

# A Primer on the Names and Namesakes of Charlottesville City Schools

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# Introduction

In order to ask ourselves who we are as a community today and who we want to be in the future, we must know who we have been as a community in the past. And like most school districts, the names of the Charlottesville City Schools provide us with a window into that past, as many of the buildings have been named after one or more individuals who occupy parts of our shared history.

Current facilities naming policy (FFA-R), which can, but does not have to, be used for naming new schools indicates that this should be (1) for “a significant contribution to the division,” and (2) that the person will have made a “lasting impact” that was “exceptional and well beyond expectation.” The FFA-R naming policy also stipulates that a school may be considered for renaming if “a future nominee matches and/or exceeds those standards of the person(s) or business(s) for whom the facility is currently named.”

As detailed in this document, George Rogers Clark is the only school namesake who has no connection to the school division. Evaluating the other naming criteria, however, is more complex. This document is meant to serve as a primer. It is not exhaustive, and an official study is warranted if the City, CCS, and the School Board desire to thoroughly examine our school namesakes.

In some ways, the names of our city schools embody and reflect the contradictions and conflict we continue to struggle with today: those of power, racism, sexism, and narrative. For example, both Rebecca Fuller McGinness’s father, Charles S. Fuller, and Nannie Cox Jackson’s mother, Elizabeth Scott, were enslaved in the South. Whereas Col. Charles S. Venable enthusiastically fought beside Gen. Robert E. Lee and the fathers of Carrie Burnley, Sarepta Moran, and James G. Johnson in the Confederate Army, which sought to preserve the system of race-based enslavement. Further, McGinness’s great-grandmother was Cherokee, a Native American nation that Clark made a career fighting and killing.

Assessing the beliefs, actions, and accomplishments of historical figures is difficult. When we evaluate the individuals and reasons behind their memorialization, we must consider their entire life. They lived in a different time, and had different systems of

value than we have today. We have this paradox: systems of power and control would not exist if people did not individually participate and support them, and yet in order to participate in these systems, people chose to conform to them.

Unlike grand monuments or places named for the notorious, with many of our schools we have a genuine opportunity to engage in a dialogue with the past. The names of these schools are no longer simply a memorialization to an individual, but a set of memories to past students (many good, many painful), and a significant part of the lives of current students and parents, for better and worse. We have the opportunity to turn history from being a series of past events to an open acknowledgment and examination of how it manifested in our community, frequently in very painful ways. It is work we must do.

## Summary

- ❑ There are 10 city schools, with 13 namesakes.
  - ❑ They are named for: 11 people (4 white men, 4 white women, 3 Black women, 0 Black men) and 2 places.
  - ❑ Of these 11 people: At least 2 of the Black women had parents who were enslaved by white people, at least 2 of the white men were directly involved in enslaving Black people, and at least 3 of the other white namesakes, perhaps as many as 6, had immediate family members who enslaved Black people.
- 
- **Venable Elementary** (1925) is named for **Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Venable (1827–1900)**. Venable served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Robert E. Lee from 1862 until 1865. He was a professor at the UVA for 40 years, writing several math textbooks and serving on the City School Board for six years.
  - **George Rogers Clark Elementary** (1931) is named for **Brigadier General George Rogers Clark** (1752 – 1818). Clark was born in Albemarle County near the school building. He served as an officer during the Revolutionary War and the Northwest Indian War (Little Turtle’s War).
  - **Johnson Elementary** (1954) is named for **Dr. James G. Johnson** (1871-1957). Johnson received his Ph.D. in English from UVA in 1909, then became Superintendent of Schools, holding that position until 1946.
  - **Burnley-Moran Elementary** (1954) is named for **Carrie Burnley** (1864-1954) and **Sarepta Moran** (1875-1961). **Burnley** worked in City schools for 50 years, teaching at all levels and as principal of McGuffey for 28 years. **Moran** worked in City schools for 48 years, first as a teacher, then as assistant principal at Midway, then as the first principal of Venable, working there for 21 years.
  - **Greenbrier Elementary** (1962) is named for the Greenbrier neighborhood.
  - **Walker Upper Elementary** (1966) is named for **Haswell Hunter Walker** (1896-1992). Walker worked at Midway/Lane High for 42 years as a math teacher for all but three of those years when he was principal.
  - **Buford Middle** (1966) is named for **Florence De Launey Buford** (1893-1974). Buford worked in City schools for 37 years, first as a teacher at Midway for four years, then as the first principal of Clark until her retirement.
  - **Jackson-Via Elementary** (1969) is named for **Nannie Cox Jackson** (1865-1953) and **Betty Davis Via** (1901-1993). **Jackson** taught in the City for 25 years at the

Jefferson School, out of a 46 year career. **Via** worked in City schools for 38 years, first as a teacher at Venable, becoming principal in 1945, then as the first principal of Johnson Elementary for 10 years.

- **Charlottesville High** (1974) is named after the city of Charlottesville, which itself is named after **Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz**, queen consort of King George III.
- **Lugo-McGinness Academy** (2014) is named after **Alicia Inez Bowler Lugo** (1941-2011) and **Rebecca Fuller McGinness** (1892-2000). **Lugo** served as a teacher and administrator in the City for several years, on the School Board for 11 years, on numerous local Boards of Directors, and received numerous awards in recognition of her service to the community. **McGinness** taught at the Jefferson School for over 40 years, served in more than a dozen community organizations, such as the Order of the Eastern Star, Church Women United, and the Thalian Art and Literary Club.

## Timeline

- **Pre-1700** - Monacans lived, hunted, and traveled in this area for thousands of years
- **1743** - Thomas Jefferson born in Shadwell, Virginia
- **1752** - George Rogers Clark born in Albemarle County, Virginia
- **1818** - George Rogers Clark dies in Kentucky
- **1826** - Thomas Jefferson dies in Albemarle County, Virginia
- **1865** - Civil War ends
- **1865** - Jefferson Training School established for Black students and teachers
- **1873** - William H. McGuffey dies in Charlottesville, Virginia
- **1877** - Charlottesville High School is founded as the first white public high school in the city. It closes in 1882.
- **1894** - Jefferson Graded School (grades 1-6) constructed along Fourth St NW for Black students and teachers
- **1894** - Midway School (grades 1-11) constructed along Ridge and West Main for white students and teachers
- **1896** - U.S. Supreme Court establishes “separate but equal” doctrine with *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling
- **1900** - Col. Charles S. Venable dies in Charlottesville, Virginia
- **1909** - Confederate Soldier Memorial consisting of the statue *At the Ready* and two cannons installed at Albemarle County Courthouse by committee chaired by Mary Southall Venable, wife of Col. Charles S. Venable
- **1916** - McGuffey Primary opens
- **1918** - Lee Park (segregated, white-only), now named Market Street Park, donated by Paul G. McIntire, on the site of the Southall-Venable House
- **1919** - Jackson Park (segregated, white-only), now named Court Square Park, donated by Paul G. McIntire after a Black neighborhood is razed and destroyed
- **1919** - *Their First View of the Pacific* statue of Sacagawea, William Clark, and Meriwether Lewis erected at the intersection of Ridge St. and Main St., funded by Paul G. McIntire
- **1921** - *George Rogers Clark* statue erected on what is now part of the Grounds of the University of Virginia, at the intersection of West Main St. and Jefferson Park Ave., funded by Paul G. McIntire



- **1921** - *Thomas Jonathan Jackson* statue of Gen. T. J. “Stonewall” Jackson erected in Court Square, funded by Paul G. McIntire
- **1924 May** - *Robert Edward Lee* equestrian statue erected on Market St., funded by Paul G. McIntire
- **1924 November** - School board names new white primary school for Col. Charles S. Venable. Midway High renamed for James W. Lane. (The names for the Midway School Building and the Midway Grammar School are retained)
- **1925 September** - Venable Primary School opens
- **1925** - Jefferson High School (grades 7-11) constructed adjacent to Jefferson Graded School, both for Black students, opens the next year
- **1931 September** - George Rogers Clark School opens
- **1940** - The white-only Lane High moves to a new building, also named Lane High School, in what is now the Albemarle County Office Building, on the site of former Black neighborhood that is razed for this purpose
- **1951** - Jackson P. Burley High School opens as a Black-only school serving both Albemarle and Charlottesville students, in an attempt to provide more equal facilities to forestall desegregation
- **1954** - *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* ruling strikes down *Plessy v. Ferguson* “separate but equal” segregation doctrine. Brown includes the case *Davis et al. v. County School Board of Prince Edward County*, which attempted to address the poor conditions at the Black-only Moton High School in Farmville, Va.
- **1954** - Johnson Elementary and Burnley-Moran Elementary open for white students and teachers
- **1955** - *Brown II* orders school districts to desegregate “with all deliberate speed”
- **1956** - Virginia General Assembly passes “Massive Resistance” laws, advocated for by U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr., allowing the State to close white schools that desegregate
- **1958 September** - Judge John Paul orders the Charlottesville School Board to admit nine Black students to Venable and three Black students to Lane
- **1958 September** - Charlottesville delays schools opening while appealing the Paul order in an attempt to forestall integration
- **1958 September** - Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond orders Venable and Lane to close before they desegregate as part of Massive Resistance

- **1958** - Robert E. Lee Elementary School and the Rock Hill Academy are founded as private, white-only schools known as Segregation Academies.
- **1959 February** - Court orders Venable and Lane to reopen while a plan for desegregation is formed, but schools remain segregated and the twelve Black student plaintiffs take classes at the School Board office instead of their court-ordered assignments at Lane or Venable.
- **1959 September 5th** - Judge Paul orders immediate transfer of the Charlottesville Twelve to Venable and Lane.
- **1959 September 8th** - Charlottesville Twelve attend formerly all-white Venable and Lane schools, beginning the desegregation of Charlottesville city schools. The students assigned to Venable attend class in an annex behind the main building. School assignments are still mostly segregated; transferring between schools is difficult, and in 1960 only one additional Black student applies for a transfer.
- **1960** - Gaining momentum since 1949, the destruction of Vinegar Hill begins, as part of the city's white-led Urban Renewal movement. Neighborhood eviction and demolition continues until 1965, decimating the center of Black business and displacing many residents, some to newly-opened public housing in Westhaven
- **1962** - Greenbrier Elementary opens
- **1962** - Johnson Elementary is desegregated when Black students Karol Williams, Scheryl Williams, Michael Lewis, and Rosalind Whitlock begin attendance after court order.
- **1965** - Explicit race-based school segregation of both students and teachers ends, with new geographically-based attendance boundaries for the 1965-66 school year
- **1966** - Walker and Buford open as junior high schools
- **1966** - Jefferson School closes, and all Black students are required to attend formerly white-only schools
- **1969** - Jackson-Via Elementary opens, the first school named for an African American teacher (Nannie Cox Jackson)
- **1973** - McGuffey School closes as a public school
- **1974** - Charlottesville High opens, retaining the Lane "Black Knights" mascot
- **2014** - Lugo-McGinness Academy named

## Venable Elementary (1925)

*The school was named for Colonel Charles Scott Venable, who was a Civil War soldier, professor of mathematics at the University of Virginia and author of arithmetic books for children.*

-- About Venable Elementary School,  
<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/venable/us>

See Cvillepedia entry on [Venable Elementary School](#), entries about Charles S. Venable in [Cvillepedia](#), [Encyclopedia Virginia](#) and [Wikipedia](#), and a family tree on [WikiTree](#).

Venable Elementary is named for **Lieutenant Colonel Charles Scott Venable (1827–1900)**. Col. Venable was born in Farmville, Virginia in 1827 to a white family that enslaved Black people. He matriculated from the University of Virginia in 1845, and proceeded to teach at Hampden-Sydney College, the University of Georgia, and the University of South Carolina before joining the Confederate cause. In 1858, three years before the start of the Civil War, Venable gives a speech to UVA alumni in which he defends the South and slavery.

In 1861, he was a professor at South Carolina College (now University of South Carolina). He joined the Congaree Rifles militia and encouraged his students leave college and join Confederate military units. As part of this militia, he was present in 1861 at the Battle of Fort Sumter, which began the Civil War. Venable soon became an officer in the newly-formed Confederate States Army, then served as **aide-de-camp** in the small personal staff of **Gen. Robert E. Lee** from 1862 until surrender in 1865. From then on he preferred to use the honorific “Colonel,” instead of “Professor” or “Doctor.”

Primarily because of his association with Lee, including a personal letter of recommendation from him, Venable was offered a position as a Professor of Mathematics at the University of Virginia. Venable taught at UVA for the next 40 years, and served as Chairman of the Faculty for several years during that time. He wrote a number of mathematics textbooks which were adopted in Virginia schools and served on the Charlottesville School Board for six years.

After the Civil War, as secretary of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, Venable was an “important voice among those promoting the Lost Cause interpretation of the Civil War,” which “sought to discount the importance of slavery and emphasize the valor of Confederate soldiers.”<sup>1</sup> The Lost Cause also gave rise to the era of racial terror known as Jim Crow, the miseducation of generations, and the perpetuation of the myth of white racial supremacy.

When Venable Primary School was named in late 1924, the existing, segregated public schools in Charlottesville were Midway School (grades 1-11, white), McGuffey Primary School (grades 1-7, white), and Jefferson Colored School (grades 1-7, Black). Midway was named after Alexander Garrett’s former plantation house, which sat nearby and where he enslaved more than 60 Black people, and Jefferson was named after Thomas Jefferson. McGuffey Primary School was named in 1916 for William Holmes McGuffey, a professor of Philosophy at UVA, who wrote the McGuffey Readers, “the first widely used series of elementary

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<sup>1</sup> Sunshine, Daniel. “Charles S. Venable (1827–1900).” *Encyclopedia Virginia*. Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 22 Feb. 2018. Web. 28 Aug. 2019.  
[https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Venable\\_Charles\\_S\\_1827-1900](https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Venable_Charles_S_1827-1900)

school-level textbooks... [selling] more than 120 million copies... between 1836 and 1960.”<sup>2</sup>

At the October 16, 1924 Charlottesville School Board meeting, the three-man naming committee recommended naming the new school “Venable” by a vote of 2-1, with one of the yes votes coming from Dr. Thomas L. Watson, Professor of Geology at UVA. Both Watson’s father, Fletcher B. Watson, and uncle, Wilbur F. Watson, served in the Virginia 6th Cavalry Regiment, Confederate States Army. As relayed in The Daily Progress the next day, “Mr. Paul G. McIntire spoke in favor of honoring the name and work of Col. Charles S. Venable by naming the new school for him.”

At the Nov. 20, 1924 Charlottesville School Board meeting, the Board voted 7-3 to name the new school “Venable Primary School.”

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<sup>2</sup> William Holmes McGuffey. (n.d.). In Wikipedia. Retrieved Sept 12, 2019, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_Holmes\\_McGuffey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Holmes_McGuffey)

## COL. CHARLES S. VENABLE.

### DEATH OF THIS DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR

**At 11 O'clock Today—Has Been in Delicate Health for Several Years Past—His Long, Brilliant, Useful Career.**

Col. Charles Scott Venable died today at 12 o'clock at his residence on Jefferson street in this city. He has been in delicate health for several years past, in fact ever since his resignation as professor of Mathematics at the University of Virginia, and his friends have been constantly solicitous about him. The great heat of the last few days has doubtless hastened the end.

Below we give a short sketch of Prof. Venable's life, written by Prof. F. H. Smith and published in the Alumni Bulletin for November, 1896. We made add that short after this article was written Prof. Venable returned to Albemarle and made his home in this city, where he has remained since.

About two years since the Board of Visitors of the University elected him professor Emeritus of Mathematics of that institution and his name has regularly appeared in the Catalogue as such since.

Charles Scott Venable was born the 19th of April, 1827, at the family residence, Longwood, Prince Edward county, Va. He entered Hampden-Sidney College in 1839, and graduated in 1842. He was tutor in Mathematics there from 1843 to 1845, studying law at the same time. He spent the season 1855-6 at the University of Virginia in the study of "Junior Law," Mathematics and Ancient Languages, receiving at the close of the season diplomas in Ancient Languages and Mathematics, and "distinctions" at both examinations in Junior Law. From 1846 to 1852 he was professor of Mathematics in Hampden-Sidney College, but got a furlough and spent the season 1847-8 at the University of Virginia. He now attended lectures in Modern Languages, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mixed Mathematics, gaining diplomas in all these branches, besides a proficiency in Mineralogy and Geology. Only a well-trained and mature mind could have undertaken and achieved so colossal a task.

In 1855 he obtained a second furlough for the prosecution of studies in Germany. In Berlin he studied Astronomy under Encke and in Bonn under Argelander, attending also the lectures of Lejeune Dieichlet and Dove. In 1853 he returned to Hampden-Sidney, and resumed his mathematical teaching, varying his studies by a delightful geological tour in the summer of 1855, with a party headed by Colonel Jewett, among the Palaeozoic rocks of New York.

In 1856 he was elected to the chair of Natural History and Chemistry in the University of Georgia, and in 1857 to that of Mathematics and Astronomy in the College of South Carolina. He retained the latter position until 1862, but was on leave of absence the last two years of the term. In 1860 he was appointed one of five commissioners to observe the total solar eclipse of July in that year and sailed to Labrador with his party. His report is contained in the Coast Survey volume for 1861.

He joined the Congaree Rifles in 1860 as second lieutenant, and went with them to Charleston to help in the attack on Fort Sumter. He fought in the battle of Manassas as a private in the Governor's Guards, Second South Carolina regiment. After a detail to Vicksburg and the lower Mississippi, he received in 1862 an appointment on the staff of Gen. R. E. Lee, and continued in this service until the close of the war, immediately after which he was elected to the chair of Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

Col. Venable's work at the University naturally divides into what he did as teacher, author and director.

As an author we first knew him in 1858 by his excellent translation of that fascinating book, Bourdon's Arithmetic. The elegant discussions of the Frenchman were, however, we fear, too refined for American schoolmasters, who are apt to view Arithmetic solely as an art and not a science. After coming to this place he became painfully aware of the defects of the elementary mathematical treatises in common use in schools, and was led to prepare a series of graded texts for primary and secondary schools, which have won their way, by merit, into extensive demand. These books embraced: 1. First Lessons in Numbers. 2. Intermediate Arithmetic. 3. Practical Arithmetic. 4. Mental Arithmetic. 5. Easy Algebra. 6. High School Algebra. 7. Elements of Geometry. With access to several of them. Besides these books, he felt obliged to print for his own classes, compendious treatises on Solid Geometry, and others on Differential Equations, and the calculus of Variations. Any one of these books will give to the teacher who uses it an idea of the searching thoroughness and constant accuracy that

characterized the author's instructions.

Colonel Venable's most brilliant service to the University was not as teacher or author, great as were his merits in these relations. His long contact with men, young and old, in academic bodies, his association with a great military leader and incessant participation in great historical events gave him rightly such precedence in a governing body that he was naturally accorded a leader's place everywhere. After Dr. Maupin's lamented death, in 1870, Colonel Venable was fitly called to take his place as Chairman of the Faculty. The delicate and difficult duties of this post were discharged by him with signal ability. He was an inflexible administrator of law, and yet by his love for the young and his high conviction that the ends of the law are best obtained with high-strung subjects, not by frowning coercion, but by friendly firmness, he secured order, and at the same time won the affection of the students. Many a young fellow was saved by the Chairman's wise settlement of a trouble without the publicity of a trial by the Faculty. After three years of service as Chairman—a service which, if too protracted, has usually been accompanied by loss to the school over which the incumbent presides—he resigned the office, but did not intermit his active efforts for the University as a whole. To this time belongs the crowning achievement of his career in procuring the gift of a great telescope from Mr. Leander McCormick, and the gathering, by astonishing effort, of a fund of seventy-five thousand dollars for its endowment, most of it in small sums from impoverished alumni. His next conspicuous public service was in connection with the Brooks gift of seventy thousand dollars for the building and equipment of a Natural History Museum. It may truthfully be said that but for him we might not have had in its completeness this valuable aid to teaching.

## COLONEL CHARLES SCOTT VENABLE

Noted Soldier and Edu-  
cator Passes Away.

FUNERAL ON MONDAY.

Professor Emeritus of Mathematics  
at the University.

HIS HIGHLY USEFUL CAREER.

From Private to a Staff Position With  
Robert E. Lee—Achieved Great  
Good for the University.  
A Friend and Coun-  
sellor for the  
Students.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, VA.,  
August 11.—Colonel Charles S. Venable  
died at noon to-day at his home in Char-  
lottesville. He had been in bad health for  
several years. Indeed, it was on this ac-  
count that he resigned, in 1896, his pro-  
fessorship in mathematics in the Univer-  
sity of Virginia, after which the Board  
of Visitors made him professor emeritus.  
Mrs. Venable and five children survive  
him. The children are Prof. Frank P.  
Venable, of the University of North Caro-  
lina; Mrs. Dr. C. L. C. Minor, of Asheville,  
N. C.; Mrs. Clarence Dillum, of Louis-  
ville, Ky.; Mrs. Raleigh C. Minor, of the  
University of Virginia, and Dr. Charles  
S. Venable, of this city. Colonel Venable  
was twice married, his first wife being a  
Miss McDowell, mother of all the children  
except Charles S., Jr., who is the child of  
his second wife, Mrs. Mary Brown nee  
Southall, sister of the Hon. S. V. Southall,  
of this city.

### HIS CAREER.

Charles Scott Venable was born the 19th  
of April, 1827, at the family residence,  
Longwood, Prince Edward county, Va. He  
entered Hampden-Sidney College in 1839,  
and graduated in 1842. He was tutor in  
mathematics there from 1842 to 1845, study-  
ing law at the same time. He spent the  
session 1845-'6 at the University of Vir-  
ginia in the study of "Juris Law, mathe-  
matics and ancient languages, receiving  
at the close of the session diplomas in an-  
cient languages and mathematics, and  
"distinctions" in Juris Law. From 1846  
to 1852 he was professor of mathematics  
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furlough and spent the session 1847-'48 at  
the University of Virginia. He now at-  
tended lectures on modern languages, nat-  
ural philosophy, chemistry and mixed  
mathematics, gaining diplomas in all these  
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alogy and geology. Only a well-trained  
and mature mind could have undertaken  
and achieved so colossal a task.

### STUDIES IN GERMANY.

In 1852 he obtained a second furlough  
for the prosecution of studies in Germany.  
In Berlin he studied astronomy under  
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to Hampden-Sidney, and resumed his  
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Col. Jewett, among the Palaeozoic rocks  
of New York.

In 1856 he was elected to the Chair of  
Natural History and Chemistry in the  
University of Georgia, and in 1857 to that

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

# COLONEL CHARLES SCOTT VENABLE

(Continued from First Page.)

of Mathematics and Astronomy in the College of South Carolina. He retained the latter position until 1862, but was on leave of absence the last two years of the term. In 1860 he was appointed one of five commissioners to observe the total solar eclipse of July in that year, and sailed to Labrador with his party.

## AS A SOLDIER.

He joined the Congaree Rifles in 1863 as second lieutenant, and went with them to Charleston to help in the attack on Fort Sumter. He fought in the battle of Manassas as a private in the Governor's Guards, Second South Carolina Regiment. After a detail to Vicksburg and the Lower Mississippi, he received in 1862 an appointment on the staff of General R. E. Lee, and continued in this service until the close of the war, immediately after which he was elected to the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

## HIS TEXT BOOKS.

After coming to the University he became painfully aware of the defects of the elementary mathematical treatises in common use in schools, and was led to prepare a series of graded texts for primary and secondary schools, which have won their way, by merit, into extensive demand. These books embraced: 1, First Lessons in Numbers; 2, Intermediate Arithmetic; 3, Practical Arithmetic; 4, Mental Arithmetic; 5, Easy Algebra; 6, High School Algebra; 7 Elements of Geometry, with keys to several of them. Besides these books, he felt obliged to print for his own classes compendious treatises on Solid Geometry (analytical), on Differential Equations, and the Calculus of Variations.

After Dr. Maupin's lamented death, in 1850, Col. Venable was fitly called to take his place as Chairman of the Faculty. The delicate and difficult duties of this post were discharged by him with signal ability.

ability.

## A DISCIPLINARIAN.

He was an inflexible administrator of law, and yet by his love for the young and his high conviction that the ends of the law are best obtained with high strung subjects, not by frowning coercion, but by friendly firmness, he secured order, and at the same time won the affection of the students.

Many a young fellow was saved by the chairman's wise settlement of a trouble without the publicity of a trial by the faculty. After three years of service as chairman, a service which, if too protracted, has usually been accompanied by loss to the school over which the incumbent presides, he resigned the office, but did not intermit his active efforts for the University as a whole.

## GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

To this time belongs the crowning achievement of his career in procuring the gift of a great telescope from Mr. Leander McCormick, and the gathering by astonishing effort of a fund of seventy-five thousand dollars for its endowment, most of it in small sums from impoverished alumni. His next conspicuous public service was in connection with the Brooks gift of seventy thousand dollars for the building and equipment of a Natural History Museum.

It may truthfully be said that but for him the University might not have had in its completeness this valuable aid to its teaching.

No one ever left the University bearing more fully the affectionate respect of his colleagues and the devoted attachment of his pupils. The shadows of the evening of life have for him been relieved by the love and care of those dearest to him. He descends to the grave with the respect of all who honor a gallant soldier, an able teacher and a faithful friend.

## THE FUNERAL.

The funeral services will take place from the Presbyterian Church Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and will be conducted by Dr. George L. Petrie. The interment will be in the University Cemetery.



The Daily Progress, Aug. 13, 1900, front page, Col. Charles S. Venable funeral

**FUNERAL OF PROF. VENABLE**

**SERVICES AT THE PRESBY-  
TERIAN CHURCH.**

**His Remains Laid to Rest in the  
University Cemetery — The  
List of Pall-Bearers — His  
Noble Life.**

The funeral of Col. Charles Scott Venable took place this morning at 10 o'clock the interment being in the cemetery at the University.

The services were conducted by Dr. George L. Petrie, who has been his pastor some twenty years, and from the Presbyterian church of which he had been a devoted and highly useful member for many years.

The hymns were, "Servant of God, Well Done," and "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord."

The active pall-bearers were members and connections of the family—Prof. Frank P. Venable, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Charles S. Venable of this city, sons: Dr. Charles L. C. Minor of Asheville, N. C., Mr. Clarence Dallam of Louisville, Ky., and Prof. Raleigh C. Minor of the University of Virginia, son-in-law; and Dr. Charles S. V. Carrington of Richmond, nephew of the deceased. The honorary pall-bearers were the members of the Faculty of the University of Virginia in which Colonel Venable was a professor for thirty-one years.

No one ever left the University bearing more fully the affectionate respect of his colleagues and the devoted attachment of his pupils. The shadows of the evening of life have for him been relieved by the love and care of those dearest to him. He descends to the grave with the respect of all who honor a gallant soldier, an able teacher and a faithful friend.

## Selections about Charles Venable:

“Whiling away long hours conversing with States Rights Gist, James and Mary Chesnut, and other notables, Venable often expressed both his disgust at the northerners who were waging war against ‘Christian’ slavery and those who sought commissions in the Confederate army behind the lines.”<sup>3</sup> -- *Mary Chesnut’s Civil War*

“[By 1867], he proposed a curriculum change to make the mathematics program more flexible, and staunchly opposed any attempt to open the university [of Virginia] to black students”<sup>4</sup> -- *Memoir* by F. P. Venable, Barbour Family Papers, and Charles S. Venable Papers

“[Venable] derided the idea of giving freedmen the vote, expressing thanks that Virginia had escaped the ‘black dominion’ of military Reconstruction, and derided the idea of blacks attending the University of South Carolina as ‘the Fetish of abolitionists.’ Finally, he summarized Reconstruction itself as ‘the cruel crotchets of a sentimental philanthropy.’”<sup>5</sup> -- *Reconstruction: America’s Unfinished Revolution* by Eric Foner

“Similarly, although Charles Venable felt the necessity of preserving heroic memories of the Confederacy, he was too preoccupied with personal and professional matters to participate in most public efforts to promote the ‘Lost Cause.’ He continued to correspond with other former Confederate officers... and joined local historical associations to promote Confederate memory, writing that, ‘I esteem highly the work of such societies in collecting and preserving the materials for local and state histories.’ Because of his Confederate sympathies, Wade Hampton offered him the

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<sup>3</sup> Sidwell, Robert W. *Sacrificing for the Lost Cause: General Robert E. Lee’s Personal Staff*

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

presidency of the University of South Carolina in 1882.”<sup>6</sup> -- Charles S. Venable Papers

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

# NAME RECOMMENDED FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

**"The James Lane Memorial" Suggested in Resolution  
Unanimously Adopted at Meeting of Commu-  
nity League—Address By Dr. W. T. Sanger**

Following irregularity of meet-  
ings on account of the vacation  
period, the first fall meeting of  
the Community League, held last  
night in the auditorium of Mid-  
way School, was well attended,  
and a spirit to resume activity  
was strongly in evidence.

Mr. E. I. Carsuthers, president  
of the League, being detained at  
another meeting, Mr. Robert Tay-  
lor, chairman of the Education  
Committee, called the meeting to  
order, and was subsequently elect-  
ed to preside, following which he  
called upon the Rev. C. Roy An-  
gell to offer the invocation.

Proceeding to the regular or-  
der of business, three new names  
were added to the membership of  
the League, and then came re-  
ports from standing committees.

Acting on the request of citi-  
zens of the Rose Hill section for  
organization of a branch of the  
league in that locality, Mr. W. J.  
Hayes was asked to comply with  
the request.

Mr. Walter Page moved that  
the League pass a resolution re-  
questing the school board to name  
the new primary school build-  
ing. "The James Lane Memorial  
School," in honor of the late  
James W. Lane, for many years  
principal of the city schools, and  
there was hearty and unanimous  
support of the resolution.

A resolution was also offered  
requesting that the school board  
be asked to take steps to have a  
survey of the schools made, but  
Mr. Mortie Kaufman, a member  
of the school board, was present

and informed the league that the  
board had arranged for such a  
survey to be made about the mid-  
dle of October.

There was some comment on a  
letter appearing in The Daily  
Progress on Wednesday, contain-  
ing criticism of the construction  
of the new school building with  
regard to safety of pupils in the  
event of fire, and the league au-  
thorized appointment of a com-  
mittee to investigate the state-  
ments made in the published ar-  
ticle.

Announcement was made that  
the October meeting of the league  
will be addressed by Dr. Mary  
Brydon, of the State Health De-  
partment. The League wishes to  
inform the public that all of its  
meetings are open to the citizens  
of the city and community, and  
visitors are always welcome.

Dr. W. T. Sanger, secretary of  
the State Board of Education, was  
present last night, and addressed  
the league on the subject of "Job  
Analysis as Applied to Teaching."  
While his discussion of this topic  
was intended principally for  
teachers, the statements made  
were of interest to all present,  
whether teacher, patron or mere  
citizen. Dr. Sanger declared that  
all persons intending to qualify  
for teaching should analyze them-  
selves with respect to the four  
essential factors, as follows;  
Health, Character, Personality  
and Training, and, if found want-  
ing in any of these particulars,  
should develop the factor essen-  
tial to make for successful pro-  
secution of the avocation.

The Daily Progress, Sept.  
24, 1924, Community  
League recommends  
naming the new primary  
school "The James Lane  
Memorial School"

# City School Board Postpones Action On Naming School

**Suggestion Made That New Building Bear Name of  
Col. C. S. Venable, and That Mr. J. W. Lane Be  
Honored By Naming Midway After Him**

The regular monthly meeting of the school board was held at 7.30 o'clock last evening at McGuffey School, with the following members present: Thos. J. Michie, chairman, W. H. Wood, Mrs. G. F. Spitzer, Miss Catherine R. Lipop, Dr. M. V. Pence, M. Kaufman, B. Lee Hawkins, F. B. Peyton, Miss Effie M. Gleason, Mrs. Annie D. McIntire, John S. Patton and Dr. Thomas L. Watson.

The resolution passed at the last meeting setting the time for regular meetings of the Board at 7.30 in winter and 8 during the summer was rescinded. This puts the regular back to the hour 4.30 p. m. on the third Thursday in each month.

The superintendent made the usual financial report.

Mrs. Spitzer, chairman of buildings and grounds committee, made a brief report on the condition of Midway school which report was highly encouraging.

The committee on the name for the new primary school made a report through its chairman, W. H. Wood, who said that the committee was not unanimous, Dr. Watson and Mr. Wood being in favor of naming this new primary school after Col. Charles S. Venable while Mr. Kaufman favored the name of James W. Lane.

Mr. Paul G. McIntire spoke in favor of honoring the name and work of Col. Charles S. Venable by naming the new school for him.

A letter was read from Mrs. H. P. Porter, Secretary of the Community League, conveying a resolution requesting that the Board name the school after Mr. Lane.

Mrs. Spitzer, Miss Lipop and Dr. Pence favored the name of Mr. Lane.

Mr. Patton spoke at length paying a high tribute to Mr. Lane and also to Col. Venable. Mr. Patton brought out the fact that Mr. Lane's services were rendered for the most of the time at Midway school and that he felt that Midway should be renamed to honor Mr. Lane and that the new school should be named for Col. Venable but that in the event that only one name should be honored that the new school should be named after Mr. Lane.

Mr. Patton then moved that the matter be postponed until the next meeting and that in the interim public sentiment be obtained as to the plan of naming the new school after Col. Venable and honoring Mr. Lane by naming Midway after him. This motion carried.

The chairman, Mr. Michie, then called upon Mr. Patton, chairman of the special committee to report on the clerkship. This report which was oral stated what steps had been taken to find out the status of the clerk, his duties, etc. Communications were read from the State Department of Education and other information was given in detail. Mr. Patton moved to separate offices of superintendent and clerk and to have a clerk other than the superintendent.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

## FAIR AND COOLER.

Fair tonight and Saturday. Cooler Saturday and in extreme northern portion tonight.

## ELECTION OFFICIALS

**Registrars, Judges, Clerks and Commissioners Named**

Judges of election in the First Ward are W. Rice Barksdale, J. Goulay Martin and A. G. Burnett.

Clerks of election in the First Ward are Miss Mary Duke and Miss Corinne Allegree.

Judges of election in the Second Ward are J. O. H. Pendleton, R. L. Carter, and G. P. Inge.

Clerks of election in the Second Ward are E. R. Newman and B. C. Hutchinson.

Judges of election in the Third Ward are C. Pace Bailey, Jno. W. Perley and Charles Coles, Jr.

Clerks of election in the Third Ward are J. A. Croissant and E. A. Balz.

Judges of election in the Fourth Ward are J. C. Brooks, R. W. Durrett and S. D. Kline.

Clerks of election in the Fourth Ward are Miss Sarepta Moran and Miss Evelyn Shaw.

Commissioners of election are J. C. Brooks, W. Rice Barksdale, J. O. H. Pendleton, G. P. Inge and John W. Perley.

Registrars are E. P. Wingfield, in the First Ward; John W. Walker, in the Second Ward; J. W. Detamore, in the Third Ward; and R. C. A. Seiberg, in the Fourth Ward.

The above appointments were made by the Electoral Board October 16th.

When there are vacancies, if ladies qualified to fill the positions will apply, the Electoral Board will be pleased to appoint them.

## Women At By Color Near

**Two Children, on Way to S  
Limits, Accosted Today  
Its K**

(By Associated Press.)

Richmond, Va., Oct. 17.—Two children, on their way to the Germantown School, just outside the Richmond City limits, were accosted by two negroes.

The police here were notified, and a detail was rushed to the scene.

The reported occurrence is the fifth of its kind within a week, during which time negroes have attacked, or attempted to attack, seven white women and girls.

A negro, who refused to give his name, was arrested today, and confessed, police say, to going to the home of a white woman and

## City School

(Continued from First Page)

There was a quite full discussion of this motion by many members of the Board.

The recorded vote on Mr. Patton's motion showed the following result: Aye—Mrs. Spitzer, Dr. Pence, Miss Lipop and Mr. Patton. No—Mr. Wood, Mr. Kaufman, Miss Gleason, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Peyton, Dr. Watson, Mrs. McIntire and Mr. Michie.

This leaves the superintendent to act as clerk just as formerly.

In this connection the superintendent stated that all money spent for clerical help of any type went to some person or persons who did clerical work of some type and that no part of the amount set up for clerical work or expended for this item ever came to him and that this item was separate and independent from his salary which had always been as superintendent. He also stated that Miss Louise Williams had been employed as his secretary for the year at a fixed salary her duties to do all clerical work as directed by the superintendent; he also stated that additional help had to be called in if needed.

The question of the safety of the stairs at the new primary school came up for discussion; letters were read from Mr. Raymond V. Long, State Supervisor of School Buildings and Mr. Charles J. Calrow, architect of the new school. After a full discussion of the matter the matter was left to stand as planned under the contract.

The request of the Jack Jonett Chapter, D. A. R. to have permission to plant a tree on the lawn at Midway School was granted with the provision that the superintendent determine the place where the tree is to be placed.

The request of Dr. Lawrence T. Royster for permission to make a survey of the children attending the Public Schools of the city was granted. The superintendent stated that he was strongly in favor of the plan as outlined by Dr. Royster to him in two conferences one of which was in the presence of Miss Carrie C. Burnley, principal of McGuffey School.

Mr. Michie, chairman of the board, announced the following standing committees:

Finance—W. H. Wood, M. Kaufman and Thos. J. Michie.

Buildings and Grounds—Mrs. G. F. Spitzer, B. Lee Hawkins and Miss Effie M. Gleason.

Insurance—Dr. Thomas L. Watson, M. V. Pence and John S. Patton.

Public Lectures and Entertainments—Mr. F. B. Peyton, Miss Catherine R. Lipop and Mrs. Annie D. McIntire.

Visiting Committee—Mrs. Annie D. McIntire, John S. Patton and M. V. Pence.

The Daily Progress  
Oct. 17, 1924,  
announcing the  
postponement of  
naming the new  
primary school

The Daily Progress, Nov. 21, 1924, announcing the naming of Venable Primary School

# City High School Named In Honor Of Jas. W. Lane

New Building Now Nearing Completion on Fourteenth Street to Be Known As The "Venable Primary School" Christmas Holidays Fixed

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* SCHOOLS NAMED \*  
\* \* \* \* \*  
\* High—Lane. \*  
\* Grammar—Venable. \*  
\* Primary—McGuffey. \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

By a vote of 7 to 3, the city school board, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, honored the late James W. Lane by naming the city high school the same recorded vote selected the "Lane High School," and by the "Venable Primary School" as the name for the new school building now nearing completion on Fourteenth Street and Gordon Avenue.

The following members of the board attended the meeting: Thos. J. Michie, chairman; Mrs. G. F. Spitzer, vice-chairman; Wm. H. Wood, M. Kaufman, M. V. Peace, Miss Kate R. Lipop, B. Lee Hawkins, Miss Effie M. Gleason, F. B. Peyton and John S. Patton.

In the absence of Mr. Michie at the opening of the meeting, Mrs. Spitzer presided. Following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Michie arrived and requested that the naming of the New School be taken up and disposed of as he would have to request to be excused to attend to some matters in connection with his home. Mr. Michie then took the chair and the question of the new school name was taken up.

Dr. Pence moved that the New School be called the "Lane Pri-

mary School." This motion was seconded by Mr. Kaufman, who presented a petition signed by 500 citizens of the city and surrounding territory requesting that Midway School be not changed in name and that the new school on Fourteenth Street and Gordon Avenue be called the "Lane Memorial." Mr. Wood moved as a substitute to this motion that the new school be called the Venable Primary School. After considerable discussion, Mr. Patton moved that the name of Midway School Building be not changed. This motion carried unanimously. Then Mr. Patton moved that the Charlottesville High School be called the Lane High School. Mr. Wood then withdrew his substitute motion and seconded Mr. Patton's motion, upon which a vote was taken with the following result: Aye, 7; Nay, 3.

Mr. Wood then moved that the New School be called the Venable Primary School. The vote stood on this motion: Aye, 7; Nay 3.

A letter of appreciation of Dr. Watson's services on the Board and sympathy for the family as drafted by the Superintendent, was ordered placed upon the minutes, a copy to be signed by the members of the Board and sent to the family of Dr. Watson.

Mrs. Spitzer then took the chair. The Superintendent made the usual financial report for the past month. This was ordered noted in

(Continued on Page Twelve).

## City High School (Continued from First Page.)

the minutes as follows: Amount due for high school tuition from District for September, October and November, \$1,704; summer school \$494; due on account of elementary children for those certified to date \$2600, this being not quite one third of total for year for this item; cash collected and placed with the treasurer, \$789.

Total expenditures to November 1st: Salaries, \$20,579.51 other items, \$7,925.78; total, \$28,505.29. Expended on bond issue to November 1st, \$75,192.19.

The expenses of three delegates and the Superintendent to the Educational Conference in Richmond during Thanksgiving week were ordered paid as usual for this occasion.

The Christmas Holidays were set to begin at the close of business, on Tuesday, December 23, 1924 and to end with the opening hour for school work on Monday, January 5, 1925.

Miss Gleason reported for the buildings and grounds committee on Midway School, which was reported in very good shape for building, but that the grounds needed more attention. Mrs. Spitzer made a highly favorable report on a visit to McGuffey School.

The matter of grading the athletic field was brought up by the superintendent but was deferred until the bids on the colored school could be in hand. In this connection the Superintendent stated that he had been doing all he could to urge an early completion of the plans for the colored school in order that bids might be asked for and work start. He expressed his impatience to get to work on this building for the colored children. The Board requested the Superintendent to urge the State School Architect, Mr. Long, to complete these plans and specifications just as soon as possible.

The Superintendent brought to the attention of the Board the correspondence about the proposed school survey. Supt. Hart's last letter stated that a committee from the National Bureau of Education would make this survey and that final arrangements would be made at an early date for the personnel of the staff.

## George Rogers Clark Elementary (1931)

*The school is named for George Rogers Clark, the American frontiersman and Revolutionary War general. (Clark's younger brother William was half of "Lewis & Clark.") -- About Clark Elementary School, <http://charlottesvilleschools.org/clark/us>*

See Cvillepedia entries on Clark Elementary School and George Rogers Clark. There is a lengthy entry in Wikipedia about Clark, as well as numerous books written about his life.

George Rogers Clark Elementary is named for **Brigadier General George Rogers Clark (1752 – 1818)**. It is the only school to contain the full name of the person for whom it was named. Clark was born in Albemarle County, near Charlottesville, in 1752, but soon moved to Caroline County, where his family enslaved Black people on a 2,000-acre plantation. He served as an officer in the Virginia Militia during the Revolutionary War and the Northwest Indian War (1785-1795, in which more than 1,000 Native Americans were killed. Soon after, Clark was given the nickname, "Conqueror of the Old Northwest". In both of these conflicts, he primarily fought against Native American tribes allied with or led by the British.

Clark's family enslaved many Black people on their plantations, and when Clark's father John Clark III, died, he inherited several enslaved people as part of his father's will:

*"I give and bequeath to my son George Rogers and to his heirs and assigns forever, one negro man named Lue, also one negro woman named Venice, with live, present, and future increase, except Peter."*<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> English, W. H. *Conquest of the country northwest of the river Ohio, 1778-1783; and life of Gen. George Rogers Clark, Volume I.* p. 47

Peter was bequeathed to Clark's younger brother, William Clark, who was a member of the Lewis and Clark journey.

During the Revolutionary War, Clark spent what today is estimated to be nearly \$1 million on supplying his units, which the state of Virginia did not fully compensate him for, and he was forced to sell most of his property. This is one reason why Clark's will has no mention of enslaved individuals, but why William Clark mentions George Rogers Clark in the Certificate of Freedom for Kitt, one of people William enslaved:

*"Be it known that Kitt, having served faithfully, and as the body servant of Genl. George R. Clark deceased, conducted himself for many years with entire approbation, is hereby liberated from any involuntary servitude..."*

Signed by William Clark, 31 March, 1818

Paul G. McIntire suggested to name the school after Clark because "his services to Virginia and the nation are well known."<sup>8</sup> McIntire's first wife, Edith Clark, was a descendant of George Rogers Clark's father, John Clark III. McIntire had already funded the *George Rogers Clark* statue erected in 1921 on what is now part of the Grounds of the University of Virginia, at the intersection of West Main St. and Jefferson Park Ave. The 150th anniversary of the capture of Fort Sackville by Clark was in 1929, which brought renewed attention to his memorialization, including a statue erected in Fredericksburg that year by the Paul Revere Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Muncie, Indiana.

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<sup>8</sup> Buck, James H., Jr. *Belmont: The History of a Neighborhood*,  
<https://www.cvillepedia.org/images/19800501-buck-history-of-belmont.pdf>



## Johnson Elementary (1954)

*Built in 1954, the school was named for Dr. James G. Johnson, who was Superintendent of Schools for 35 years, from 1909 to 1946.*

-- About Johnson Elementary School,  
<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/johnson/us>

See Cvillepedia entries on [James G. Johnson](#) and [Johnson Elementary School](#)

Johnson Elementary is named for **Dr. James Gibson Johnson (1871-1957)**. Johnson was born in Elk Garden, Russell County, Virginia and later moved to Tennessee. His father, C. W. Johnson, was a physician and Confederate veteran.

He received his Bachelor's degree from Milligan College in Tennessee, then his Ph.D. in English from UVA in 1909. That same year, he became Superintendent of Schools in Charlottesville, holding that position until his retirement in 1946.

He oversaw the construction of several schools, including McGuffey, Venable, Clark, Lane, and the initial part of Jefferson High. In 1936, he edited and contributed to a detailed history of the Charlottesville schools that was published as a supplement to the McGuffey Readers.

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## James G. Johnson Is 85 Tomorrow

Tomorrow is the 85th birthday of Dr. James G. Johnson, for 36 years superintendent of Charlottesville Schools.

Dr. Johnson, for whom the Johnson Elementary School on Cherry Avenue was named, retired in June, 1945. His first appointment as school superintendent was in 1909, immediately after he received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Virginia.

Before coming to the University, Dr. Johnson received his B. A. degree from Milligan College in Tennessee and taught seven years in secondary and high schools in Tennessee.

A year ago, the University of Virginia's Alderman Library put on exhibit the James Gibson Johnson collection, a selection from printed and manuscript materials presented to the library during the two preceding years by Dr. Johnson, who collected extensive data on schools and teaching during his long tenure as superintendent.

Dr. Johnson's period in office was one in which extraordinary improvement in the city's school system, both in standards and building equipment, took place.

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The Daily Progress, Feb. 4, 1956



Dr. James G. Johnson

## Dr. Johnson, School Head 36 Years, Dies

Dr. James Gibson Johnson, 81, who served for 36 years as Superintendent of Schools in Charlottesville, died early this morning at Martha Jefferson Hospital. He had been in poor health for several years.

A funeral service will be held at 1 p.m. Sunday from First Methodist Church. Burial will follow in Monticello Memorial Park.

Dr. Johnson, who made his home on Cabell Avenue, retired as head of city schools June 30, 1948. He had held that position since July 1, 1912, and most of the present city schools were built during his tenure.

The James G. Johnson Elementary School on Cherry Avenue is named in his honor. Dr. Johnson attended the dedication ceremonies for the new school March 27, 1946.

Dr. Johnson came to Charlottesville in 1904 as a student at the University of Virginia in the Department of Graduate Studies. He received his M.A. degree in 1906 and a Ph.D. in English in 1908. He was for two years a student at

(See DR. JOHNSON Page 14)

## Dr. Johnson, School Head 36 Years, Dies

(Continued From Page 1)

assistant at the University Library, and he later gave his collection of family and personal school records to the University.

Charlottesville had one white school at the Midway Building for high school and elementary grades, and one Negro school when Dr. Johnson took over the post of superintendent following his graduation from the University of Virginia.

Under Dr. Johnson's leadership, all of the buildings used today, with the exception of Burley High School and Burnley-Moran and Johnson Schools, were built here. McGuffey Elementary School opened in 1914; Venable in 1923; Venable field house and athletic field in 1925; George Rogers Clark School in 1932; Lane High School in 1939; and a high school for Negroes which is now Jefferson Elementary School in 1939.

Born Feb. 8, 1871, at Elk Garden, Russell County, Dr. Johnson was the son of the late Charles Washington and Ann Elizabeth Thompson Johnson. He attended rural schools, and taught in Russell County schools for a year before enrolling in Milligan College, Milligan, Tenn. He received his BS degree in 1897.

The following year, Dr. Johnson served as principal of Masonic Institute at Mountain City, Tenn., but resigned later to join the Johnson City, Tenn., school system where he remained five years. He left that city to attend the University of Virginia.

Dr. Johnson is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma Hart Johnson, a native of Tennessee; a son James G. Johnson Jr., of Summit, N.J.; a daughter, Mrs. James E. Wisler of Washington, D.C.; a brother, Ogden Johnson of Lebanon; and a granddaughter.

## Burnley-Moran Elementary (1954)

*Built in 1954, Burnley-Moran is named for the first two women to head Charlottesville schools. Carrie Burnley was principal of the former McGuffey School for 28 years, and Sarepta Moran was principal of Venable Elementary for 21 years.*

-- History of Burnley-Moran,

<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/burnley-moran/>

See Cvillepedia entries on [Burnley-Moran Elementary School](#) and [Carrie Burnley](#) and [Sarepta Moran](#)

Burnley-Moran Elementary is named for **Carrie Cornelia Burnley** and **Sarepta Anna Moran**, and opened only a few months after Burnley passed, and while Moran was still living.

**Carrie Cornelia Burnley** (1864-1954) was born in Albemarle County near Free Union, Virginia. She was one of five children born to Cornelia Winston Clarke and Drury Wood Burnley. Drury Wood Burnley was the son of Nathaniel Burnley, whose family enslaved more than 225 Black people in the Hydraulic Mills area, including the famous [Fountain Hughes](#).

For 50 of her 61-year career as an educator, Carrie Burnley taught at both the elementary and high school levels in Charlottesville. She was principal of the McGuffey School for 28 years, until age 80. She first cousin to Paul Goodloe McIntire, as their mothers were sisters.

Burnley began teaching at age 19 in a one-room schoolhouse near Mechum River. She then taught in Harrisonburg schools before teaching privately in Charlottesville. In 1894, she taught seventh grade in the inaugural year at the new Midway School. She later became assistant

principal of the grammar division at Midway and, in 1911, moved to the high school division. In 1916, she was made the first female principal in the district at the new McGuffey primary school, and held that position for 28 years until her retirement in 1944.

Burnley was a member of the Albemarle Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), joining in 1907. The UDC was one of the most effective organizations at propagating the “Lost Cause” mythology, including the myth of white supremacy, most notoriously through the writing and editing of primary school textbooks. Our local chapter was also instrumental in erecting several monuments to Confederate soldiers, including the statue *At the Ready* at the Albemarle County Courthouse, the *Robert Edward Lee* equestrian statue, and the *Thomas Jonathan Jackson* (“Stonewall Jackson”) statue. While she was principal of McGuffey, she began a tradition of students decorating the Lee and Jackson monuments in downtown Charlottesville with flowers.

Burnley’s father, Sergeant Drury Wood Burnley, served as a member of the Albemarle (Virginia) Light Artillery, also known as Southall’s Battery, part of the Confederate States Army, from April 1861 until August 1862. This unit was founded and commanded by Captain William Henry Southall (1826-1890), brother of Mary Southall Venable, who was the second wife of Col. Charles S. Venable, Venable Elementary’s namesake, and who also served as chair of the committee overseeing the erection of the Confederate memorial statue *At the Ready* on Court Square in Charlottesville in 1909. Another of Mary Southall Venable’s brothers, S. V. Southall, was one of the Confederate veterans who endorsed Burnley’s application to the UDC.

# Miss Carrie Burnley Dies; 50 Years In City Schools

Miss Carrie Burnley, principal emeritus of McGuffey Elementary School, died early this morning of a heart attack at her home at 920 East High St. where she had lived since it was built in 1890. She was 90 years old.

She was the first woman ever named principal of a public school in Charlottesville and devoted 50 years of her life to work in the city schools, retiring in 1944.

Miss Burnley and Miss Sarepta Moran, now retired, who was first principal of Venable Elementary School, were honored in the naming of the new elementary school on Long Street, to open this winter, which will be known as the Burnley-Moran School.

## Taught At Mechum River

Miss Burnley was born at "Landsdale," near Free Union, Jan. 19, 1864, a daughter of the late Drury Wood and Cornelia Winston Clarke Burnley. She was the last of a family of six children and is survived by a number of nieces and nephews.

She was educated in rural schools in Albemarle County and attended the Park Street Academy, conducted by sisters of Dr. William H. McGuffey, author of the noted McGuffey readers and for whom



MISS CARRIE BURNLEY

the elementary school she first headed was named. She also attended summer school at the University of Virginia for a number of years.

Miss Burnley began her 61 - year career as an educator in October, 1883, when she taught in a one-room log school house near Mechum River. She stayed there for six years, leaving to join the Harrisonburg school system, where she stayed three years.

She came to Charlottesville in 1892 and conducted a private school for two years in a small house on Jefferson Street, near its western end.

In 1894, she started her half-century of service to Charlottesville schools when she became seventh grade teacher at the old Midway School the first year classes were conducted there. She later became assistant principal of the grammar grades department and in 1910 was advanced to the high school department.

In 1916, when the McGuffey Elementary School opened, she was made its principal, a position she held until her retirement in June, 1944.

Her retirement was the occasion of several programs honoring her. The Charlottesville School Board elected her principal emeritus of McGuffey School and presented her a scroll at a public ceremony on the steps of Lane High School. The teachers of Charlottesville gave a banquet in her honor and her own faculty and pupils held a program on the lawn at McGuffey at which they bade her farewell.

Miss Burnley was one of the oldest members of the Charlottesville Presbyterian Church and was a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy from its early days.

Funeral services will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday from the Charlottesville Presbyterian Church, with interment in the family plot in Maplewood Cemetery. The pallbearers will be Hugh L. Sulfridge and Fendall R. Ellis, the past and present superintendents of city schools, Rawlings Thomson, Fred L. Watson, Laurence A. Brunton and William R. Duke Jr.

**Sarepta Anna Moran** (1875-1961) was an educator in Charlottesville schools from 1897 until her retirement in 1945. She was the first principal of Venable Elementary when it opened in 1925, and served in that role for 21 years. Note that Moran's given name is frequently misspelled "Serepta."

Sarepta Moran was born in Cairo, Illinois. She received a Master's degree from Wesleyan Female Institute in Staunton, then became a teacher in Kentucky. In 1897, she began teaching in Charlottesville schools in the grammar division at Midway School, then moved to the high school division in 1905. In 1906, she studied at the Sorbonne in Paris, and later did other graduate work at several universities. From 1907 to 1923, she was assistant principal at Midway High, then became the first principal of Venable Elementary School when it opened in 1925, staying there until her retirement in 1946.

In 1924, the Midway High School yearbook was dedicated to her "high ideals, true sense of justice, refined culture and sincere devotion to her work." In 1954, she received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award from UVA for her contributions as an educator.

For most of her adult life, Moran lived with her two sisters, Edna and Virginia, and their parents until their deaths, at 215 Montebello Circle, known as "Montebello," now 1700 Stadium Road. None of the three sisters married, which was unusual for the time. Col. Charles S. Venable, for whom Venable Elementary School is named, owned the house from 1875-1887, and it was later purchased in 1914 as the "Montebello Mansion House" by Moran's father, Issac Kimber Moran.



Moran was active in the Albemarle chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Her father began serving the Confederate cause at age 16, prior to being old enough to join as a soldier, which he did in 1864 when the age limit was lowered to 17. Isaac K. Moran fought in Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, and was "desperately wounded in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, causing amputation of left leg above the knee."<sup>9</sup> I. K. Moran served as bursar of UVA from an unknown date until 1912.



Photo of Moran from 1936 McGuffey Reader Supplement

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<sup>9</sup> United Daughters of the Confederacy, Virginia Division, Papers, Accession #11331, Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.

## Obituaries

# Miss Sarepta Moran Dies at 86; Former Principal at Venable

Miss Sarepta Anna Moran, principal of Venable School from 1925 when it opened until her retirement in 1946, died early today at her home, "Montebello." She was 86.

Miss Moran spent nearly half a century as an educator in the Charlottesville schools, beginning in the grammar division in 1897.

Her work was characterized by an encyclopedic knowledge of each child in her school, of his background, his personality, his abilities and his problems.

The city's high school class of 1924 dedicated its yearbook to her in recognition of her "high ideals, true sense of justice, refined culture and sincere devotion to her work."

Miss Moran was born Oct. 25, 1875, in Cairo, Ill., a daughter of the late Isaac Kimber and Eleanor Harriet Nourse Moran. Her father served as bursar of the University of Virginia until 1912.

She attended schools in Cairo, then received a master's degree from the Wesleyan Institute in Staunton. Her first teaching was in public and private schools in Kentucky.

In 1897 she joined the Charlottesville school system, taking classes in the grammar division. In 1905 she was assigned to the high school department, and the

following year went to Paris where she studied at the Sorbonne.

In 1907 she resumed teaching in the high school, staying there 17 years. She served as assistant principal of the Midway School from 1907 until 1923, the year the school was renamed Lane High School.

Miss Moran was noted for the high scholastic standards she set for her pupils. Her own education went far beyond that of women in her day. She did graduate work at Harvard University, Cornell University, Columbia University, and the University of Virginia.

As historian of the Albemarle chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Moran

was active in establishing awards for excellence in American history study in the elementary schools here.

In 1954 she received the Algonon Sydney Sullivan award from the University of Virginia in recognition of "the quality of the influence which she exerted for so long a period . . . Her life has been and continues to be a power for good in the community."

The following year Miss Moran was one of two Charlottesville educators honored in the naming of a new school which opened for elementary pupils living in the northeast section of the city. Burnley-Moran school also carries the name of Miss Carrie Burnley, first principal of McGuffey School. Last June portraits of Miss Moran and Miss Burnley were presented to the school.

In addition to her work with the DAR, Miss Moran was active in the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Women of the First Presbyterian Church.

She is survived by two sisters, Miss Edna Julia and Miss Virginia Emma Moran of "Montebello."

The funeral will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday from the First Presbyterian Church. Burial will be in the University of Virginia Cemetery.

## Henry W. Patterson

SCOTTSVILLE — Henry Walker Patterson, 79, a retired farmer, died yesterday at his home near Scottsville after a long illness.

A native of Buckingham County, he was born Dec. 28, 1881, son of the late Cornelius and Eliza Bishop Patterson.

He was a member of Mt. Zion Baptist Church at Esmont.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Florence Shores Patterson; three sons, Dudley W. Patterson of Esmont, Herman L. Patterson and

## Greenbrier Elementary (1962)

*Constructed in 1962, Greenbrier Elementary is named for its neighborhood, a residential area in the north of Charlottesville.*

<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/greenbrier/us/>

See Cvillepedia entries on [Greenbrier Elementary School](#) and [Greenbrier neighborhood](#)

Greenbrier Elementary is named for the neighborhood in which the school is located.

## Walker Upper Elementary (1966)

*Named in honor of Haswell Hunter Walker, head of the mathematics department at Lane High School, Walker School opened in August 1966 as one of two junior high schools in the City. (Buford School was the other.)*

<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/walker/us/>

See Cvillepedia entries for Walker Upper Elementary School and Haswell Hunter Walker

Walker Upper Elementary is named for **Haswell Hunter Walker (1896-1992)**. Walker was born in Saluda, Middlesex County, Virginia. Walker was an educator in City schools for 42 years, primarily teaching math. Walker started at Midway High in 1924 teaching Mathematics and the Bible, was principal for three years from 1925-1928, then taught Mathematics there until 1966 (Midway High was renamed to Lane High in 1925). Walker Junior High School was named for him in the same year he retired, then later renamed Walker Upper Elementary School after a reconfiguration of the schools.

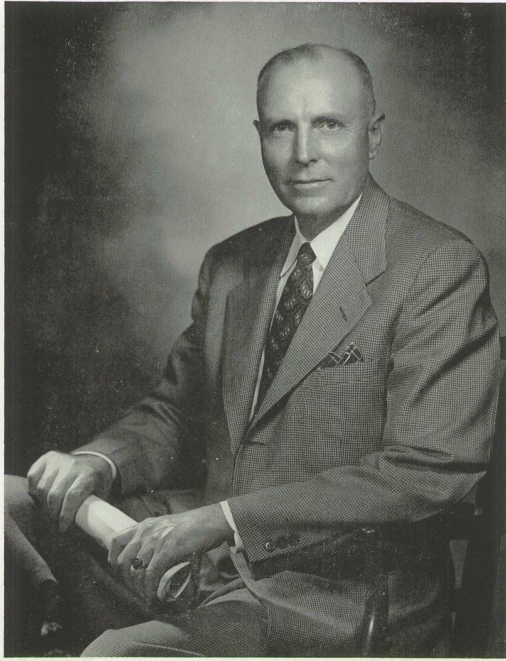
During Walker's first year teaching at Midway, The Daily Progress on (Oct. 2, 1924) published this about him:

*"Mr. Walker is using unusually good methods in his Geometry classes. He has pupils to[sic] construct every figure about which they are studying before the proof is taken up. Getting pupils to do things and see things ensures clear understanding. Teachers sometimes forget that pupils have eyes and muscles as well as ears. Knowledge comes through the use of more than one sense."*

During the desegregation of Charlottesville schools in 1958-1959, Walker was an informal advisor to the Parents' Committee for Emergency Schooling (PCES), a white group that argued for the temporary continuation of private Segregation Academies as a way to transition into a desegregated public school and thereby counter the staunch segregationist group Charlottesville Education Foundation (CEF), which wanted either permanent public school segregation or permanent Segregation Academies. In *The Moderate's Dilemma*, Andrew B. Lewis writes that Walker "tipped off the mothers to a secret meeting the CEF was holding with the Lane teachers in hopes of securing their participation in the segregationist initiative before the PCES had a chance to speak with them," and thereby allowing the PCES to prevail against the CEF, preventing a more prolonged segregation of public schools.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> *The Moderates' Dilemma: Massive Resistance to School Desegregation in Virginia*, Matthew D. Lassiter and Andrew B. Lewis, eds.



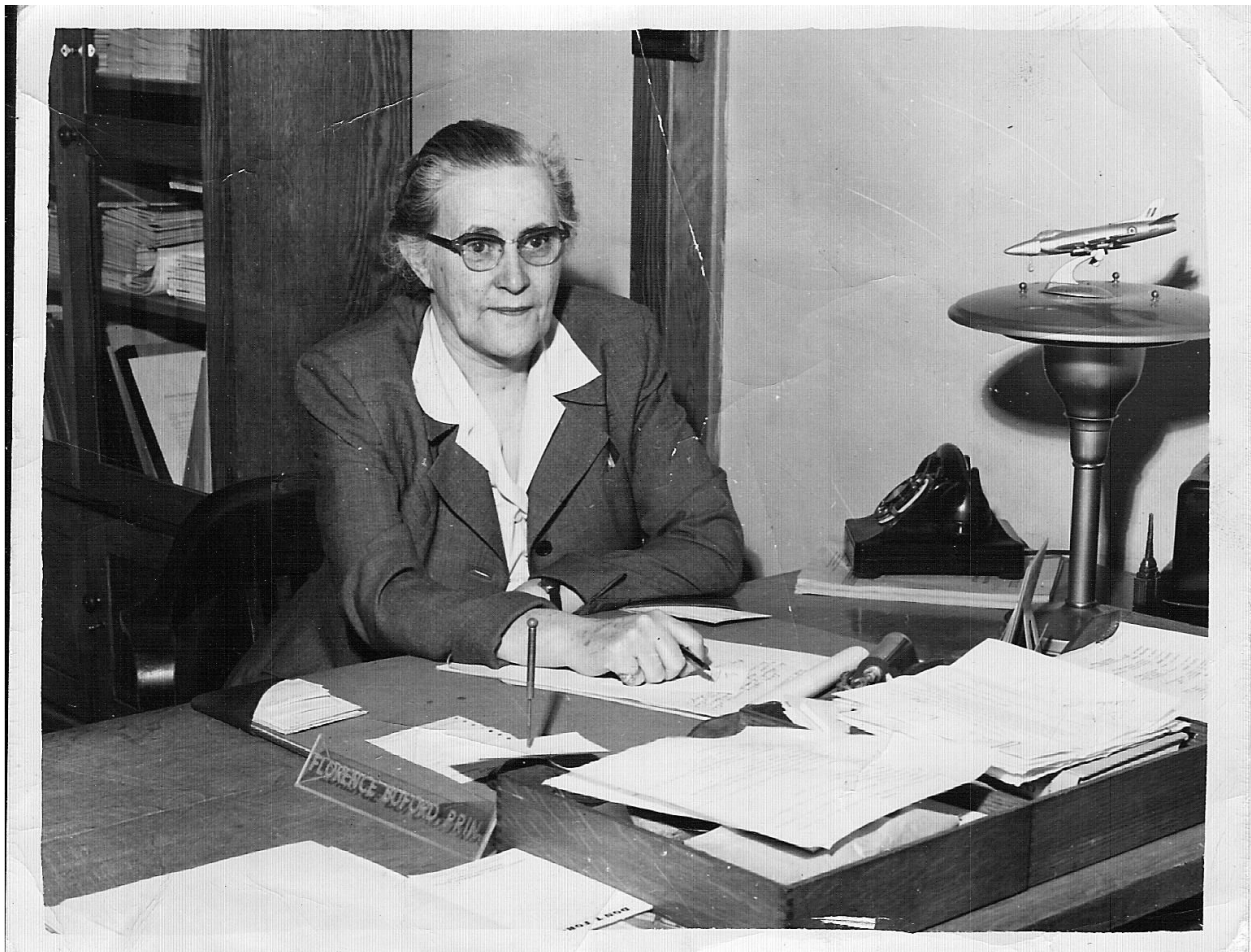
*In sincere appreciation of his patient instruction, his delightful good humor, his personal interest in each of us, and his deep sense of fairness, we, the Seniors of 1952, dedicate this "Chain" to Haswell H. Walker.*

From 1952 Lane High Yearbook

## Buford Middle (1966)

*Named in honor of Florence Buford, who served as principal of Clark Elementary for 33 years, Buford Middle School opened in August 1966 as one of two junior high schools in the City. (Walker School was the other.)*

<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/buford/about-buford/>



See Cvillepedia entries for [Buford Middle School](#) and [Florence Buford](#)

Buford Middle School is named for **Florence De Launey Buford (1893-1974)**. Buford taught History at Lane High starting in 1927. In 1931, she moved to the new Clark Elementary, and was principal there until her retirement in 1964.

Buford was born in 1893, in Lawrenceville, Brunswick County, Virginia. Her grandfather, Francis Emmet Buford, served as a Captain of a Brunswick Company in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Florence Buford graduated from Farmville College (now Longwood College) in 1913. She then attended Columbia University and UVA, where she earned a Master's degree in Political Science.

She participated in numerous community service organizations, including president of the State Department of Elementary Principals, vice chair of the Charlottesville-Albemarle Library Board (which would later merge with the JMRL), a member of the city welfare department advisory board, a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, and the all-white Lychnos Society, vice president of the Community Chest, president of the Mental Hygiene Society of Charlottesville, a member of the Salvation Army advisory board, and on the board of the Civic League of Charlottesville and Albemarle.



## Former City Principal Dies

LAWRENCEVILLE—Miss Florence deLauney Buford, 80, former principal of Charlottesville's Clark Elementary School, died at her home here Sunday.

A native of Brunswick County, she was the daughter of the late Robert P. and Susie Palmer Buford.

Miss Buford graduated from Farmville (now Longwood) College in 1913. She attended Columbia University and the University of Virginia, where she earned a master's degree in political science.

She taught history at Lane High School until she was named principal of Clark Elementary in 1931. Miss Buford served as principal of Clark for 33 years.

Miss Buford was influential in the General Assembly's establishment of a school for the mentally retarded in Charlottesville.

She was past president of the State Department of Elementary Principals, vice chairman of the Charlottesville-Albemarle Library Board, a member of the advisory board of the city welfare department, a member of Delta Kappa Gamma and the Lynchos Society.

She was also vice president of the Community Chest, president of the Mental Hygiene Society of Charlottesville, a member of the advisory board of the Salvation Army and on the board of directors of the Civic League of Charlottesville and Albemarle.

Miss Buford was a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church here.

She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Patty B. Kelly of Lawrenceville.

Graveside services for Miss Buford will be 11 a.m. Tuesday at Oakwood Cemetery, Lawrenceville, the Rev. Robert Creamer officiating.

The family requests that contributions be made to the Charlottesville-Albemarle Association for Retarded Children and the Brunswick County Cancer Society.

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FRANK IX IS YO



MISS FLORENCE DeL. BUFORD

## Jackson-Via Elementary (1969)

*Jackson-Via Elementary School was named for two Charlottesville educator-leaders: Nannie Cox Jackson and Betty Davis Via. The school opened in name in 1969, though during the first year, students were housed at Clark and Johnson Elementaries. In 1970, the new building was ready for students.*

About Jackson-Via Elementary,  
<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/jackson-via/us/>

See Cvillepedia entries for Jackson-Via Elementary School, Nannie Cox Jackson, and Betty Davis Via.

Jackson-Via Elementary is named for **Nannie Cox Jackson** and **Betty Davis Via**. Jackson-Via was the city's first school building that was planned and built as a desegregated school. It was dually-named for both a Black educator and a white educator.

**Nannie Cox Jackson (1865-1953)** was a teacher for 46 years, 25 of which were at the Jefferson School, from which she retired in 1939. She is a descendant of the Hemings family though her grandmother Nancy Colbert Scott.

Mrs. Jackson's contributions to the schools and community are documented extensively in *Pride Overcomes Prejudice: A History of Charlottesville's African American School* by Dr. Andrea N. Douglas, et al. She co-owned the first Black-run billboard company, and was one of the largest property holders in the area, renting at affordable rates to Black families across the city.

**Betty Davis Via (1901-1993)** was an educator in the city schools from 1927 to 1965. She taught at Venable Primary until becoming principal in 1945, and then was principal of the new Johnson Elementary for 10 years after it opened in 1955.

Via was born in Clifton Forge, Virginia. She received her Bachelor's degree from State Teachers College at Harrisonburg, at what would later become James Madison University. She was a descendant of John Penn, a signer of the Declaration of Independence who enslaved Black people, and she was an active member in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon her death, she was praised by Booker T. Reaves<sup>11</sup>:

*“She had an excellent personality, and was liked by all of those who worked with her. She liked her teachers and she liked the people she worked with. As a matter of fact, I don’t remember any conflicts involving her in all that time.”*

Via wrote several children's books, including *Monticello Scrapbook* (1938), *Young Tom Jefferson's Adventure Chest* (1942), *Scotchtown Tale* (1946), *Monticello's Animal Kingdom* (1967), *Thomas Jefferson and The Indians* (1969), and *Sunshine and Shadows over Little Mountain* (1982), and numerous children's stories, including *The Fourth-of-July Goose: A Monticello Story*.

Her books frequently perpetuate the “happy slave” myth; they refer to enslaved people simply as “servants,”; they use racist archetypes for

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<sup>11</sup> Booker T. Reaves was principal of the Jefferson School for many years. When Charlottesville integrated in the 1960s, Superintendent George Tramontin named him the district's first African-American Assistant Superintendent. After Tramontin was fired, largely because of his role in integrating the schools, Reaves became the district's first African-American Acting Superintendent. The Media Center at Charlottesville High is named in honor of him.

Indigenous and African American characters (e.g., “grinning negro boy”, “old Mammy”); they use an imagined dialect for the dialogue of those characters; and they use what we now consider racial slurs, such as “negro,” “Injuns,” “redskin,” and “squaw.”

The book *Young Tom Jefferson’s Adventure Chest* contains passages such as the following:

*“‘Marse Tom,’ he gasped. ‘Look at dis here. I heered a bobwhite call and den it come flyin’ through de air and stick right in a stump near de woodpile whar I’s e asittin’. Marse To, it’s Injuns. Is we gwine to be attacked?’”* (p. 178)

In the preface of *Monticello Scrapbook* (1938), Via states:

*“The events included in the Monticello Scrapbook are historically authentic. In order to make the stories more alive I have in some cases related what the characters might have said and described the reactions which they might have experienced to well known situations.”*

The following is a selection from the story “Home Again” in *Monticello Scrapbook*, describing Thomas Jefferson's return to Monticello after having served as a diplomat in France. It was around this time that Jefferson engaged with Sally Hemings.

Here is a selection from “Home Again,” *Monticello Scrapbook*:

It was the day before Christmas eve, 1789. For weeks there had been great Christmas preparations at Monticello. Pudding and frosted cakes had been made. Every room had been dusted and polished until the beautiful furniture and floors fairly shone. The children of the servants had made holly wreaths for the windows and hauled pine logs for the

fireplaces. Bright turbans and gay aprons had been made ready and now they were donned in great excitement. For weeks the word had passed around “Marster's comin’,” “Marse Tom's comin’!” “Miss Martha and Miss Mary's comin’!”

And at last the day had arrived and Mr. Jefferson and his two daughters were returning home after an absence of Europe of five years.

Mr. Jefferson had written to his overseer the news of his return and the overseer had told the negroes. Upon their request the 23rd was declared a holiday in honor of the master's home coming and all of them had gathered from Mr. Jefferson's farms. No one wanted to miss the happy event. Old and young, women and children gathered on this hillside. Singing and shouting and calling to each other, they grew impatient with waiting and walked down the mountain to meet the carriage-and-four at Shadwell, Mr. Jefferson's birthplace. Eagerly they vied with one another to be the first to see the beloved face. How they cheered and cried and sang when they saw him! Crowding around the carriage they tried to touch his hands or feet or even his coat. Smiling, the master greeted them heartily, calling each by name. In the merry confusion, they unhitched the horses and lining up beside the carriage pole, pulled it themselves up to the beautiful portico of Monticello. One by one they quieted down. Many an eye was moist with memories of other days when Mr. Jefferson had brought his bride to Monticello.

“Miss Martha done growed up, bless de Lawd,” exclaimed an old Mammy standing near, “An’ look at Miss Mary, ain’t she beautiful?” called out another. And Maria, now in her 11th year, was more beautiful and lovable than ever. Martha was a tall and stately young lady of seventeen.

Their charm and beauty and lovely French clothes overawed the servants, and they fell back to let them enter. Up the front steps the master went

with a beloved daughter on each arm, and Martha Jefferson walked across her father's threshold knowing that she would be more than ever his companion and the mistress of Monticello.

# Educator and writer Betty Via dies at 92

By REX BOWMAN  
Daily Progress staff writer

Retired Charlottesville educator and writer Betty Davis Via, who once said she "taught for 40 years and loved every minute of it," died Thursday at Rosewood Manor. She was 92.

Charlottesville's Jackson-Via Elementary School was named for her in 1969.

"She had an excellent personality and was liked by all those who worked with her," said Booker Reeves, a former assistant superintendent in the Charlottesville school system. "She liked her teachers and she liked the people she

worked with. As a matter of fact, I don't remember any conflicts involving her in all that time."

Mrs. Via worked in public schools for 40 years as a teacher and principal. She served as the principal at Johnson, Venable and McGuffey elementary schools in Charlottesville and Goshen High School in Goshen.

She was offered a job teaching at Lane High School in Charlottesville in 1927, but when she arrived the superintendent told her she could teach at Venable Elementary School if she preferred. She accepted the elementary school position, she said in a 1990 interview, because

See VIA, Page C2

## Via

Continued From Page C1

cause "I've loved children all my life."

"I especially loved teaching the child in that age group," Mrs. Via said in 1990, "because they were so trusting, respectful and were interested in everything. ... Everything was thrilling, exciting and new to them."

Mrs. Via taught at Venable for 20 years and was principal there for seven.

A direct descendent of John Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Mrs. Via was the author of five chil-

dren's books and several hundred children's stories. Her books promoted the study of Thomas Jefferson, and for many years she autographed and gave copies of the books to seventh-graders. Over 26 years, she gave away 780 books.

Born in Clifton Forge on Jan. 20, 1901, she was the daughter of the late George T. Davis and Sallie L. Penn Davis. She was the widow of Guy F. Via.

After studying at Westhampton College of the University of Richmond, Mrs. Via received a bachelor's degree from the State Teachers College at Harrisonburg (now James Madison University) and did graduate work at the University of Virginia.

## Charlottesville High (1974)

*Built in 1974, Charlottesville High School replaced the historic Lane High School, which now serves as the Albemarle County Office Building. Lane High was built in 1939 but shut its doors in 1958 as part of the state's massive resistance to racial integration. Lane High, along with Venable Elementary, were the first Charlottesville schools to be integrated when the "Charlottesville Twelve" entered the schools on September 8, 1959.*

--About Charlottesville High School

<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/chs/us>

See Cvillepedia entry for Charlottesville High School

Charlottesville High is named for the city, which itself is named for **Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz**, queen consort of King George III.

Charlottesville High School was also the name of the first white public (though not free) high school in the city, in existence from 1877-1882.



## Lugo-McGinness Academy (2014)

*After a long history of alternative education, Charlottesville City Schools moved the program to a new, renovated facility in 2014. At that time, the program was renamed Lugo-McGinness Academy in honor of Alicia Lugo and Rebecca F. McGinness, two longtime Charlottesville educators, community leaders, and child advocates. Alicia Lugo attended Charlottesville schools during segregation and then graduated from Hampton University. She returned to Charlottesville, where she taught and then served eleven years on the Charlottesville City School Board, including five years as board chair. Also a Charlottesville native, Rebecca Fuller McGinness attended Hampton and taught at the now-closed, then-segregated Jefferson School for more than forty years. Both women set a high standard of excellence which the faculty and staff of Lugo-McGinness strive to achieve.*

-- Lugo-McGinness Academy Program History

<http://charlottesvilleschools.org/lma>

See Cvillepedia entries for [Lugo-McGinness Academy](#), [Alicia Inez Bowler Lugo](#), and [Rebecca Fuller McGinness](#).

**Lugo-McGinness Academy** is named for **Alicia Inez Bowler Lugo (1941-2011)** and **Rebecca Fuller McGinness (1892-2000)**.

Lugo-McGinness Academy was the first City school named for a person in 45 years. A primary reason for choosing these two distinguished individuals was not only to honor them, but also to collaterally recognize the significant and long-overlooked contributions of numerous American American residents to the schools and broader community.

**Alicia Lugo** was born in Charlottesville. She attended the Black-only Jackson P. Burley High School, then graduated from Hampton Institute

(now Hampton University). She served as a teacher and administrator in City schools for several years, then on the Charlottesville City School Board for 11 years, including five as chair. She served on numerous local Boards of Directors and received numerous awards in recognition of her distinguished career of service to the community.

**Rebecca McGinness** was born in Charlottesville. She attended the Black-only Jefferson Grade School through 8th grade, then at 16 years old, went to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (now Hampton University), where she completed both high school and college. She then returned to the Jefferson School and taught there for over forty years.

# City Public Schools, 1920-1921

This page is from a supplement to the McGuffey Reader about the Charlottesville school district, edited by Dr. Johnson in 1936.

## CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Charlottesville, Virginia

### Organization, Session 1920-1921, Fall Term

#### CITY SCHOOL BOARD

Henry M. Gleason, Chairman

First Ward—George E. Walker '22; T. J. Michie '23; Third Ward—H. M. Gleason '21; Jas. F. William H. Wood '21 Harlan '23; F. B. Peyton '22  
Second Ward—C. B. Stevens '22; M. Kaufman '23; Fourth Ward—W. Allan Perkins '23; Dr. A. Russow '21 T. L. Watson '22; A. S. Bolling '21  
James G. Johnson, Superintendent and Clerk

#### COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

| Finance        | Buildings and Grounds | Insurance     | Public Lectures and Entertainments |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| W. H. Wood     | A. Russow             | C. B. Stevens | F. B. Peyton                       |
| H. M. Gleason  | T. J. Michie          | M. Kaufman    | Dr. Thomas L. Watson               |
| Geo. E. Walker | Jas. F. Harlan        | A. S. Bolling | W. Allan Perkins                   |

#### FACULTY

##### MIDWAY BUILDING—HIGH SCHOOL

Wayland J. Hayes, Principal  
Miss Sarepta A. Moran, Assistant Principal  
William H. Rogers  
J. Edwin Dobbins  
C. H. Jenkins  
William E. Lacy  
E. C. Graves  
F. M. Wray  
Miss Edna Sharpe  
Miss P. V. Willoughby  
Miss Carra W. Garrett  
Miss Sarah C. Blasingame  
Mrs. Rosa M. Fuller  
Miss Mary C. Graves  
Miss Louise Rowlett  
Miss Lillian W. Eisenberg  
Miss Helene Martin  
Mrs. B. M. R. Peaganes  
Miss Emily Battle  
Miss Isabel H. Wood

##### GRAMMAR SCHOOL

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Miss Bertha G. Dolan       | 7 B      |
| Miss Maxine E. Sutherland  | 7 A      |
| Mrs. Madie Witt O'Rork     | 7 A      |
| Miss Jo Wright             | 7 A, 6 B |
| Miss Ruth Louise Kimbrough | 6 B      |
| Miss Edith B. Payne        | 6 A      |
| Miss Dandridge Blakey      | 6 A      |
| Miss Hazel H. Heatwole     | 5 B      |
| Miss Lucy A. Parrish       | 5 B      |
| Miss Pearl A. Payne        | 5 A      |
| Miss Lemma Snider          | 5 A      |
| Mrs. Lela Loving           | 5 A      |
| Miss Mildred Burnley       | 4 B      |
| Miss Myrtie Lewis Ballard  |          |

##### McGUFFEY PRIMARY BUILDING

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Miss Carrie C. Burnley, Principal |          |
| Miss Mildred Katharine Thacker    | 4 B      |
| Miss Janie Katharine Werner       | 4 A      |
| Miss Sarah Elizabeth Rubush       | 4 A      |
| Mrs. Lee Michie Behrendt          | 4 A, 3 B |
| Miss Ruth Pearl Abell             | 3 B      |
| Miss Zada Moyer Cave              | 3 A      |
| Miss Willie Susie Moore           | 3 A      |
| Miss Blanche Roberta Killinger    | 3 A, 2 B |
| Miss Elizabeth Anderson Peyton    | 2 B      |
| Miss Ruth Elizabeth Cooke         | 2 A      |
| Miss Elizabeth May Atkins         | 2 A      |
| Miss Maebelle Claire Brooks       | 2 A      |
| Mrs. Mary Preston Crews           | 1 B      |
| Mrs. Annie Ballard Adams          | 1 B      |
| Miss Florence Belle Battle        | 1 A      |
| Miss Kate Williamson Burnley      | 1 A      |
| Mrs. Laura Kice Bailey            |          |

##### JEFFERSON (COLORED) BUILDING

|                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Margaret Louise Terry, Principal | 3rd Grade             |
| Maude Montague Gamble            | 6th and 8th Grades    |
| Gertrude R. Inge                 | 7th Grade (afternoon) |
| Carrie W. Michie                 | 6th Grade (forenoon)  |
| Marion Beatrice Wyatt            | 5th Grade (forenoon)  |
| Rebecca F. McGinness             | 4th Grade (afternoon) |
| Jane C. Johnson                  | 4th and 5th Grades    |
| Peachie Carr Johnson             | 3rd Grade (forenoon)  |
|                                  | 1st Grade (afternoon) |
| Hattie Roselle Wyatt             | 2nd Grade             |
| Cora Brown Murray                | 1st Grade             |
| Nannie Cox Jackson               | Domestic Science      |
| Helen Jackson                    | Domestic Science      |

W. S. McFarland, Janitor, Midway School  
Lizzie Wood, Janitress, Midway School

J. P. Purvis, Janitor, McGuffey School  
Marie Walker, Janitress, McGuffey School

Frank Keys, Janitor, Jefferson School

Harper Scott, Assistant Janitor, Jefferson School

- James G. Johnson, Superintendent and Clerk
- Miss Sarepta A. Moran, Assistant Principal, Midway High School
- Miss Carrie C. Burnley, Principal, McGuffey Primary Building
- Mrs. Rebecca F. McGuiness, 4th Grade (afternoon, Jefferson (Colored) Building
- Mrs. Nannie Cox Jackson, Domestic Science, Jefferson (Colored) Building

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## Document Revision History

| Date        | Description         |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 2019 Oct 29 | Initial Publication |
|             |                     |
|             |                     |