Re-Visiting Virginia’s Frontier Icon: Black Lives at Natural Bridge, from Patrick Henry & Thomas Jefferson to The Green Book

Eric Wilson, Rockbridge Historical Society
Institutional & Personal Thanks

Matthew Jackson, Natural Bridge State Park
Jurretta Heckscher, Library of Congress
Jefferson Looney, Monticello
Christopher Oliver, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
David Coffey, Rockbridge Historical Society & VMI
Seth Goodhart & Lisa McCown, Washington & Lee Univ. Archives
Ted DeLaney, W&L Dept. of History
Alison Bell, W&L Dept. of Anthropology
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Julie Goyette, Rockbridge Regional Library
Christopher Wilson, Smithsonian Museum of American History
Henry Louis Gates, Harvard Univ. Hutchins Center for Af-Am Research
Matthew Gibson, Virginia Humanities
Dorette Sobolewski, Frontier Culture Museum

Na’im Ziyad
Pat Wright
Lois Nadine Carter Hubbard
Michelle Cooper
Beatrice Johnson
Richard Hubbard
Michael Blankenship
Beverly Tucker
Larry Spurgeon
Cinder Stanton
Charles Patrick Henry
First Baptist Church, Natural Bridge
First Baptist Church, Lexington
Natural Bridge Historic Hotel
Natural Bridge State Park
KEY THEMES:
Frontier Progressions: Late 18th → Mid-20th Centuries:
Re-Visioning Frontiers: In the Valley, at the Bridge

* Frontiers: Where? When? For Whom?

* Labor → Leisure (Traditional Frontier Narrative)

* Tourism ↔ Transportation (Grounding Traditional Bridge Narrative)

* Native ↔ Visitor (Who does the Bridge Serve?)

* Local ~ Global (Frames of Reference, and Reach)

* Singular + Collective (Individuals & Institutions)
How do you come to See Natural Bridge?

Who’s there?
3 Images I ‘Arrived With,’
From the Span of Time.
Frederic Edwin Church, “Natural Bridge of Virginia” (1852)
Fralin Museum of Art, University of Virginia
David Johnson, 1860, Reynolda House
a ‘natural’ *tchotchke: RHS Exhibit & Jefferson 250th Anniversary (2017)*
4 Images that Changed
How I saw the Bridge…
And Who I see.
Cornelia Jefferson Randolph, August 30, 1817

Letter to her sister, traveling to Natural Bridge with “grandpapa,” notes

“the exertions of Patrick Henry a mulatto … he keeps the key”
1898 ‘Colored Baptism’: ‘Double-Vision’
1949 Green Book: Mtn. View Cottage, NB
Auto-Mobility & Accessibility
When, Where, with Whom
The ‘Bridge Narrative’
Usually Starts:
Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson, owner Natural Bridge 1774-1826
Contracted with Patrick Henry, free black, as caretaker, 1817
painted by Caleb Boyle, ca. 1801
Looking West, two years before Lewis & Clark
Cornelia Jefferson Randolph, August 30, 1817

“the exertions of Patrick Henry, a mulatto … he keeps the key”

Letter to her sister, after traveling to Natural Bridge with ‘grandpapa’
Patrick Henry: Purchased his Freedom (1811) & Wife Louisa (1815)

From 1817-1829: Henry is Natural Bridge Farmer, Caretaker, Guide; Spouse, Parent, Brother (Despite my title’s pairing with Jefferson, he’s not previously tied before contracting as free tenant, 1817)
... tomorrow sister Ellen & myself have to paste numbers on all of grand papa’s books & it will take us nearly the whole day which I am very sorry for because besides wishing to write another letter...

I should like very well to have copied {from Othello} beautiful Desdemona from Shakespear which I am afraid I cant do now for I only draw on sundays, & after this we shall only be here one more sunday & there is more to do in it than I can do in a day.

Cornelia Jefferson Randolph, August 30, 1817

Letter to her sister, *after* returning to Poplar Forest with “grandpapa”
… but to go on with our journey to the Natural bridge, after we had cross’d that delightful mountain where the temperature of the air was the most charming that I ever felt …

… the streams, the most clear & rapid & the prospect which we saw here & there through the openings of the trees the finest I ever saw, we came to a level part of the country that was entirely clear’d & in cultivation & surrounded every where by mountains

… when we had gone a mile or two grandpapa called to us to look back & I never was more supris’d than to see the mountain we had crossed, so long that it seem’d from that distance to extend at least half way round the horizon in one continued & unbroken ridge.
... the mountains here are of entirely a different shape from those in Albemarle

they are not round & regular as ours are but some are these long ones

... others are shap’d like sugar loaves, one that we saw, the sides seem’d quite as perpendicular as those of a sugar loaf, I suppose it must be impossible to climb up it.

Cornelia Jefferson Randolph, August 30, 1817
... the next day it rain’d as hard as it could pour untill one oclock it held up then & we went to the bridge tho’ it was showery all day,

...about two or three hundred yards from the bridge Patrick Henry a mulatto man lives, on the land of the widow Ochiltree

...he keeps the key of the shot tower & generally goes with persons who go to see the bridge.

... He went with us.
… we knew the instant we were on the bridge & I cant conceive how any one can go on it without knowing, for you see the sides of the precipice;

… on looking down it has very much the effect on your head that looking down a well has…

…we stood on the edge & look’d down with perfect safety.

Cornelia Jefferson Randolph, August 30, 1817
...There was only one steep difficult path to get down the hill & after we got there we found that a dam had been made which together with the rise of the water prevented us entirely from getting under the bridge.

... We should have been oblig’d to come away with scarcely an idea of the bridge if it had not been for the exertions of Patrick Henry

... who worked for nearly an hour to contrive us a way by which we might get along, which he did by laying planks & logs from one point of the rock to another.
Re-Visiting Virginia’s Patrick Henry: ‘he keeps the key’
Where and How does He Guide us?

**Historical Ties: Henry’s Relationships: Exception-al?**

*via Rockbridge: David Coffey, *RHS Proceedings XII*
*via Jefferson: Arthur Scherr (beliefs on race, equality) *Virginia Magazine History & Biography*

**Cultural Frontiers: Henry’s Legacies: Precedent?**

*‘first park ranger’: precedent as conservationist & tour guide: Matthew Jackson (NBSP)*
*genealogical precedent: Charles Patrick Henry (also, Elizabeth Hemings descendants in NB)*

*SELF-Determined: farmer, spouse, father: his labor? Louisa’s labor(s)?* Literate? Negotiating through Lexington businessman (Caruthers), professor (Graham) surveyor (Reid)
Patrick Henry: Rockbridge resident, family for 12+ years

Purchased His own & his Wife’s Freedoms; Parents to Two Free Children; Free brother in Lexington;
Louisa stays with children, works after Patrick’s death (1829-1833) until Bridge sold to pay Jefferson’s estate debt.
Jean Deltil, Natural Bridge, *Views of North America* (1834)
French Wallpaper Series, Zuber et Cie
Tourism, Transportation, Labor

*Democracy in America* (1835): contemporary travelogue, Alexis de Tocqueville

*French Wallpaper*, 1834: ‘Imagined Communities’

(projecting styles of French *bourgeoisie*, rather than Black tourist class in Virginia)
Baltimore Painted ‘Fancy Chair’ with Natural Bridge, 1820s

Owned by Lexington Poet, Diarist, Teacher, Margaret Junkin Preston: RHS Collections
Spectral Analysis, W&L Chemistry Dept; Surface Restoration & Stabilization, VMFA - 2020
RHS’ Natural Bridge Painted Chair: on loan, 2021 VMFA Exhibit

“Virginia Arcadia: The Natural Bridge in American Art:” Christopher Oliver, Curator
Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Feb-Aug 2021    Taubman Museum of Art, April – Aug 2022
VMFA, “Virginia Arcadia: Natural Bridge in American Art” Feb. 6 – Aug. 1, 2021
Opening Lecture: Curator Christopher Oliver Feb 5, 2021
Frederic Edwin Church, “Natural Bridge of Virginia” (1852)
Fralin Museum of Art, University of Virginia
Frederic Edwin Church, “Natural Bridge of Virginia” (1852)
Black Guide, White Tourist: Climbing Gazes, Gestures; Fencerrail at Top
David Johnson, “Natural Bridge” (1860), Reynolda House
Who’s working the land, the roads in 1860? Before the Civil War?
Who’s working the land, the roads, after the Civil War??
Harry Fenn, *Picturesque America*, 1872
Harry Fenn, ‘Above the Natural Bridge,’ *Picturesque America* (1872)
Artist’s Initials on Portfolio, at Bottom
Who are We Watching? Who’s Viewing What? What Images & Words?
Steps in the Journey: for Social Historians, and Young Adult Readers
Mobility, Opportunity, Constraint: Individuals & Groups
Garland Thompson: Enslaved, Freedman, Farmer, Family Man
Buffalo Forge, Natural Bridge District; “Bond of Iron,” Charles Dew
Descendant Histories

*Erin Schwartz: W&L Anthropology, William & Mary PhD – Women’s Work at Buffalo Forge

*Garland Thompson descendants:
  James Edward Thompson, Sr. (Glasgow School Principal),
  Vaden “Sticks” Thompson (Driver, Drummer);
  Wife Irene Thompson has been crucial partner in various neighborhood and church projects

*Elizabeth Hemings descendants (mother to Sally Hemings):
  Brown Colbert (grandson, enslaved at Monticello; to Lexington, 1807), father to:
  Melinda Colbert (b. 1806, Rockbridge), mother to:
  Julia/Judy Edmondson (b. 1832, moved to Natural Bridge, ca 1860, married David Moore,
    Parents to 13 Children, incl. Margaret, grandmother of:
  Lois Nadine Carter Moore Hubbard (b.1926): Vital Oral History
    sister-in-law to Guy O. Hunt; grandmother of Ryan Hubbard, Pastor 1st Baptist Natural Bridge Church
Descendant Histories

Diamond Family History: “In the Shadow of Natural Bridge” (at Library of Virginia, W&L) by Na’im Ziyad & Pat Wright

Among these families, generous with their time and witness, I’ve spoken with descendants of the Diamond, Hunt, Dixon, Hubbard, Dunn, Elliott families, across the South, East Coast, Midwest.

The Dixons have been particularly important, for reasons below.

Consider what you can contribute to Family, Local, National Histories? There are more Bridges than you may think, between them.
Cedar Creek “Colored Baptism” 1898
Stereopticon Photo, B.L. Singley, for Keystone Co., Meadsville PA, St. Louis, MO: National Image
Cedar Creek “Colored Baptism” 1898
‘Ole Colored Church,” ¼ mile away
Cedar Creek “Colored Baptism” 1898
Note the numbers gathered, their dress
Here, or in Stereopticon 3-D Viewfinder:  
Who do we Focus on? Who’s looking at Whom?
“From the cliffs it is no uncommon sight of a Sunday to look down upon a baptizing. The deep pool which the creek forms almost under the bridge is a favorite choice for immersion, both of white & colored. Usually a little tent of sheets is put up.

From one of the churches file down those who have experienced a ‘change of heart,’ and are come to have their sins washed away.

The colored baptisms are more impressive because these people seem more deeply impressed.”

Katherine Loomis Parsons, New England Magazine, 1891
(daughter of Col. Parsons: late owner, Natural Bridge)
Three Daughters of Col. Parsons: 10th Owner of Natural Bridge, 1881-1884
Natural Bridge Forest Company; Expanded Hotels, Roads, Stables
Natural Bridge Stable Masters, and Children Prepare for a Ride
40-50 Horses often Stabled at NB during Parsons’ Tenure, 1880s
Stage Livery in front of Forest Inn, Natural Bridge, 1890s

1912 Richmond Travelers Brochure: “First-Class Livery”
Natural Bridge Hotel Stage to Lexington, 1906
Young Teamster (could be Guy Hunt, age 15?)
Unidentified Waiters at Natural Bridge Hotel (1903)
Parallels: see later slide, generations of leadership: DeLaney family
Guy Hunt worked in various capacities in Hotel, for decades
Guy O. Hunt’s WWI Draft Registration Card, Rockbridge Co.: Age 25 (1917)
Employment: Teamster, Natural Bridge Hotel; Mother, as Dependent
Pvt. Guy O. Hunt, WWI Service Uniform, ‘Campaign Hat’
Pvt. Guy O. Hunt, Armed for Service
Pvt. Guy O. Hunt, U.S. Army Teamster, 407th Labor Battalion, France
(see wagon wheel, behind him)
PFC Guy Occefert Hunt (1891-1964) Diamond Family Cemetery
WWI Soldier: 407th Labor Battalion Teamster

Lifelong Employee Natural Bridge Hotel: Livery Driver, Night Watch, Head Bellman, 1st person in Natural Bridge ‘Enclave’ to own a new Chevrolet
Eliza Bannister Walker (b. Natural Bridge, 1874-1939)
Social Reformer, Nurse, Poet, Singer, National Fundraiser, Political Activist
1921: VA Federation of Colored Women, Eliza Walker, Chapter President
Meets at Blandome, with outing to Natural Bridge & Picnic at Cedar Creek
(First State Conference after 19th Amendment passed, 1920)
Eliza Walker: Community Building, Social Networks
Natural Bridge ~ Lexington ~ Washington, D.C.
Advertisement: Washington Eagle, 1920
Eliza Bannister Walker: Building an Orphanage

1) Violet, born without hands  2) Virginia, cannot walk  3) Annie, cannot talk
Walker & Wood Sanitary Meat Market & Grocery (1910s)
Supplied meat to VMI, W&L from family farm on Buena Vista Rd (now US 60)
One of Lexington’s most noted businesses, N. Main Street
Willson-Walker House

Built in 1812 by Robert Willson as a family Home

100 years later: Harry Lee Walker buys to use as a Meat Market & Grocery, 30 N. Main
Eliza Walker writes from here to build an Orphanage & better Lexington Schools

100 years later still: Macado’s serves Lexington as a Restaurant
First Baptist Church – 107 N. Main
Est. 1867, Large Brick Expansion Built 1896
Walkers centrally involved
Blandome

Purchased by Harry Lee Walker in 1917
Family played important roles in establishing
Lylburn Downing School, for Lexington’s Black students, 1927
“I have spent one of my happiest summers at Blandome… Hurrah for Blandome”

Inscribed, Blandome Cupola: Rosa Johnston Robinson, Sept. 1, 1896: Patterns of Seasonal Stays in Rockbridge, from further Cities
Covers of “The Negro Motorist Green Book” (1936-1966)
1939 Green Book:
First Year of Lexington Listings &
Rockbridge Historical Society Founded
1949 Green Book:
‘Mountain View Cottage, Natural Bridge’ and 3 Lexington Listings
CHARLOTTESVILLE
HOTELS
Carver Inn—701 Preston Ave.
TOURIST HOMES
Virginia Inn—W. Main St.
Chauffeur's Rest—129 Preston Ave.
Alexander's—413 Dyce St.
BEAUTY PARLORS
Apex—211 W. Main St.
BARBER SHOPS
Jokers—North 4th St.

CHRISTIANBURG
HOTELS
Eureka

DANVILLE
TOURIST HOMES
Yancey's—320 Holbrook St.
Mrs. M. K. Page—434 Holbrook St.
Mrs. S. A. Overby—Holbrook St.

DUNBARTON
TOURIST HOMES
H. Jackson—Route No. 1, Box 322

FARMVILLE
TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. Kate Wiley—626 S. Main St.

RESTAURANTS
Reid's—236 Main St.

TAVERNS
Ried's—200 Block, Main St.

SERVICE STATIONS
Clark's—Main St.

HEWLETT
TAVERNS
Beverly Bros—R. F. D. No. 1

LEXINGTON
TOURIST HOMES
The Franklin—9 Tucker St.
RESTAURANTS
Washington—16 N. Main St.
TAVERNS
Rose Inn—331 N. Main St.

LURAY
TOURIST HOMES
Camp Lewis Mountain—Skyline Drive

LYNCHBURG
HOTELS
Phyllis Wheatley YWCA—613 Monroe St.
TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. C. Harper—1109 8th St.
Mrs. M. Thomas—919 Polk St.
Mrs. Smith—504 Jackson
Happyland Lake—812 5th Ave.
BEAUTY PARLORS
Selma's—1002 5th St.

NATURAL BRIDGE
TOURIST HOMES
Mountain View Cottage

NEWPORT NEWS
Rose Inn Tavern & Tourist Home (Colored), with Mary Rose
331 N. Main St., Lexington, built over by VMI Training Facility
Green Book listed annually, 1939-1966
Franklin Tourist Home: 9 Tucker St.
Green Book listed annually, 1939-1966
Washington Restaurant (black awning)
16 N. Main Street (Duke’s Antiques/ Sugar Maple Trading)
Lexington’s ‘Black Business Corridor’; Green Book listed annually, 1947-1957
Diamond Hill Development - 1877

The overlaid maps, photographs, and panoramic views jointly provide you the opportunity to visualize change in the Diamond Hill neighborhood - overlooking Lexington, Virginia and the historical center of its African-American community - between points mid-20th century. Find your way into the past by sliding between historic street maps from the 1870s and 1880s, as well as Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Click on the thumbnails of Points of Interest for more detailed captions, and peek at images of cultural institutions, commercial establishments, ‘Green Book businesses’ schools, churches, homes, notable residents, and facilities at the Virginia Military Institute that have overtaken parts of the neighborhood. Click here for ‘Thanks and Credits.”
Historic Lexington Foundation Walking Tour

RHS Museum Exhibit, 2012

11. 109 Henry Street With the construction of the railroad following the Civil War, the area Irish immigrant population grew. In 1878, St. Patrick’s Parish was formed in Lexington. The same year, construction began on the parish church at 109 Henry Street. Irish immigrants John Sheridan played a major role in the establishment of the parish and construction of St. Patrick’s Church.

12. 108 N. Main Street The present First Baptist Church building was completed in 1896. The Negro membership of the Lexington Baptist Church (now Mainly Memorial) requested and received letters of affiliation in 1867 in order to found the Lexington African Baptist Church. For 25 years, worship services were held in a frame building on a lot adjacent to the present building. One of the first financial contributions to build the 1896 church came from Lytham Downing, Lexington-born African-American minister at Princeton’s First Avenue Presbyterian Church.

13. 88 N. Main Street The Sheridan Dooley Stable was completed in 1867 by John Sheridan. Sheridan had the responsibility for caring the mail and operating the stagecoach line between Lexington, Staunton, and Hot Springs. In 1939, the building became the Rockbridge Steam Laundry Corporation.

14. 39 N. Main Street The John Ruff House was built in 1811 and served as the Ruff family residence and farm factory for the next 70 years. In 1883, Lexington Lodge No. 246, G.L.U. of Odd Fellows, established a lodge in the building. The Grand United Order was the African-American Odd Fellows organization founded in 1865; whereas, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the white counterpart.

15. 30 N. Main Street The William Walker House was built in 1820 as the residence of Captain William Williams, local merchant, postmaster, and treasurer of Washington College. In 1911, Henry Lee Walker acquired the property and turned the ground floor into his butcher shop, while the family lived above. He would subsequently purchase Randsden (now Tucker Street) and move his family to Tucker Street.

16. 138 E. Randolph Street In 1864, the black and white members of the Randolph Street Methodist Church separated. The white congregation built a new church, while the black congregation retained the former church building on Randolph Street. The congregation tore down this church in 1892 and replaced it with the present brick structure. Andrew Carnegie donated half of the cost of the church and pipe organ.

17. 300 Diamond Street Now a community center, the school was dedicated on September 11, 1927 in honor of the African-American minister Lytham Downing. Downing was born in 1862 in Lexington in the household of waistman Congressman James McDowell. The school served Lexington’s black students grade 1 through 10 until 1964, when it added grades 11 and 12. It was only then that black students in Lexington could graduate from high school without having to leave Lexington.

18. 301 N. Main Street In 1927, Progressive Lodge No. 266 of the Knights of Pythias purchased this property and built the current structure. The African-American Knights of Pythias was a secret society founded in Richmond in 1864 and dedicated to the principles of Friendship, Benevolence, and Charity. After the lodge failed to make payments during the beginning of the Great Depression, the building was purchased at auction by Knights of Pythias Treasurer John H. Thompson. It continued to operate as the Knights of Pythias and was a major center of the African-American community. Members of the Court Band Orchestra are said to have jammed there during one Fasching Dress performance. Following John Thompson’s death, the property was sold in 1977 to American Legion Post 291.

*Livnd on the National Register of Historic Places*
Mountain View Cottage Ruins: Green Book Site
Overlooking Natural Bridge: Uphill from Rte 130
East of Hotel & NB Baptist Church
Mountain View Cottage: Green Book Colored Tourist Home
Natural Bridge State Park Ranger, Matthew Jackson
Remains of metal roof, limestone foundation & brick rubble
History’s Remains ~ Archaeologist’s Goldmine: Mountain View Cottage
Natural Bridge Hotel Scrapbooks: Commercial Advertising & National Notice
Natural Bridge Hotel: How to Advertise?…
… right on your way to the 1939 New York World’s Fair
“Excellent accommodations to suit any purse” (… but, any person?)
1951: Hotel, Motor Court, Amenities for White Guests
Get Lucky at Natural Bridge: Resort and Convention Facilities
Waiters at Natural Bridge Hotel (1903)
“Every employee trained in courtesy and service.”
Some people come back just for our spoonbread.

A funny way to choose a hotel? Don’t say no until you’ve tasted our spoonbread yourself. I have some every chance I get. I’m the doorman here at the Roanoke. Lots of other things people like about us. The modern, comfortable rooms, the more-than-comfortable rates, the 750 free parking spaces. The old silver, French flowers and sparkling crystal chandeliers in our dining rooms. The ten acres of private park our hotel sits in. And the feeling of being a guest in one of the great houses of the South. (Not so surprising, considering that we’ve been serving travelers for over 85 years.)

Conventioners appreciate all those things—plus the Roanoke’s extremely fine convention facilities. For instance, we’ve got over 15,000 square feet of exhibit space. Come see us soon. And be sure to try that spoonbread. Until then, in case you want to make some spoonbread yourself, write our Chef Brown for the recipe.

Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Virginia, 24016
Phone: 540-343-3731

L: Theodore C. DeLaney, Sr., Hotel Roanoke (b. Natural Bridge, 1918-1976)
(R): Ted C. DeLaney, Jr., Chair, W&L History Dept. (b. Lexington, 1943-2020)

not pictured: Sterling Byars DeLaney, Sr. (father to Theodore, Sr., maître’d, NB Hotel)
Selling ‘Southern Hospitality,’ Two Styles: NB Hotel Brochures, 1960s
Dixon Family Home, Farm, & Guest Home

Buck Hill Road, ‘The Enclave’: 1 mi. from Natural Bridge Hotel
Built by James Dixon; Managed by Annie Virginia Sadler Dixon
Mr. & Mrs. James and Annie Dixon
Dixon House: Backyard, from Farm:
Expands to over 12 rooms; Tables to seat 20+ guests
Guests housed Upstairs; Family lives Downstairs
House & all structures built by James Dixon
1957 Natural Bridge General Store Ledger
Purchases by Annie Dixon & Guy Hunt (Compare William Caruthers Ledger, 1798 (RHS))

Sample of commodities and items purchased: corn for feeding hogs; laying mash to help hens produce eggs, fatback, coffee, pepsi, 7-up, yeast, flour, tide detergent; kenneh bee potatoes, bread, bologna, apples, bacon, jelly, canned milk, etc.
Many families raised their own produce and when they ran short of certain commodities and items, they would purchase them.
Home of Watts Family, also operated as Tourist Home
Forge Road, Natural Bridge
Boarded teachers for neighboring 2-room school
Domestic Entrepreneurship
‘Old Swimming Pool,’ fronting the ‘Tea Room’
Across from ‘Ole Chicken Shack’: Dance Room, Bar, Social Hall
Corner of Forge & Buck Hill Roads; Community Water Spring, to the Left
First Baptist Natural Bridge, Pastor Ryan Hubbard

‘Ole Colored Church’ – Shafer Ln. (1865)  New Building – Buck Hill Rd. Enclave (1926)
1951 Sunday School, First Baptist Natural Bridge
(Annie Dixon, pictured at Right)
Father & Son Guy O. Hunt, Sr. & Guy D. Hunt, Jr.
International Frontiers: Families Fight in Vietnam & WWI
Display by Bea Johnson; First Baptist Natural Bridge
PFC ‘Pope’ Hunt (1920-2007), Diamond Family Cemetery
Fought in Pacific Campaigns, in US Marine Corps, WWII
Like Father Guy O. Hunt: Longtime Employee NB Hotel, Head Bellman
Cpl. Harry Sadler, Sr. (1891-1970), Brother to Annie [Sadler] Dixon
WWI Veteran, Engineering Battalion, Natural Bridge Native
Mt. View Cemetery, NB: Home & Away from Jim Crow ➔ Kennedy New Frontier
The Vitality & Value of YOUR Family, Neighborhood, Local Histories
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Black Histories at Natural Bridge

History’s Double Vision: Do we See in Stereo? In Counterpoint?
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