

**Historic Alexandria Resources Commission
HARC Ad-Hoc Street Name Research Committee Report**

On January 10, 2023, Mayor Justin M. Wilson proposed that the “Historic Alexandria Resources Commission (HARC) will be requested to develop a list, with the support of the Office of Historic Alexandria, of individuals and locations, worthy of honor by the City. The Commission is requested to pay special attention to inclusion of women and minorities (as well as events and locations significant to women and minorities throughout our history), who have frequently been overlooked through history.”

Tasked with those directives, five members of HARC were appointed to an Ad-Hoc Street Name Research Committee. The committee (along with a member of the Office of Historic Alexandria) met once a month from March 2023 to August 2023. Each of the six meetings were open to the public for comment. In each session, members of the committee and public had the opportunity to put forth names to be discussed as to whether they met the Mayor’s criteria. Those agreed upon were then put on a slate for consideration at the next monthly meeting of the full HARC membership. Following discussions of each candidate by the full commission, an up or down vote was taken for their inclusion to the master list of names to be sent to the Mayor and City Council.

The following entries are respectfully submitted by the members of HARC.

Staff have added the text shown in italics following the City’s GIS and Public Safety agencies thoroughly vetting the names to ensure that they will not conflict and/or cause confusion with existing City streets.

POTENTIAL STREET NAMES	BIOGRAPHY/INFO
Chickahominy Mattaponi Nansemond Pamunkey Piscataway	Alexandria Native American Tribes
Old Oaken Bucket	The football trophy awarded to the winner of the traditional Thanksgiving football game between George Washington High School and Washington-Lee High School. Some of the players ended up in the pros and one, Warren Beatty won an Oscar.
Restoration	To represent the fact that the Restored Capitol of Virginia was in Alexandria.
Silent Sentinels	On November 27, 1917 a group of women suffragists walked into an Alexandria courtroom so weak that some had to lie on courtroom benches. Arrested for their part in the famous 1917 women’s suffrage marches in front of the White House, they were in court under a writ of habeas corpus seeking their release from an Occoquan prison due to the severely harsh treatment they received there. While the judge ruled in favor of paroling the suffragists, most of them insisted on serving out the remainder of their sentences in the Washington District Jail. Six of the

	Silent Sentinels appealed their convictions and were vindicated in March 1918 when their convictions were repealed.
Clara Adams 1865-1952	Clara Shorts Adams and Robert Adams conveyed a quarter-acre to the Falls Church School District of Fairfax County in 1898 for the purpose of educating African American children. The one-room "Colored School Building at Seminary" was the first public schoolhouse for African Americans living in "The Fort" and "Seminary" community. By conveying this land to the county for African American education, Robert and Clara Adams assisted in bringing a public school to their community. Married in 1886, they had grown up here in the post-Civil War era as neighbors on land purchased by Clara's father. A founder of the Oakland Baptist Church, Clara continued as a pillar of the community beyond Robert's death in 1930. Clara Adams was buried in 1952 next to her husband just east of the school she helped establish. Her headstone stands today on land once owned by her parents, Burr and Harriett Stuart McKnight Shorts.
Chet Avery 1937-2022	Left completely blind by 17 due to retina problems, this Alexandria Living Legend (2010 award) was a leader and advocate for people with disabilities and "dedicated to extending accessibility to all persons." Thanks to his efforts, the city has curb cuts, a central library on one level with access to Talking Books, accessible voting machines and courtrooms, and a human rights ordinance that protects people with disabilities. In Federal Govt, he was responsible for ensuring implementation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, a precursor to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. In our city, Avery served on the Alexandria Human Rights Commission for three decades. He also became the first member of the Special Education Advisory Committee for Alexandria Schools, appointed by former mayor Bill Euille, who met Avery in 1974 as a school board member.
Benjamin Banneker 1731-1806	Free African American astronomer, mathematician, almanac writer, and surveyor who helped draw the original survey of the new federal city of Washington, DC which included laying the south boundary stone in Alexandria at Jones Point. Engaged in public discussions with Thomas Jefferson on topics of slavery and racial equality.
Henry Bailey 1842-1936	Sold as a teenager from Franklin and Armfield. When freed walked from Texas back to Virginia to successfully locate his mother. Became a minister founding several Baptist churches. Father of Anna B. Rose
Beverly Beidler c.2014	Beidler got her start in politics as president of the League of Women Voters in Alexandria, where she served as president from 1965 to 1967. She was one of two women who were first elected in 1973. She served two terms and stepped down in 1979. During her years on council, she was known for her public information program, distributing information to civic associations at a wide range of locations including libraries, recreation centers, schools, and commercial locations.
James Bland 1854-1911	African American composer, Howard University graduate, namesake of the James Bland Housing Complex

Bernard Cohen 1934-2020	Lawyer in Loving vs. Virginia case also represented Alexandria in the Virginia State Legislature
Leon Day 1916-1995	Born in Alexandria, baseball pitcher, mainly in the Negro Leagues, member of the National Baseball Hall of Fame. <i>Note: Day Lane currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Betsey Dogan	Enslaved at birth but gained her freedom before the Civil War, she and her son Robert each owned businesses and residences in Fishtown. At the start of the Civil War, the army seized their property and used the timber. After Betsey's death, Robert eventually was awarded \$90 compensation for the property.
Kerry Donley 1956-2022	Alexandria Mayor from 1996-2003 and Democratic Party of Virginia Chairman from 2003-2005. Also served on Alexandria City Council.
Frederick Douglass 1817/1818-1895	This African American escaped slavery in Maryland went on to be one of the most famous social reformers, abolitionists, orators, writers, and statesman in American history. The Douglass cemetery in need of repair in Alexandria is named after him.
Clifford and Virginia Durr	Seminary Road residents who played critical roles in the Civil Rights Movement, after moving to Montgomery, AL, they helped pay Rosa Parks' bail after she was arrested for refusing to give up her bus seat.
Mary Edmonson (1832-1853) and Emily Edmonson (1835-1895)	In April 1848, enslaved sisters Mary, 15, and Emily, 13 were captured while attempting escape on board <i>The Pearl</i> sailing out of Washington DC. Jailed in Alexandria until their father purchased their freedom with the help of abolitionist Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, they later engaged in anti-slavery activism and are depicted in the Edmonson Sisters Statue at 1701 Duke St. <i>Note: Emerson Alley and Emerson Avenue exist and may cause confusion with Edmonson. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individuals in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Jean Robertson Elliot 1901-1999	Appointed poet laureate in 1976, then in 1979, Alexandria City's poet-in-residence. She and her husband commissioned the bronze sculpture in Market Square. <i>Note: Eliot Ct. and Ellicott Street currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Lillie Finklea 1939-2022	Helped establish the Friends of the Freedmen's Cemetery in 1997. Her research, public speeches and remembrances helped convince the city to purchase the land and rededicate the cemetery. Subsequently the

	National Park Service placed the cemetery into its African American Civil Rights Network.
George W. Ford 1847-1939	A U.S. military officer in the Spanish American War and a Buffalo Soldier, he was born into slavery in 1847 at Mount Vernon plantation. Joining the 10 th Calvary in 1867 at age 19, at 91 he was honored with a full military funeral in 1939 and was the last surviving member of the original 10th United States Cavalry. <i>Note: Ford Avenue and Ford's Landing already exist. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Rabbi Emmet Allen Frank 1926-1988	The Rabbi of Beth El Hebrew Congregation from 1954-1969 was an outspoken advocate for civil rights in Alexandria, especially regarding school desegregation. After a 1958 Yom Kippur sermon on the subject that caused public outcry from segregationists, Rabbi Frank persisted, stating "I intend to continue my sermons on this issue of equality for all people."
John Gadonis 1891-1958	Founder of the Majestic Café. Began revitalization of Old Town historic area.
Sarah A. Gray (1847-1893) John Parker (1842-1922)	Principal of Hallowell School for Girls – segregated school for African Americans. In 1920's Parker-Gray HS named partly after her. Principal of segregated Snowden School for African American Boys and the Parker in Parker-Gray HS. <i>Note: Parker-Gray School Way currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Albert Green James Turley	These two heroic African American Alexandrians bravely organized and led groups of African American men to the Alexandria Station House on the night of August 7, 1899 in an attempt to protect the wrongly and unjustly accused 16-year old African American Benjamin Thomas, who was being held there, from being lynched by a white mob. They were arrested and their groups dispersed, followed by a white mob who overran the facility and eventually lynched Benjamin Thomas on August 8, 1899.
Hughes family	Lived in Foxchase area while being enslaved. In a photograph now at the National Museum of African American History and Culture taken in the winter of 1861-62, the family is identified as "Felix Richards Slaves". Two members of the family, David Hughes and Wilson Hughes served in the USCT.
Blois Hundley 1914-2008	A cook at Lyles Crouch School, she was fired by segregationist TC Williams for being part of an NAACP lawsuit to integrate the Alexandria school system.

Bernard Hunter	Police Department Community Action member. Used his service to advocate for safe playgrounds. One of first African Americans to have park named for them in Alexandria
David Jabour b. 1788	A free African American potter who worked at Alexandria's pottery on Wilkes Street 1820-1841. Born enslaved in the late 1780s or early 1790s, he purchased his freedom from Alexandria merchant Zenas Kinsey in 1820. The Wilkes Street Pottery operated from 1813 until 1876 and Jarbour's work represents a workforce of at least fifteen free African American artisans who worked there. His work is showcased in several museums, including a stoneware jar by Jabour at The Lyceum.
Harriet Jacobs 1815-1897	African American abolitionist and writer established first Free school for African American children in Alexandria in 1864. In 1861 wrote "Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl."
Dr. Albert Johnson 1866-1949	First licensed African American physician to practice in Alexandria. The son of former slaves, he attended Howard University's Medical School. Lived and worked from 1896-1940 at his 814 Duke St. home – which is on the National Register of Historic Places. <i>Note: Johnson Place currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Thomasina Jordan (native name Red Hawk Woman), d. 1999.	The first American Indian to serve in the United States Electoral College. Later an Alexandria resident. This is already a Jordan Street which I don't believe is named for her. But Thomasina St or Red Hawk St would be an excellent way to honor her. <i>Note: N. Jordan Ct, N Jordan Street, and S Jordan Street currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Ona Judge 1773-1848	Possibly the most famous of the Washington's enslaved population because of her daring escape in 1796 and Washington's illegal efforts to capture her. A Virginia State Marker was dedicated in her honor in 2020 in the Mount Vernon section of Fairfax County.
Jean Keith 1921-1979	A historian for the Army Corps of Engineers for 23 years, Mr. Keith was active in Alexandria preservation and civic organizations from the 1960s-80s and was a major force in saving the Lyceum from demolition.
Dr. Henry Ladrey 1897-1982	One of first five African American doctors allowed to practice in the Alexandria hospital. Parker-Grey HS and Howard U. Med school grad
Nora Lamborne d.1996	Lamborne was one of two women who were first elected to City Council in 1973. She was vice mayor from 1976 to 1979, receiving the post for winning the most votes in the at-large council races. Over the years, she called for improved civic services. As a journalist and advertising writer, she worked for the Alexandria Retail Merchants Association, served as both the president of the Alexandria Hospital Association and the Alexandria chapter of the American Cancer Society, and was a director of the Alexandria Community Welfare Council.

James Lewis, Jr.	<p>In 1941, began working as a chauffeur for John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA). Frequently refused service at restaurants and other segregated establishments during his travels and as an African American driving a Cadillac, often on his own, he faced the real threat of harassment and worse.</p> <p><i>Note: Louis Place currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i></p>
Air Force Captain George Lockhart 1947-exact death date not determined	<p>Vietnam Vet KIA – Hammond High School class of 1965. Co-piloting a B-52 on one of the last bombing missions of the war, 25-year-old Air Force Captain George Lockhart’s plane was shot down Dec. 21, 1972 over Hanoi in one of the last bombing missions of the war. Listed as Missing in Action for years, the veteran of over 100 bombing missions during the war was repatriated after 17 years by the Vietnamese government. He was buried with full military honors at Arlington Cemetery on May 15, 1989.</p>
Air Force Lt. Richard Gray 1950-1973	<p>Vietnam Vet KIA -Hammond High School class of 1966 On an air mission over Cambodia, 23-year-old USAF 1st Lt. Richard Tenney Gray died when his plane crashed and exploded in Phnom Penh on June 5, 1973.</p>
Mildred and Richard Loving	<p>Married couple who were plaintiffs in the landmark 1967 SC case Loving v. Virginia. Their attorney Bernard Cohen is already on the list but possibly Loving St. would be an appropriate name to represent the case</p>
Eudora Lyles 1918-2000	<p>An advocate for fair housing and founder of the Inner City Civic Association, she championed Alexandria’s minority residents through her civic and political activism.</p>
Senator John McCain 1936-2018	<p>Twice a resident of Alexandria, this Episcopal HS graduate, was also a city resident during his Naval career</p>
Joseph McCoy d. 1897	<p>On the evening of April 22, 1897, 19-year-old Alexandrian Joseph McCoy was arrested without a warrant, dragged from his cell by a mob, and brutally lynched at the southeast corner of Cameron and Lee Streets. The full account of this hate crime was methodically researched in 2020 by the 13-member Research Committee of the Alexandria Community Remembrance Project.</p>
Arthur Nelson 1927-2017	<p>For nearly 40 years, he walked door to door delivering letters and packages as one of Alexandria’s first African American mail carriers. Civil Rights activist, trustee of Beulah Baptist Church since 1948, VP Departmental Progressive Club, and an Elks Lodge member and leader</p>
Gary Oelze 1942-2023	<p>Founder of the legendary Birchmere Music Hall which launched the career of many noted musicians</p>
John Henry Peters Sr. b. 1881	<p>African American landowner refused to sell to speculators in 1926. City forced him out in 1955 to build Fort Ward Park.</p>
John Pipsico 1758-1842 (his obituary claims he was born in 1749)	<p>Free black, homeowner in Alexandria, enlisted soldier of the Revolutionary War, served with Captain Snead’s Company of Colonel</p>

	Campbell's 3rd Virginia Regiment, fought in battle of Eutaw Springs among others.
Hercules Posey 1748-1812	The enslaved chief cook served at Mount Vernon, and in 1790 was one of the 8 enslaved people President Washington brought to Philadelphia, then the nation's capital. On February 22, 1797, George Washington's 65 th birthday, Hercules escaped from Mount Vernon and fled to New York City, where he lived under the name "Hercules Posey."
Sherry Sanabria 1937-2014	Torpedo Factory artist donated her <i>Sites of Conscience</i> painting series to the city which are currently on display at the Black History Museum and the Freedom House Museum.
Willard Scott 1934-2021	Born in Alexandria, maintained residence in Alexandria while appearing as Weather forecaster on the Today Show. He was the original Ronald McDonald raising funds for the Ronald McDonald Houses <i>Note: Scott Street currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Army Captain Henry Spengler 1946-1972	Vietnam Vet KIA – Hammond High School class of 1964 Flying a mission over An Loc in South Vietnam, 26-year-old Army Captain Henry Spengler died on April 5, 1972 when his Cobra helicopter went down and burst into flames. His body was returned home 17 years later in 1989 by the Vietnamese government. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery next to his father Brig. Gen Henry M. Spengler.
Benjamin Thomas d. 1899	Around midnight on August 8, 1899, 16-year-old African American Benjamin Thomas was lynched in Alexandria, Virginia. A white terror mob comprised of Alexandria citizens attacked the city jail on St. Asaph Street, and Benjamin Thomas was dragged half a mile to the southwest corner of King and Fairfax streets, opposite Market Square, where he died. The full account of this hate crime was methodically researched by the 13-member Research Committee of the Alexandria Community Remembrance Project. <i>Note: Thomas Street currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i>
Patsy Ticer 1935-2017	The first woman elected Alexandria Mayor in 1991. She served until 1996, when she was elected to the Virginia State Senate. She served four terms in the State Senate.
Titans	The famous mascot and nickname of Alexandria City High School. Popularized in the feature movie "Remember the Titans" it has always been a symbol of racial integration and racial reconciliation in the city.

<p>Samuel W. Tucker 1913-1990</p>	<p>In 1939 at the Alexandria Public Library, this Civil Rights attorney and Alexandria native organized one of the earliest sit-ins in the struggle for equal rights the U.S. Filing a lawsuit to end segregation there, the city built a separate library for African Americans instead.</p> <p><i>Note: Tucker Street currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i></p>
<p>Dorothy Evans Turner 1929-2016</p>	<p>Affectionately known as 'Peaches' Mrs. Turner was a community organizer and activist.</p> <p><i>Note: Turner Road, Evans Lane, and Peach Street currently exists. A street name that recognizes the significance of the individual in some way other than their name may be considered.</i></p>
<p>Frankie Welch 1924-2021</p>	<p>Alexandria business owner and designer. Designed signature scarves and other accessories for four First Ladies: Ladybird Johnson, Pat Nixon, Betty Ford, and Rosalyn Carter. She designed a scarf to promote Mrs. Johnson's 'Discover America' program.</p>