicate the presence of multiple, unmarked graves outside the three family enclosures. Two of the families owned slaves, so the graves near these plots are most likely those of persons enslaved at Pen Park between the late-1700s and mid-1800s. (There are some unmarked graves near the third family plot. While this family acquired the property after Emancipation, it is likely the unmarked interments are people of color who lived and worked at Pen Park.)

At the October 9 meeting, staff will provide a more comprehensive summary of the situation as well as suggested actions.

Attached: Aerial image of Pen Park Cemetery (page 13 of PDF)

Action: No action needed. Staff suggests only that the HRC anticipate a request from Council and consider what recommendations might be submitted to Council.

NOTE to HRC members, other meeting attendees, and the media: Given the sensitive nature of these findings and out of respect for the descendants of those interred here, staff asks that this information remain confidential until it is presented to Council and thoroughly discussed.

Public Commemoration:

a. Daughters of Zion Cemetery Replacement Plaque

Recent examination indicates there may be up to 641 graves at DoZ, over twice the original estimate, a number noted on the existing plaque. A new plaque will reflect this change. The HRC funded the original plaque.

Attached: Images of existing plaque and proposed new (page 16 of PDF)

Action: Motion to approve allocation of \$2,106 for the new plaque.

Other Business:

a. Update on Burley High School VLR/NRHP nomination

On September 17, the Va. Dept. of Historic Resources State Review Board approved listing the school on the Virginia Landmarks Register. The nomination now goes to the U.S. Dept. of the Interior for a decision on listing the school on the National Register of Historic Places. That decision is expected by early November. The Burley Alum have asked if the City will provide plaques to indicate these designations.

Attached: Images of VLR and NRHP plaques. Costs TBD (page 19 of PDF)

Action: No immediate action required; however, later the committee may decide on funding the requested plaques.

b. Receipt of Court Square Enslavement Museum Proposal

City Council and the HRC received a September 28, 2020 memo requesting action on a proposed Court Square Enslavement Museum at Number Nothing.

The committee can acknowledge receipt of this memo and express an opinion on the proposal; however, unless directed by Council, the committee has no authority to take action. Furthermore, only Council may make decisions related to the acquisition of property and any necessary programming and/or capital funding.

Attached: September 28, 2020 memo with attachments (page 21 of PDF). *Please note, this memo contains graphic images of enslavement.*

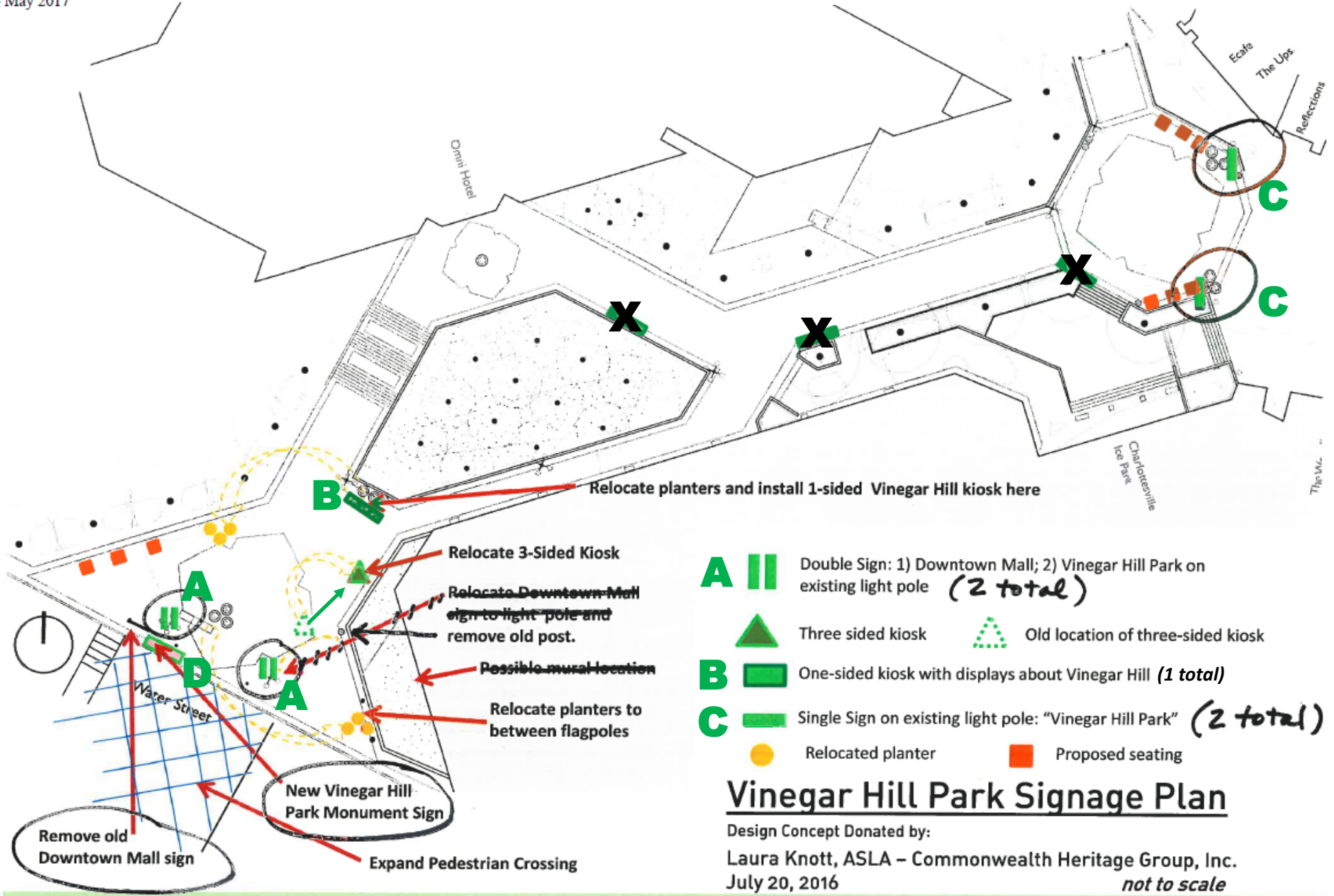
Action: To be discussed.

c. Piedmont Area Preservation Alliance event report

The Piedmont Area Preservation Alliance is organizing a virtual annual event on November 11. The committee should plan a brief report on their activities from January to March.

Attachment 1:

Approved 2016 Vinegar Hill Park Signage Plan



- A II** Double Sign: 1) Downtown Mall; 2) Vinegar Hill Park on existing light pole **(2 total)**
- B** One-sided kiosk with displays about Vinegar Hill **(1 total)**
- C** Single Sign on existing light pole: "Vinegar Hill Park" **(2 total)**
- Relocated planter
- Proposed seating
- ▲ Three sided kiosk
- ▲ Old location of three-sided kiosk

Vinegar Hill Park Signage Plan

Design Concept Donated by:
 Laura Knott, ASLA - Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
 July 20, 2016 *not to scale*



Single Sign on Light:
Vinegar Hill Park

C

(on 2 lights)



Double Sign on Light:
Downtown Mall and
Vinegar Hill Park

A

(on 2 lights)

Historic Resources Committee
to develop text and graphics
for marker.



Single-Sided Vinegar
Hill Park Kiosk

B

(at 1 location)



Monument Sign, West
Entrance to Vinegar Hill Park

D

(at 1 location)

Vinegar Hill Park Signage Details

Laura Knott, ASLA – Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
July 20, 2016

not to scale

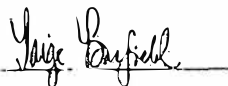
Attachment 2:

Honorary Street Name Process and Application

Honorary Street Name Policy

1. The following restrictions and process for honorary street name designations shall apply.
 - a. **Honorary street name designations should be limited to individuals, or events that have made an important and lasting contribution to the City of Charlottesville or represent a key part of its history.**
 - The street to be designated should have a connection to the individual/event and his/its contribution.**
 - This designation should not be used for an individual or event already recognized in some significant manner.**
 - b. The application form (see Attachment 1) should be submitted directly to the Clerk of City Council.
 - c. The application can be completed and submitted by any individual or group in Charlottesville.
 - d. The completed application will be circulated to Council before formal Council action is taken.
 - e. A Council Resolution will be prepared, outlining the proposed designation and providing an estimate of cost impacts including sign manufacture and installation and any other costs that might be incurred. NDS will prepare the appropriate staff memo.
 - f. Upon approval, the Public Works Department will implement the honorary street name designation.
2. Application Form. Attachment 1 is a proposed application form for requesting honorary street name designation. The forms will be made available at City Hall and can be downloaded from the City's website. The forms require submission directly to the Clerk of City Council.
3. Proposed Process. The proposed procedure includes the following steps.
 - a. Individuals or groups wishing to propose honorary street name designation will complete application form and submit it to the Clerk of City Council.
 - b. The Clerk will determine if there is sufficient support on Council for the request to be considered by Council.
 - c. NDS will prepare a brief memo to Council that identifies any cost impacts associated with the request and background on the individual nominated for the honor.
 - d. A Council Resolution will be prepared.
 - e. Upon final approval by City Council, the Public Works Department will install the sign.
 - f. Upon approval, NDS staff will send notice to all impacted properties and to public safety agencies.

Approved by Council
September 19, 2011


Clerk of Council

City of Charlottesville

Request for Honorary Street Name Designation

Applicant Name: _____

Applicant Address: _____

Applicant Telephone: _____
(Daytime) (Evening)

1. Honorary Street names are restricted to:

Individuals

Organizations

Entities

Events

Of local and long lasting significance to Charlottesville

A. For whom/what are you recommending this designation?

B. What is the reason for this recommendation? (Applicants should complete a short essay of approximately 500 words that provides justification for the proposed honorary designation. The completed essay should be attached to this application form).

2. Location of Proposed honorary street name designation:

A. Street Name _____ (Example: Kirby Avenue)

B. Between _____ and _____
(example: between Neil and Wright)

OR

All of the street _____

C. What is the proposed name?

Please complete and mail the attached form to:

Clerk of City Council
City of Charlottesville
P. O. Box 911
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Attachment 3:

Aerial image of Pen Park Cemetery

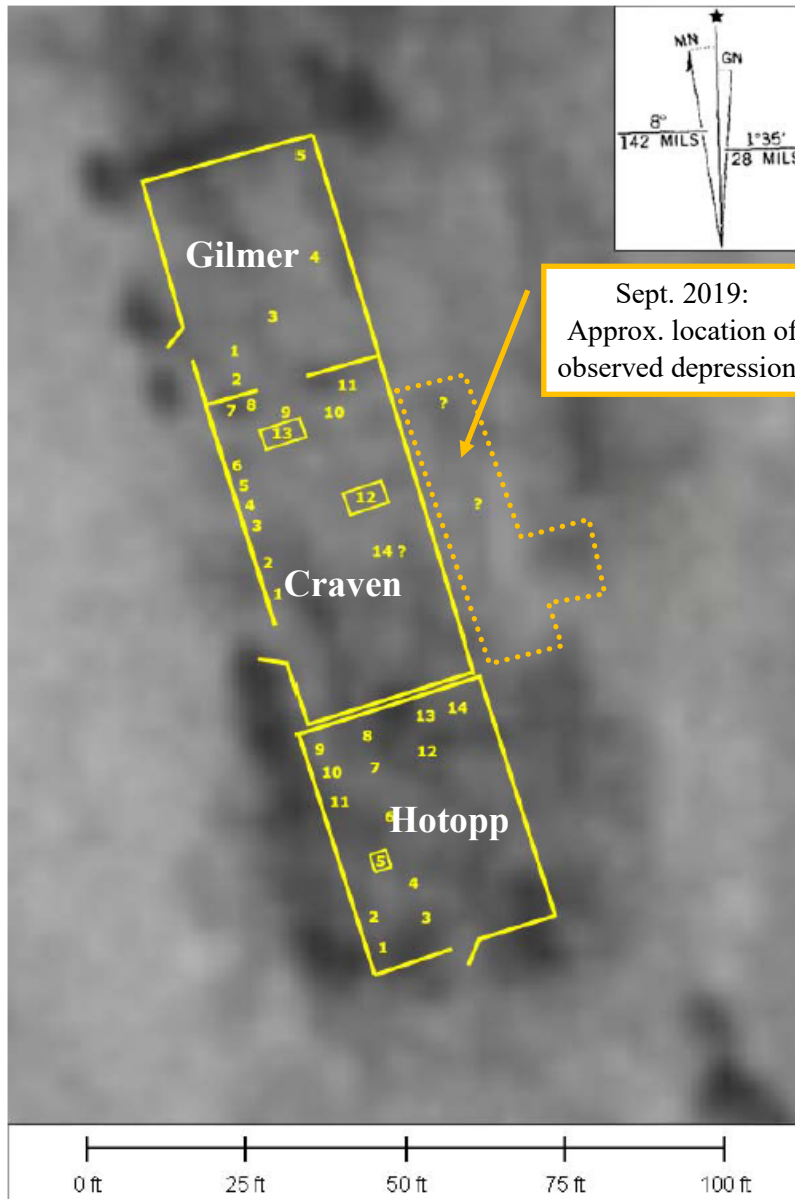
Gilmer/Craven/Hotopp Cemetery, Pen Park



Sept. 2019: Approximate location of observed depressions—east of and outside walls of the Craven section.



Burials at Pen Park Cemetery



Gilmer Cemetery

- 1 Lucy, wife of Dr. George Gilmer; 16 May 1751-22 Apr 1800
- 2 George Gilmer, MD; 19 Jan 1742-29 Nov 1795
- 3 Mildred Gilmer Wirt; 15 Aug 1772-17 Sep 1799
- 4 Francis Walker Gilmer; 9 Oct 1790-25 Feb 1826
- 5 George Gilmer, Jr.; 7 May 1925-18 May 1991

Craven Cemetery

- 1 Sarah Ann L. Crawford; 29 Nov 1830-22 Feb 1847
- 2 William C. Crawford; 25 Jan 1845-4 Jul 1846
- 3 Dr. William S. Whitehurst; 6 Apr 1823-7 Nov 1844
- 4 Lucretia Whitehurst; d. 25 Feb 1860, aged 65
- 5 Arthur Whitehurst; d. 6 Dec 1857, aged 67
- 6 Sarah Taliaferro Lewis Craven; 26 Dec 1842-25 Jul 1843
- 7 Elizabeth N. Craven; d. 19 Dec 1819, aged 43
- 8 John Alexander Craven; 11 Feb 1839-2 Feb 1840
- 9 unreadable
- 10 Lewellyn Craven; d. 5 Jun 1825, aged 25
- 11 Mary Maria Craven; d. 20 Aug 1817, aged 1 yr 8 mo & 12 da
- 12 George W. Craven; 28 Jan 1815-10 May 1852
- 13 John H. Craven; 19 Mar 1774-7 Feb 1845
- 14 grave depression

Hotopp Cemetery

- 1 Emma F. Isemann; 26 Sep 1866-4 Apr 1913
- 2 Frederick E. Hotopp; 23 Dec 1881-18 Jan 1907
- 3 Heinrich Adolph Hotopp; 23 Dec 1875-5 Nov 1902
- 4 Emma F. C. Hotopp; 29 Aug 1842-15 Mar 1914
- 5 Wilhelm Friedrich Hotopp; 13 Dec 1832-4 May 1898
- 6 Christine A. Kamlah; 1 Jan 1801-13 Dec 1880
- 7 Agnes, dau of W. & E. Hotopp; 28 Feb 1868-21 Jan 1870
- 8 Johanna A. Hotopp; 26 Mar 1800-19 Jun 1867
- 9 Pauline Agness, dau of W.D. & A.P. Duke; 1 Jul 1906-5 Jan 1907
- 10 footstone, (no headstone?)
- 11 Wm. H. Hotopp; 14 Apr 1863-7 Jan 1927
- 12 Doris L. Hotopp; 13 Apr 1883-6 Sep 1883
- 13 E.L. & H.I. Isemann [twins?]; 11 Jan 1895-12 Jan 1895
- 14 Arthur M. Tessmann, Jr.; 29 Jul 1926-10 Aug 1926

Attachment 4:

Images of existing Daughters of Zion Cemetery plaque and proposed new

Original Text



Daughters of Zion Cemetery

The Daughters of Zion Cemetery, also known as Society Cemetery and Old Oakwood Section, was established on two acres in 1873 by the Daughters of Zion, a charitable organization of African American women, in response to the segregated burial policies of the adjacent Oakwood Cemetery. The Daughters of Zion Cemetery offers a visible link to Virginia's post-bellum segregated society and evidence of the vital community role of Reconstruction-era African American mutual aid societies. This cemetery may contain as many as 641 graves, dating between 1873 and 1995, but only 150 are clearly marked with headstones. Burials declined after 1933, when the Daughters of Zion disbanded. Many of Charlottesville's prominent African American residents, including Benjamin E. Tonsler, principal of the Jefferson School for nearly thirty years, and his wife Fannie Gildersleeve Tonsler, are buried in Daughters of Zion Cemetery. Although the cemetery came under public ownership after 1971, the burials continued to be exclusively African American. The Daughters of Zion Cemetery was individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 2010.

 CHARLOTTESVILLE
Historic Resources Committee

2015

Changes Marked in Red



Daughters of Zion Cemetery

The Daughters of Zion Cemetery, also known as Society Cemetery and **Church Hill Cemetery**, was established in 1873 by the Daughters of Zion, a charitable organization of African American women, in response to the segregated burial policies of the **City's** adjacent Oakwood Cemetery. The Daughters of Zion Cemetery offers a visible link **to the post-bellum segregated society of Virginia** and evidence of the vital community role of Reconstruction-era African American mutual aid societies. This cemetery may contain as many as **641** graves, dating between 1873 and 1995, but only 150 are clearly marked with headstones. Burials declined after 1933 when the Daughters of Zion disbanded. Many of Charlottesville's prominent African American residents, including Benjamin E. Tonsler and his wife, Fannie Gildersleeve Tonsler, are buried in Daughters of Zion Cemetery. Although the cemetery came under public ownership after 1971, the burials continued to be exclusively African-American.



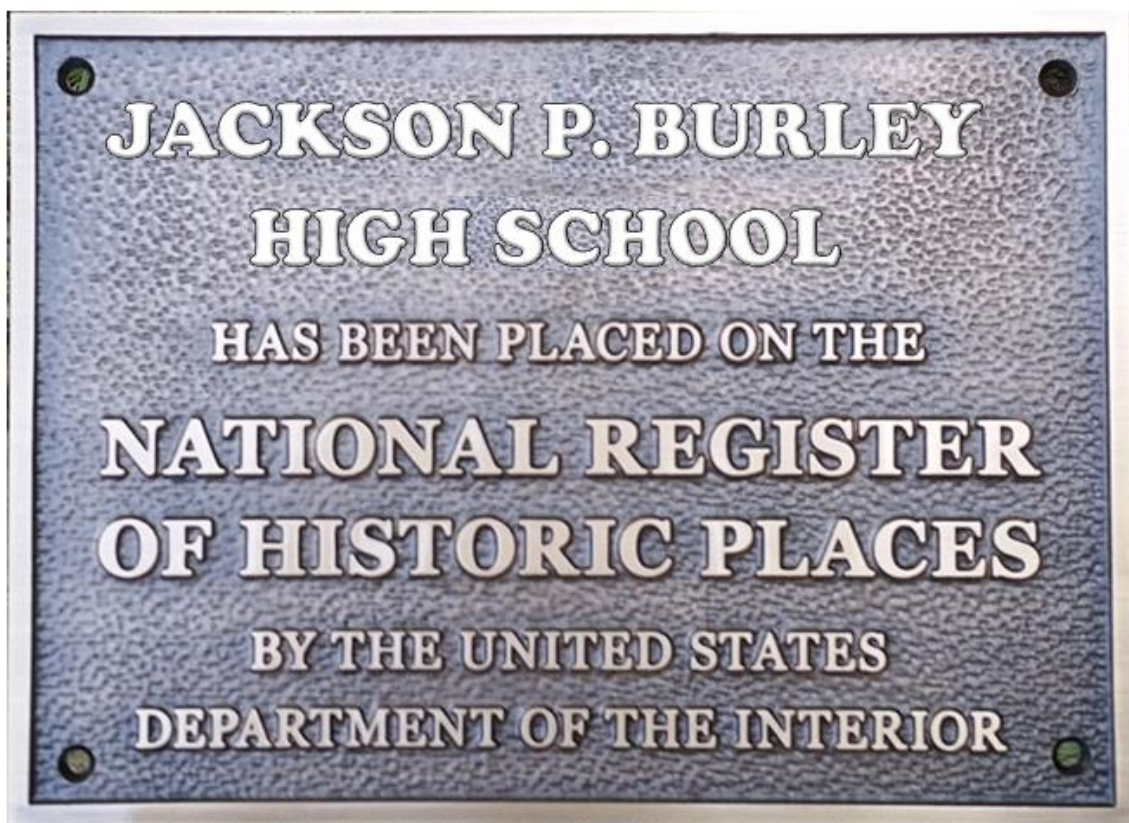
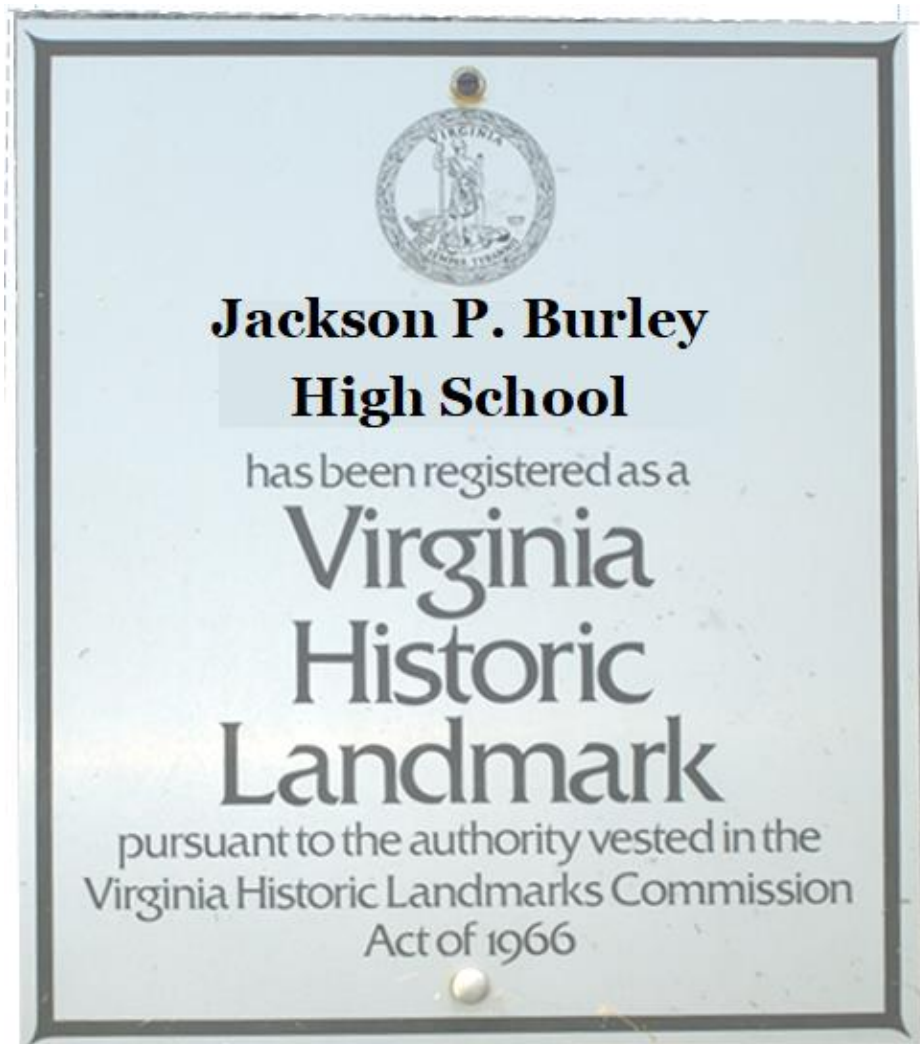
2020

* text after Benjamin Tonsler
Missing (Jefferson School)

* National Register line is
missing

Attachment 5:

Images of Virginia Landmark Register and National Register of Historic Places Plaques



Attachment 6:

Court Square Enslavement Museum proposal, dated September 28, 2020

Please note, this memo contains graphic images of enslavement.

RE: Court Square Enslavement Museum Proposal

DATE: September 28, 2020

TO: Charlottesville Mayor and City Council, Council Clerk Kyna Thomas and Historic Resources Committee Co-Chairs Alissa Diamond and Genevieve Keller

An ad hoc group of Black and White citizens of Charlottesville, Virginia, aware of racial divides in our region as well as nationally, believes that early exposure to visual truths about slavery will expand local student awareness; that it will benefit, inform and uplift citizens and tourists; and that it will honor the tens of thousands of hidden founders and their descendants who built our community from rough frontier up through the present day. To this purpose we submit to City Counsel this **Proposal for a Court Square Enslavement Museum**.

During the past three months we believe that peaceful rallies, community and church group meetings and statements and the process of removing emblems of civil war that are offensive to the Spirit of Charlottesville underscore the importance of such a unique educational facility.

We have shared this idea with pastors of the Charlottesville Clergy Collective, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Ebenezer Baptist Church, Trinity Episcopal Church, Sojourners United Church of Christ, and Charlottesville Friends Meeting, with former mayor Kay Slaughter and with leaders of local groups such as the Jefferson School African-American Heritage Center, the NAACP, the Charlottesville Area Community Foundation, three members of the Historic Resources Committee, the Mapping Cville project, Virginia Organizing and Piedmont Housing Alliance.

The owner of the former Benson and Brothers Auction Rooms, site of the Slave Block, on the corner of Park and East Jefferson, has informed us through her lawyer that she is well aware of the historical significance of the 0 Park Street building and is working with the proper authorities to recognize that history in an appropriate way.

To that end we ask Charlottesville City Counsel and its Historic Resources Committee to act on the attached Proposal and e-Petition without delay.

Respectfully,

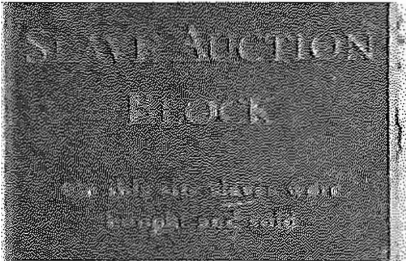
Eugene and Lorraine Williams, Rev. Marvin Morgan, Rev. Uriah J. Fields, Rabbi Tom Gutherz, Rabbinic Pastor Heena Reiter, Richard Parks, Zyahna Bryant, Katrina Turner, Freeman Allan, Rosia Parker, Enid Krieger, Robert Gest III, Marie Baker and 86 undersigned petitioners

Cc: Daily Progress; nbc29; cbs19news; C-ville Weekly; Richmond Times-Dispatch; Washington Post; NewYorkTimes; Farmville News; Virginia Mercury; Danville Register; Radio IQ; Inside Climate News; WMRA; WVTF; WINA; WVEC; WFAS; Roanoke Times; Cavalier Daily; Seattle Times; The Guardian; BlackAmericaWeb; Minneapolis Star Tribune; NYDailyNews; PhiladelphiaTribune; TheWorld; HoustonChronicle; TheNewYorker; MiamiTimes; WashingtonAfro; BlackStarNews; Tremblay & Smith PLLC

COURT SQUARE ENSLAVEMENT MUSEUM [CSEM]

TO: Charlottesville City Council, A Proposal: Acquisition of *Number 0 Park Street* as a Memorial to our region's *Hidden Founder History*

Model: 30+ Years successful operation of Charleston SC Old Slave Mart Museum



Possible Court Square Enslavement Museum [CSEM] front view

Many things are in transition as Charlottesville revises its public symbols and acknowledgment of its racial history. One of these is an idea under discussion by an ad hoc group of citizens. We believe that a museum depicting in a more visual manner the injustices, horrors and truths about enslavement in Charlottesville and Albemarle County could be one of the most vivid educational experiences that tourists, resident citizens and particularly our youth may ever confront.

Existing buildings where enslaved people were sold have all but vanished in America. We happen to have one in the center of town, at *0 Park Street*. In light of recent events seeking truth and honesty in American culture, we believe now is a good time to make use of it.

Outline: Led by a Citizen Board to-be-selected, and assisted by the Historic Preservation Committee, The Jefferson School and the UVA Department of History, Charlottesville is invited to engage in the purchase or lease at fair price of 0 Park Street. It was erected in 1820 on Court Square and operated for many decades as Benson and Brothers Auction Rooms and adjoining Slave Block.

We are asking the City of Charlottesville, through its annual budget and the establishment of a private fund, to secure the remodeling and operation of the building, to be known as The Court Square Enslavement Museum. This will enable the building to serve as a public educational resource for citizens and school groups. It will be linked with other historic locales such as Monticello, Montpelier and the University of Virginia Grounds and Monument to Enslaved Workers. The Project is anticipated to draw significant added tourist-visit income to the city.

Churches and businesses may be invited to make nominal annual donations to operations and to associate their names with museum themes of Standing Up for Racial Justice and Ending Public Silence about Racial Violence. Such an honest acknowledgment of history requires work not words and will reap major educational and civic rewards for our city.

CIVIC SILENCE EQUALS CONSENT

“I believe in a Virginia that studies its past in an honest way.”

Gov. Ralph Northam 6/4/20

“The lack of museums of enslavement is like a deafening silence across Virginia.”

Dr. Julian Hayter, NPR 6/12/20

Through early education course offerings like those employed in Charleston SC (below) coupled with later in-class discussion, lifelong attitudes and much deeper comprehension of racial injustice will be shaped in Charlottesville and surrounding counties.

The George Floyd killing has been a wakeup call to the nation as well as Charlottesville. We stand at an important crossroads and will be held accountable, if we fail to move in the right direction. To transform and heal the toxin that is racism, systemic changes in education and an honest embrace of history are required. The establishment of this museum will be a helpful, honest and important first step.

Attorney Timothy Jenkins, a former SNCC civil rights activist wrote: "It's critically important that our American history curriculum must be modified, starting with primary and secondary school students." Our youth must be exposed to the *facts* about America, instead of the myths and there are many. One such myth, that has risen to the forefront, in recent months, is that law enforcement, primarily used to protect privilege and property, is in place to guard individual rights. Such has not been the experience of Black and Brown people, since the founding of this country. A recent statement in the Washington Post is true: "You need to *know* what you're dealing with before you can change it." (WashPost 6/3/20 p. B3)

When *students* from Albemarle and adjoining counties, *tourists* drawn by Monticello and Montpelier, and *local citizens* who take pride in our community – some descended from enslaved ancestors - when we ALL can embrace local historic truths, not myths, the facts will begin to facilitate change.

Slave Museum memorials are powerful educational tools. Very few such authentic sites remain in existence today. Below is a list of sites already in operation:

New York: <https://untappedcities.com/2015/08/21/the-top-ten-secrets-of-nyc-former-slave-market-wall-street/?displayall=true>

Philadelphia: <http://lwfsn.com/>

Detroit: <https://www.thewright.org/>

Cincinnati: <https://www.freedomcenter.org/>

Washington DC 1) National Museum of African American History and Culture <https://nmaahc.si.edu/slavery-and-freedom>;
2) <https://www.ushmm.org/>; 3) <https://www.washingtonpost.com/history/2020/06/05/lafayette-square-slave-market-dc-protests/> slave markets at the White House and near US Capitol

Alexandria: <https://www.nps.gov/places/franklin-and-armfield-office.htm>

Richmond: https://dsl.richmond.edu/civilwar/slavemarket_essay.html & https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lumpkin's_Jail

Fredericksburg: <http://www.virginiaplaces.org/parktour/fredslaveblock.html>

UVA: https://uvamagazine.org/articles/unearthing_slavery_at_the_university_of_virginia_67_graves

Savannah: <http://usslave.blogspot.com/2012/06/savannah-and-slave-business.html>

Natchez: <https://misspreservation.com/101-mississippi-places-to-see-before-you-die/forks-of-the-road-slave-market-site-natchez/>

Mobile: <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=86312>

New Orleans: <https://www.hnoc.org/virtual/purchased-lives/new-orleans-slave-market-south>

Edgard LA: <https://www.whitneyplantation.org/>

Other: 40 markers <https://www.providencejournal.com/article/20160129/NEWS/160129197>

Charleston: <https://www.charleston-sc.gov/160/Old-Slave-Mart-Museum> **See description below and let us contact them for guidance and input: 6 Chalmers Street Charleston, SC 29402 Phone:843-958-6467**

Charleston Old Slave Mart Museum is a Model to be Emulated

Charleston Old Slave Mart Museum

IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR OVER 80 YEARS - The Old Slave Mart Museum offers special staff-led programming for school field trips, professional organizations, family reunions, alumni associations, and other groups. Programs interpret the history of Ryan's Mart and teaches visitors about the history of the slave trade in the United States, especially Charleston and the antebellum South. If requested in advance, staff members can tailor your group's program to focus on additional aspects of the enslaved experience and African American history.

Duration: Approx. 1 hour; Ages: 3rd grade to Senior Citizen; Cost: \$4.00 per person

Established in 1938, the Old Slave Mart Museum is Charleston's oldest museum of African American history and the first museum of slavery in the United States. Located in the heart of downtown Charleston, the museum is housed in a portion of the city's last major slave market. Today, the Old Slave Mart Museum is owned and operated by the City of Charleston and is dedicated to sharing the story of the domestic slave trade.

Named after its original owner and operator, Thomas Ryan, Ryan's Mart opened on July 1, 1856 after a city ordinance banned slave auctions from round the Old Exchange Building, previously Charleston's busiest slave trading destination. Later sold to local slave trader Ziba Oakes, the Mart operated for seven years, closing in 1863 when Union bombardment forced its evacuation. Slave trading continued in other parts of Charleston until February 1865, when the city was reclaimed by the U. S. Army.

The Old Slave Mart Museum is located at the site of Ryan's Mart, Charleston's most prominent location for public slave auctions on the eve of the American Civil War. It is housed in the Mart's last remaining structure, which served as a salesroom and showroom. During its years of operation, Ryan's Mart also included a kitchen, an infirmary, a four-story jail where enslaved people were confined prior to sale, and a large enclosed lot used as a slave pen.

After the Civil War, the former Mart property was broken up and served a variety of roles, including as tenement housing for local African Americans, and after 1938 as a museum. Operation was **acquired in 1988 by the City of Charleston**. It was renovated and reopened it in 2007.

EDUCATION List of **SC Social Studies Academic Standards** that connect to the typical staff-led presentation:

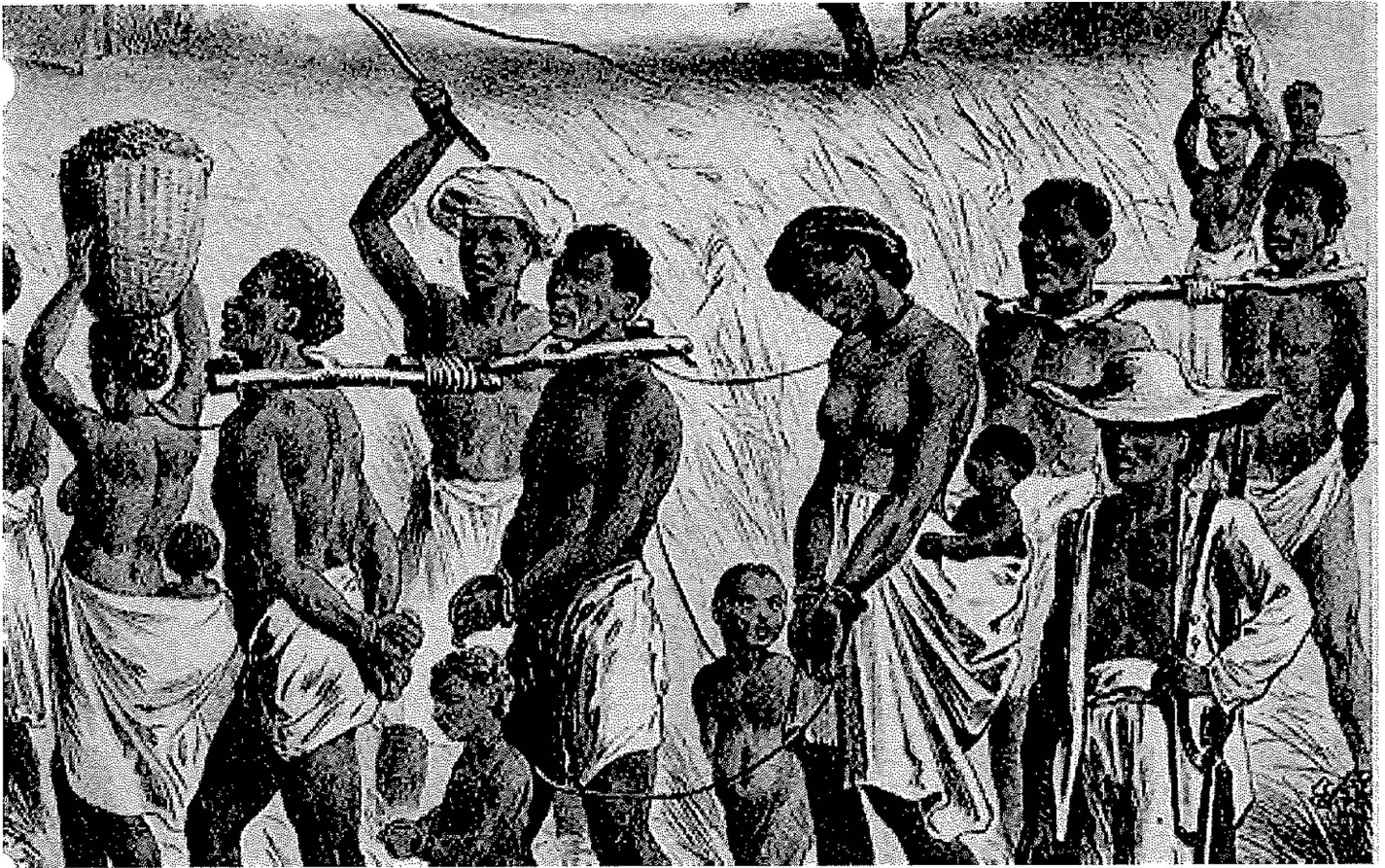
- Age Range – 9 to Senior
- SC Social Studies Education Standards –
 - ♣ 4 th – 2.3, 2.4, 6.3.
 - ♣ 8 th – 1.4, 1.5, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
 - ♣ MWH – 2.6, 4.7.

COURT SQUARE SLAVE MARKET

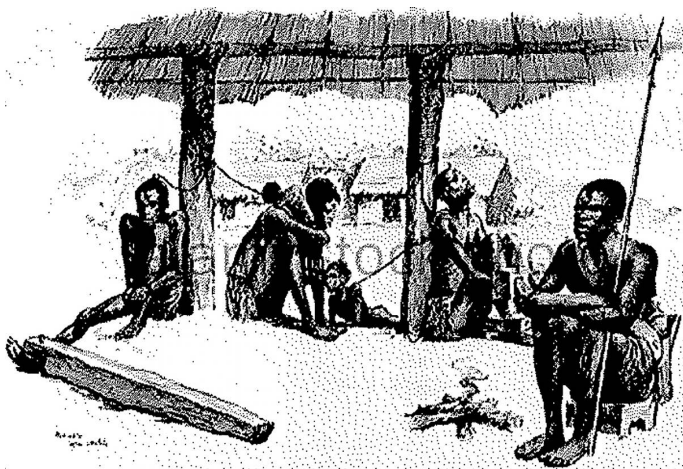
A MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The explicit purpose of this Memorial Museum is allowing DEEP REPARATIONS to begin. This starts with an inner process. The extreme cruelties of Enslavement and Jim Crow Second Slavery must be felt. We must internalize them lifelong. Individuals who endure this hard fire will emerge stronger and more compassionate as citizens. They will listen more and talk less. Their lives will not be for taking but for giving. Our hope is to assist our community in welcoming this change.

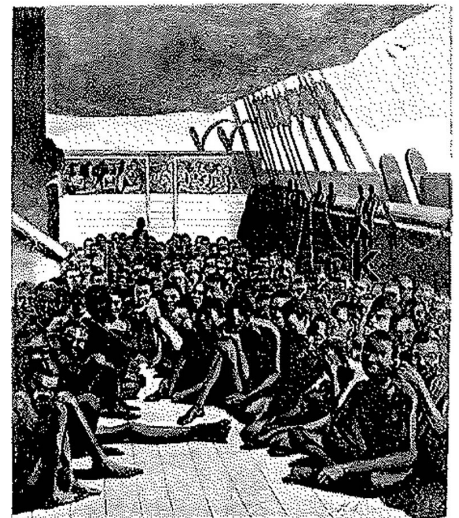
[Notice: Pictures that follow will open eyes. They trigger deep and painful feelings.]



Made captive, kidnapped from home in Africa

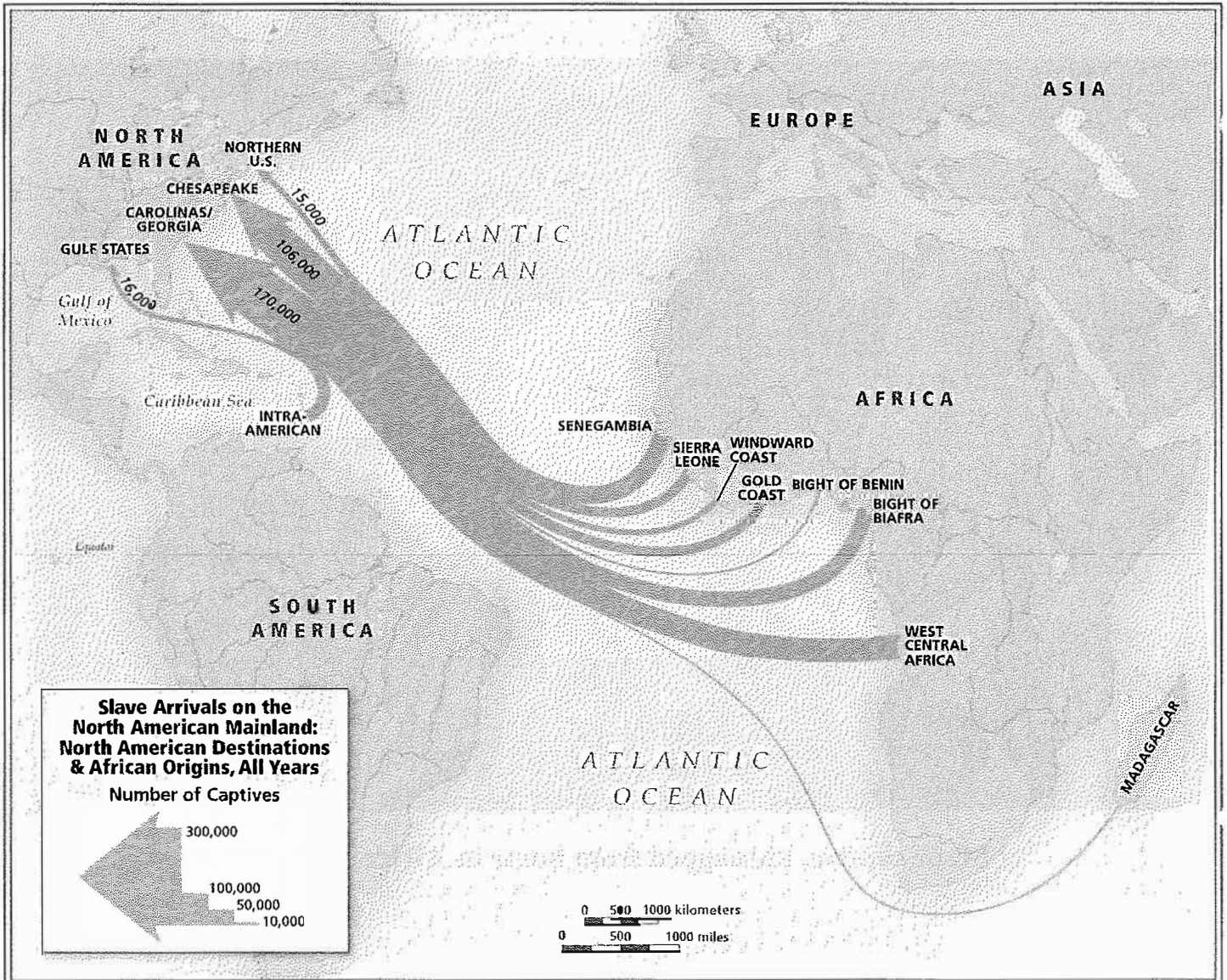


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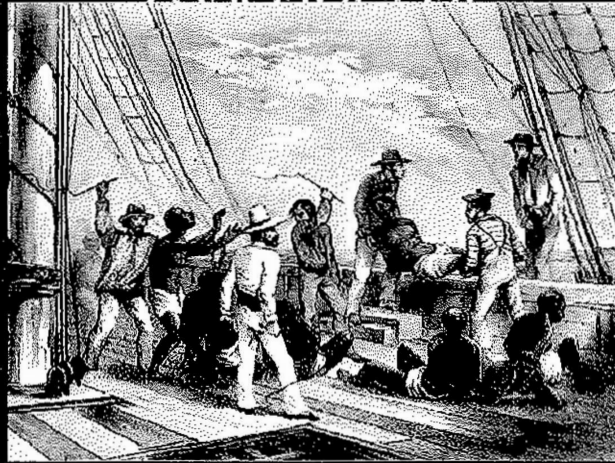


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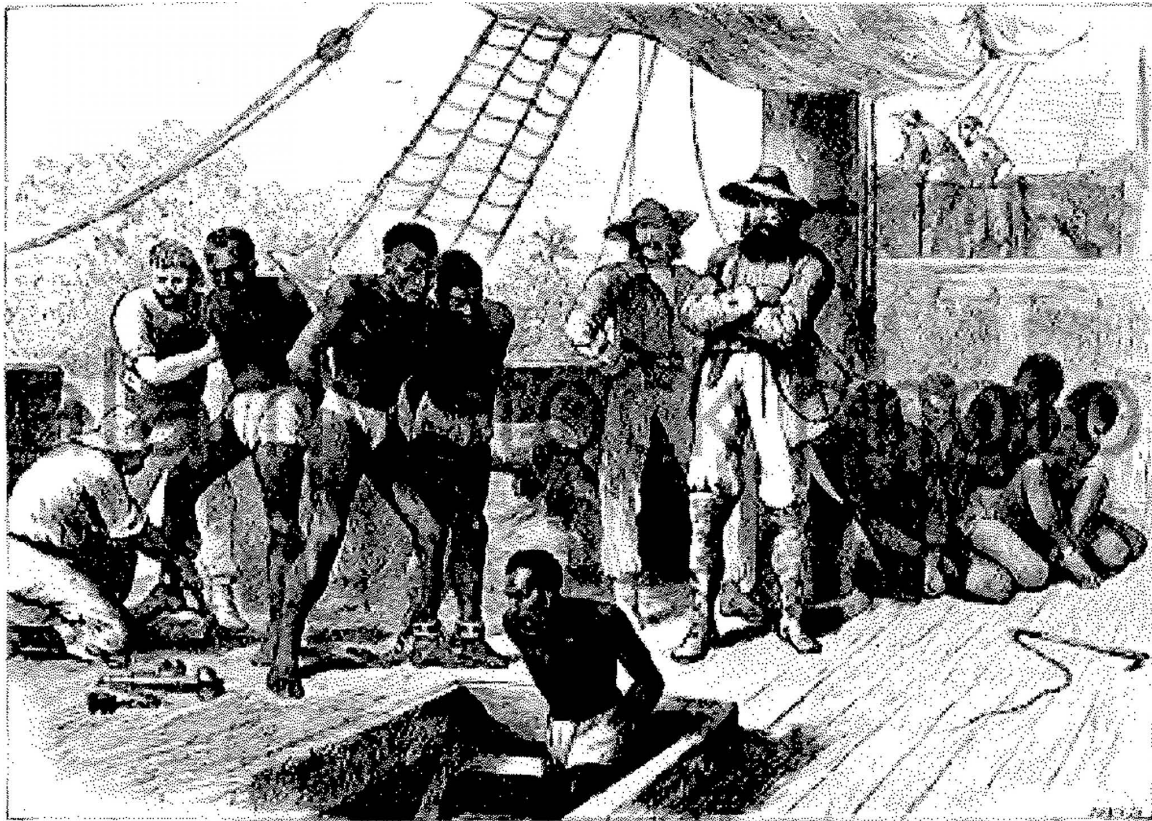
... to the horrors of Middle Passage



African Captives Thrown Overboard

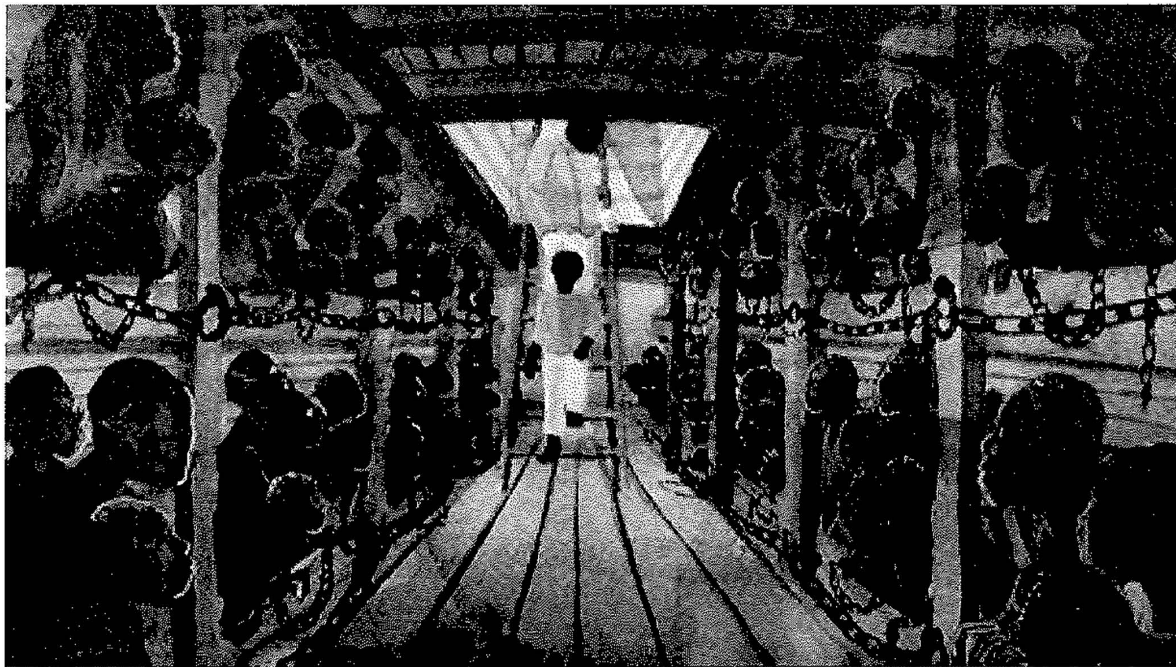


Sharks followed the slave ships across the Atlantic!



ON BOARD A SLAVE-SHIP

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Shackled, Lashed and “Seasoned” on the Long Brutal Voyage by Prison Ship

VALUABLE GANG OF YOUNG NEGROES

By JOS. A. BEARD.

Will be sold at Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH INST.
 At 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade,
 17 Valuable Young Negroes,
 Men and Women, Field Hands,
 Sold for no fault, with the best
 city guarantees.

**Sale Positive
 and without reserve!**
TERMS CASH.
 New Orleans, March 24, 1840.

TO BE SOLD & LET

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
 On **MONDAY the 18th of MAY 1840,**
 at 10 o'clock, at 12 o'clock,

**THE THREE FOLLOWING
 SLAVES,**

**TO BE LET,
 MALE and FEMALE
 SLAVES,**

Also for Sale, of Edgewood Works,
 Fine Rice, Grain, Paddy, Books, Muslin,
 Needles, Pins, Ribbons, &c. &c.
BLUCHER,

**TO BE SOLD,
 A CHOICE GANG OF
 Two Hundred & Fifty
 NEGROES:**
ARRIVED in the Ship
 Countess of Essex, Thomas Brown,
 Master, directly from Barbadoes,
 JOHN CHAPMAN, & Co.

**SALE OF
 440 NEGROES!**

PERSONS DESIRING TO INSPECT THESE
NEGROES
 WILL FIND THEM AT THE
RACE COURSE,
 WHERE THEY CAN BE SEEN
FROM 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.,
 UNTIL
 DAY OF SALE.

Human Beings Advertised for Sale and Sentenced to Hard Labor for Life



Tobacco Packing



Stoop Labor Cotton Harvest

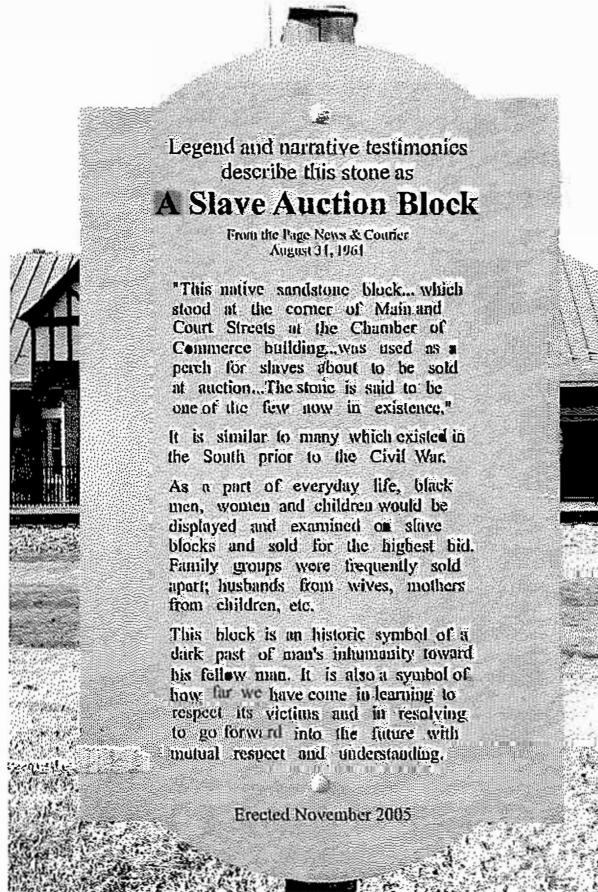


Indigo and Rice Fields



Backbreaking Heat of Cane Chopping

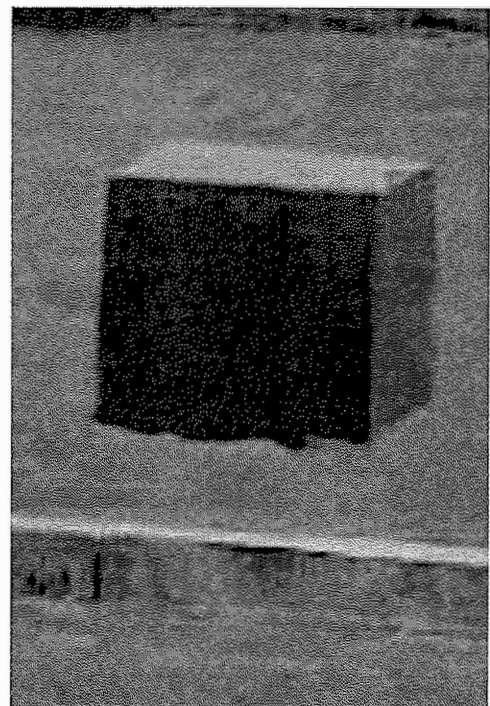
A chattel slave is an enslaved person who is owned forever and whose children and children's children are automatically enslaved. Chattel slaves are individuals treated as complete property, to be bought and sold. Chattel slavery was supported and made legal by European and American governments.



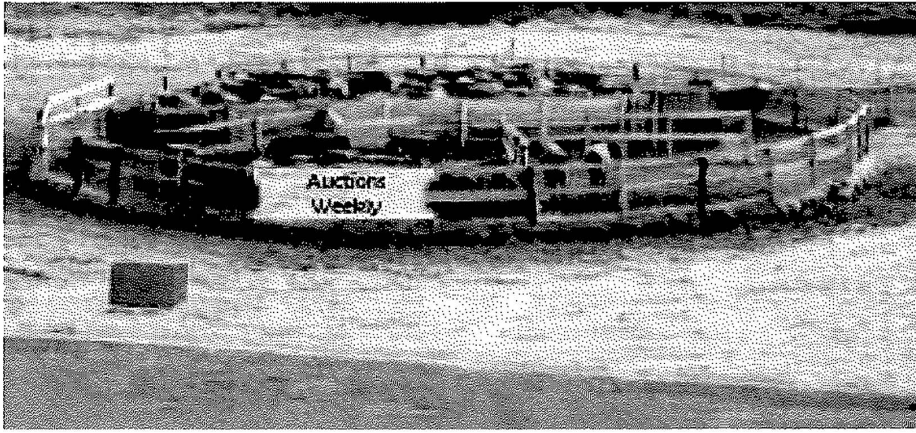
Nearby: Luray



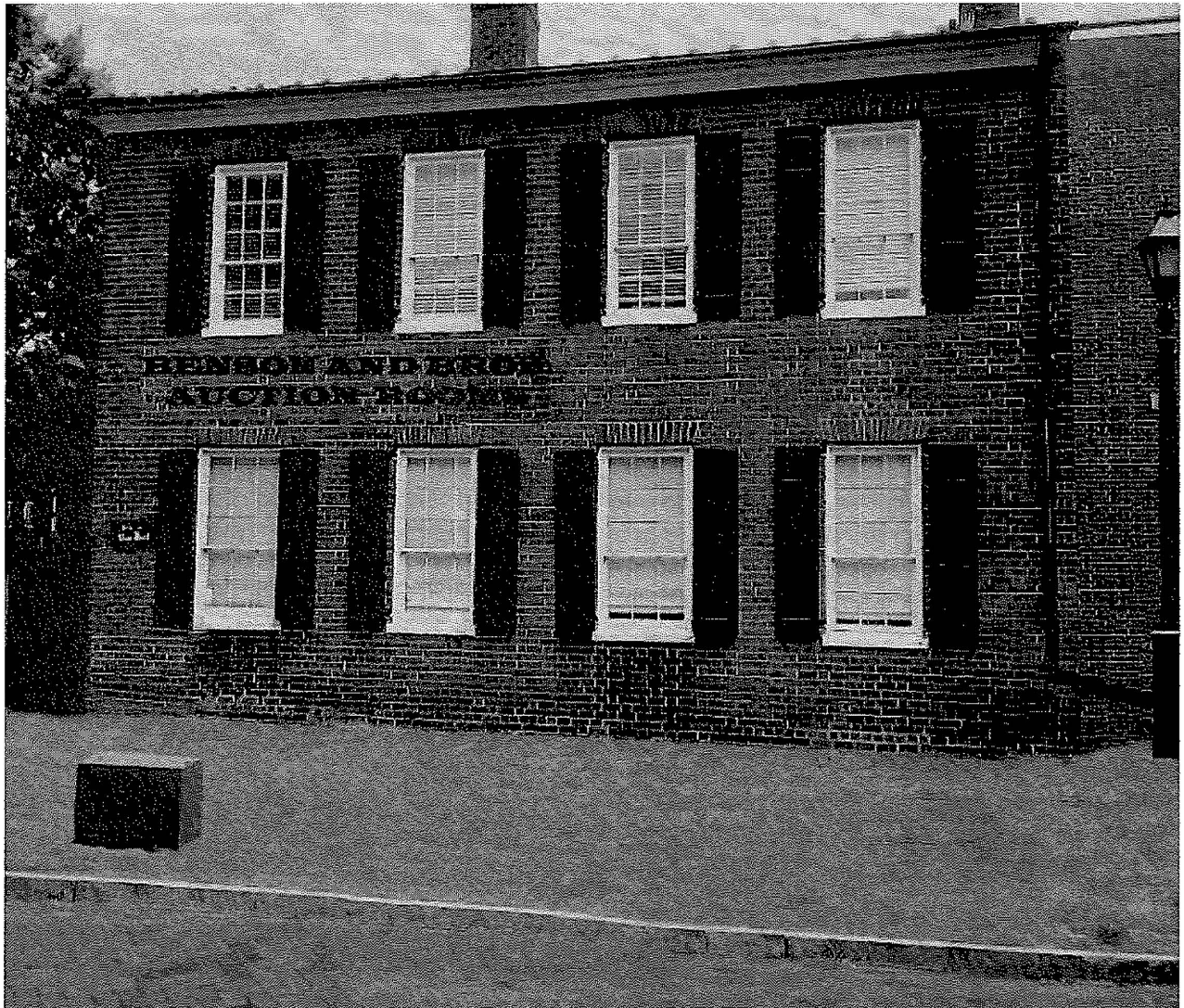
Nearby: Hagerstown MD



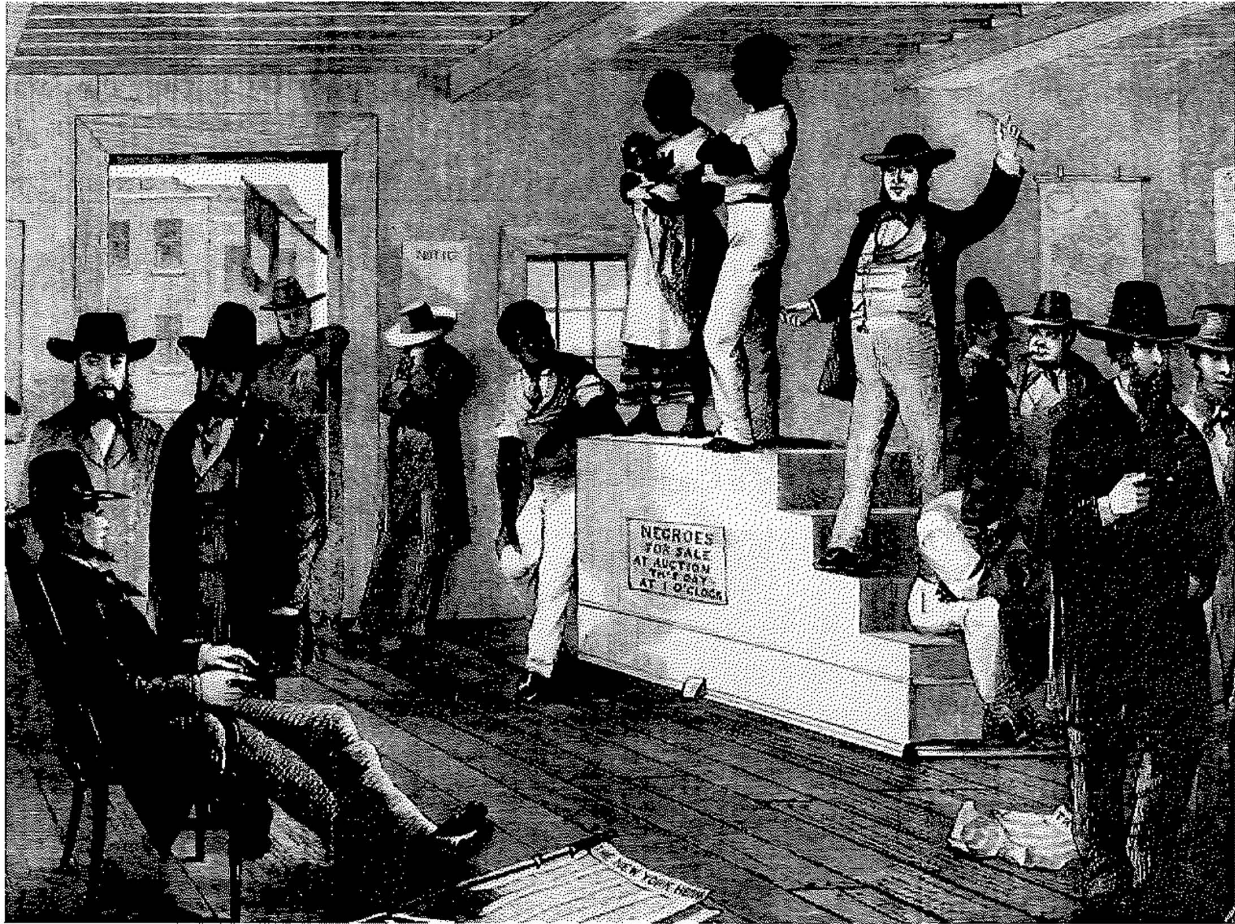
Slave Block, Court Square, Charlottesville



1760s to 1819 – 0 Park Street’s Open Lot held a Corral - Slave Block Sold Animals and “Laboring Stock”



1820 - 1865 0 Park Street: Livestock Corral replaced by Court Square Slave Auction Market. Those to be sold were confined in cellar beneath, then brought upstairs or outside on Sale Days



1820 to 1865 – Upstairs this was the Scene inside Benson and Bros. Auction Rooms at Court Square



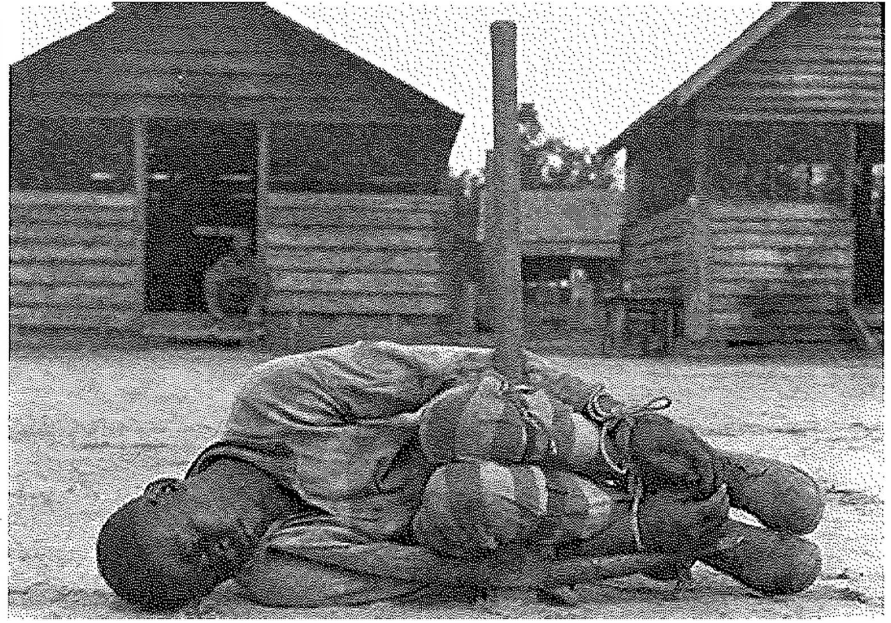
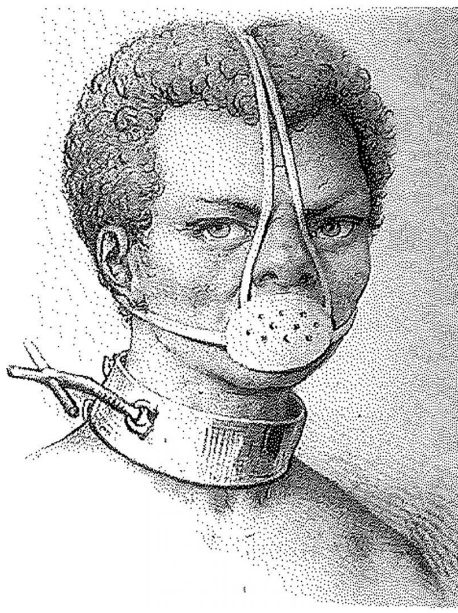
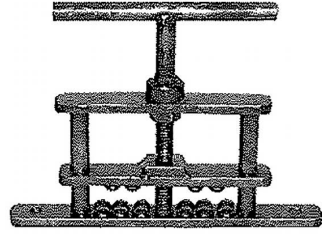
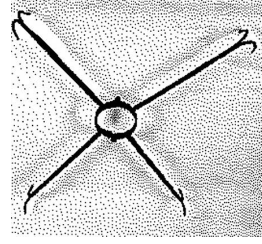
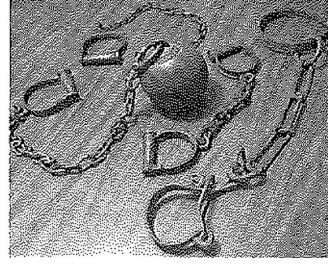
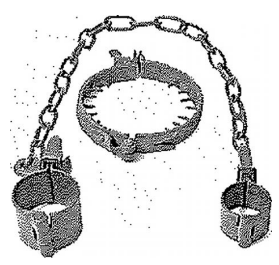
0 Park Street Activity on Slave Block Outside, Particularly Vigorous when Court Days in Session



www.azamy.com - HRP3CA



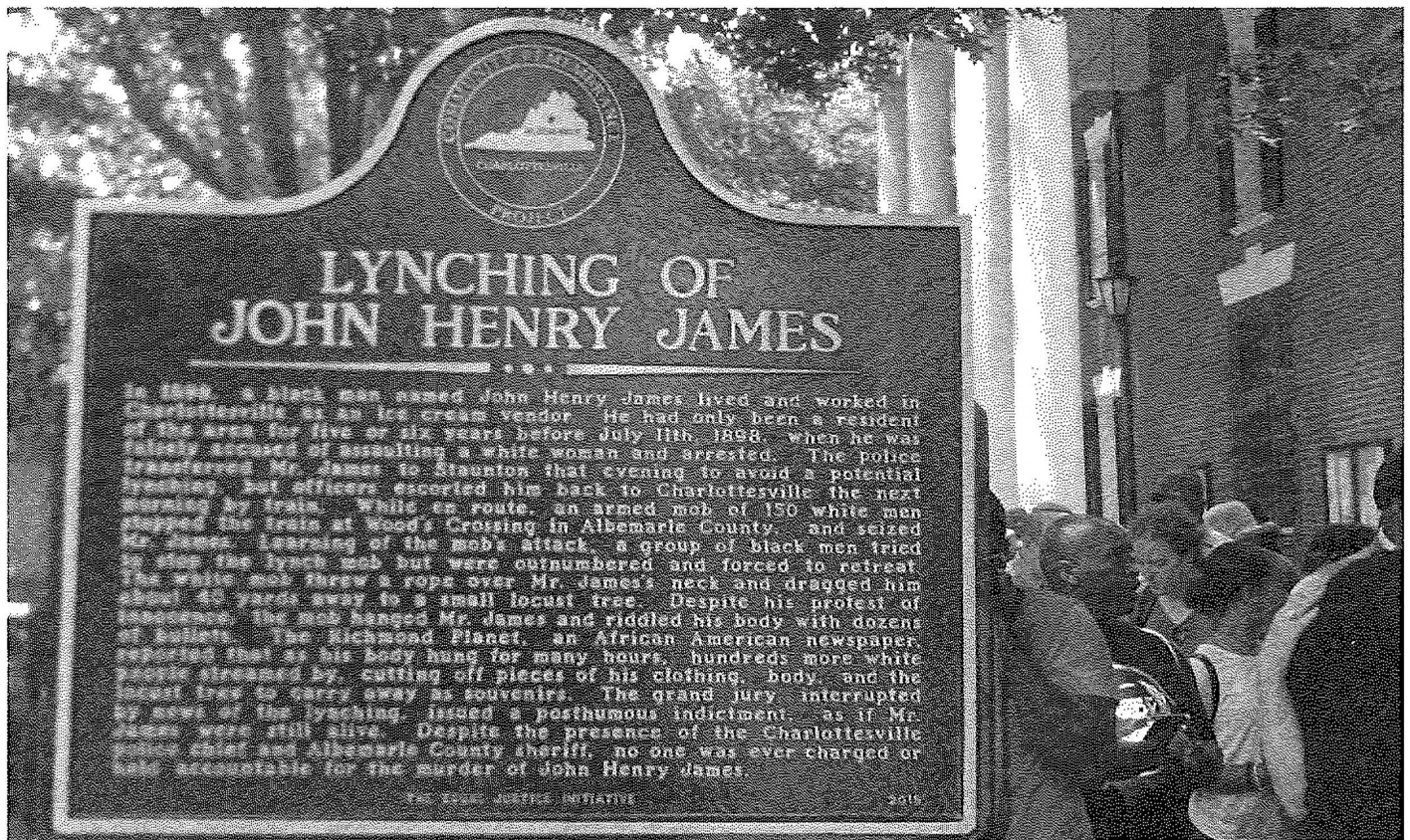
A Whipping Post like one on Court Square - Used to Punish Enslaved Persons Who Resisted



Many Forms of Torture Were Employed



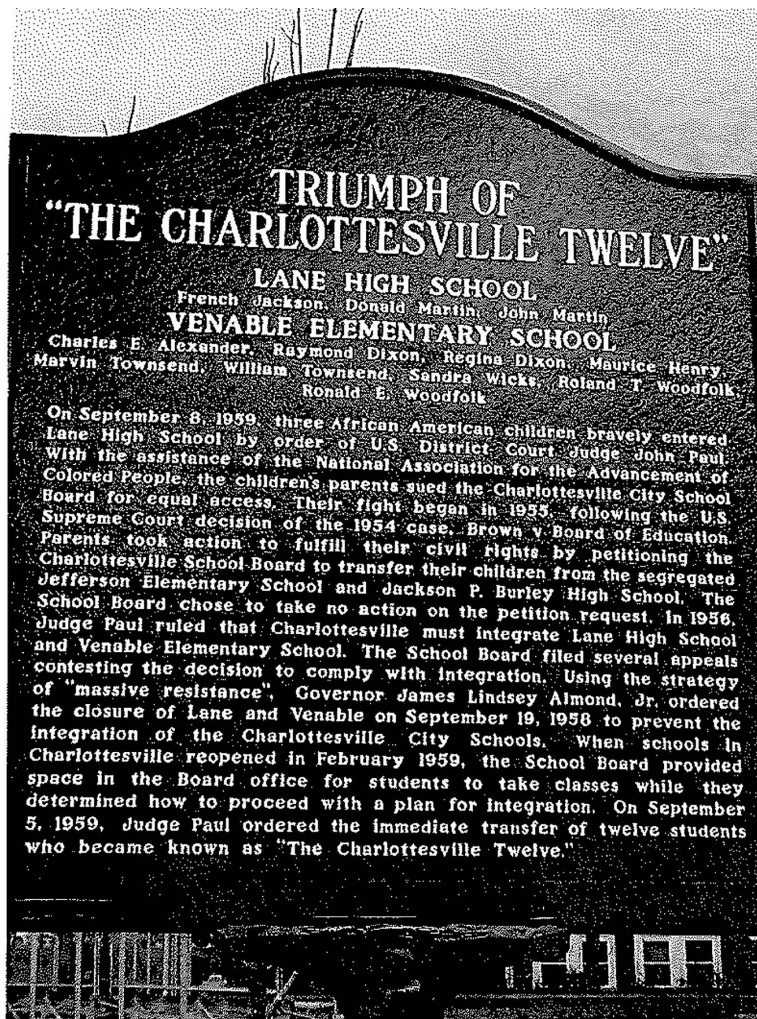
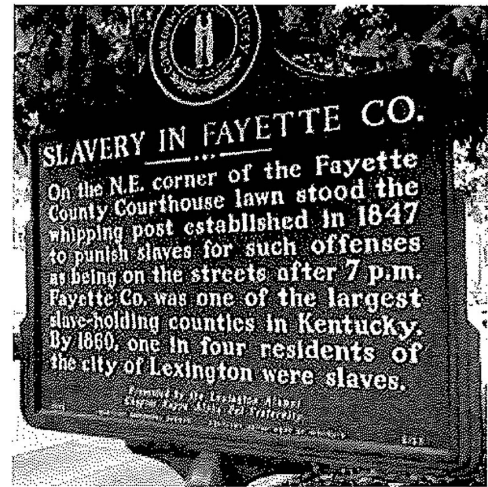
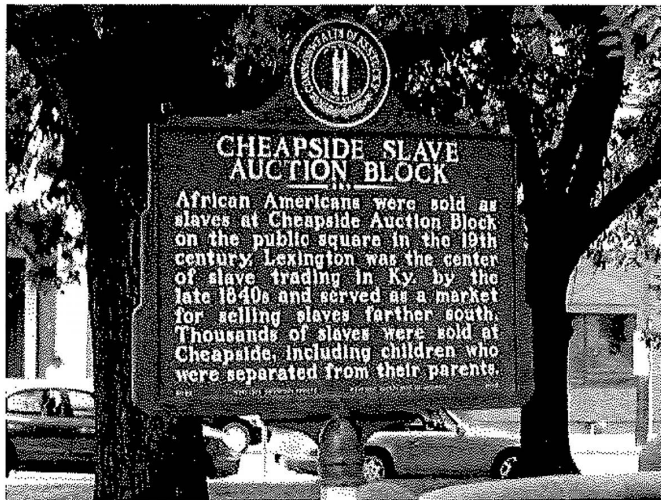
Lynching without Trial Originated Nearby – Over 4000 Took Place in the United States of America



Marker on Court Square – 1898 Lynching by Leading Citizens near Boars Head Inn

Visual Museum reminders that much of the above occurred here and in the immediate localities of central Virginia for hundreds of years will allow for sobering reflection, implanting soul-wisdom renewal in visitors.

ENSLAVEMENT Mostly Forgotten Today – In Places Like Lexington Kentucky, Markers Remain



Statues, slave ledger books, artifacts, material culture, images like those above and tours led by skilled docents at Court Square Enslavement Museum, all this would enrich your community, foster new paths of understanding, encourage local pride and transform oppression into Justice.

CHARLOTTESVILLE – 1760S TO 1960S WHY WE REMEMBER