

PROPOSAL/BILL # 26 Date 11-09-92
Referred to: Buildings and Grounds

(Bills must be typed here/for Senator use only)

Whereas, some of the principles behind the Confederate States of America are offensive to most, and Whereas, JMU should not honor those who serve for the Confederacy, and Whereas, Ashby Hall and Jackson Hall are named after Confederate Generals, therefore, Be it resolved, that both Ashby and Jackson Hall be renamed, and Be it further resolved, that the new names of these halls and all future names of any halls have no reference to the Confederacy.

Submitted by Senator Franklin D. ... Date: _____
FRANKLIN D. ...

Committee action/vote: _____ Date: _____

Senate action/vote: _____ Date: _____
(Attach roll call if necessary)

Executive Council action/vote: _____ Date: _____

Final disposition/action/info: _____ Date: _____

Six month follow-up: _____ Date: _____

Reclaiming, Renaming, Repairing

The Campus History Committee Report

DECEMBER 21, 2020



On the cover: Early 1930s photo of JMU's Quad blends into present day. *Top:* The 1992 proposal from the Student Government Association calls for the renaming of Ashby and Jackson Hall. *Bottom:* Students march on January 18, 1988 to a "speakout" in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday. At the time, Virginia still celebrated the date as Lee-Jackson-King Day, commemorating Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson in tandem with civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. In 2000, the commonwealth established two holidays, Lee-Jackson Day and MLK Day. In 2020, Lee-Jackson Day was replaced with Election Day.

Photos courtesy JMU Special Collections and JMU Creative Media
Cover design courtesy Robert Mott

A note about the use of terms referring to various racial and ethnic groups: We have elected to follow Associated Press guidelines, which is perhaps the most recently updated style guide and advises avoiding broad generalization or labels for people. So, for instance, we have avoided the term *BIPOC* (Black, Indigenous and People of Color) and opted to include specific identities wherever possible. With regard to people of Latin American origin or descent, we have chosen to follow the current standard for JMU's Latin American, Latinx, and Caribbean Studies minor program: *Latina/o/x*.

Reclaiming, Renaming, Repairing: The Campus History Committee Report

December 21, 2020

Meg Mulrooney (chair)

Department of History
University Programs

Ruthie Bosch

Department of Educational Foundations and
Exceptionalities

Hispanic Faculty Caucus

Tiffany Cole ('10M)

JMU Libraries, Special Collections

Mike Davis

President's Office (ex officio)

Gianluca De Fazio

Department of Justice Studies
Faculty Senate

Mollie Godfrey

Department of English
African, African American, and Diaspora (AAAD)
Studies Center

Weston Hatfield

University Advancement

Chervon Moore ('10, '12M)

Center for Multicultural Student Services

Towana Moore

Administration and Finance

Karen Risch Mott ('20M)

University Advancement

Carole Nash ('83)

School of Integrated Sciences

Diane Phoenix-Neal

School of Music
Sisters in Session

Cynthia Ruff ('20)

Center for Multicultural Student Services

Diane Strawbridge ('80, '20M)

Student Access and Inclusion

Susan Zurbrigg

School of Art, Design and Art History
Northeast Neighborhood Association

Student Members

Norman Jones III

Public Policy, AAAD, Honors
Board of Visitors Student Representative

Kendallee Walker

International Affairs, Political Communication,
Political Science
SGA Diversity Committee Chair

Spencer Law ('20)

Media Arts and Design, History, Honors, AAAD
Shenandoah Valley Black Heritage Center

Contents of the Report

Historiography of JMU Campus History 3

Overview of Campus Commemorative Projects 7

Committee Charges and Structure 11

Committee Members and Areas Represented (*joined in June) 13

Student Advisory Board and Areas Represented 14

Campus-Community Advisory Board and Areas Represented 15

Work of the Communications Subcommittee 16

Work of the Mapping Subcommittee 18

Unpacking the Charge: What is a “Commemorative Landscape,” and why map it? 18

Using the Commemorative Landscape to Tell JMU Stories 21

Work of the Commemorative Recognition and Renaming Subcommittee (CRRC) 23

Advisory Boards 25

Harrisonburg Community Stakeholders 25

Responses to Reparative Renaming 27

Recommendations 31

Additional Recommendations Related to Reclaiming, Renaming, Repairing 34

Appendices

A. Bluestone Area 39

B. Named Buildings and Spaces 42

C. Memorial Hall Project 55

D. Long List of Names with Biographical Notes 62

F. Top names 81

Reclaiming, Renaming, Repairing The Campus History Committee Report

THE MEMBERS OF THE CAMPUS HISTORY COMMITTEE humbly submit this report and its recommendations on behalf of a much larger group of faculty, staff, students, alumni, and community members. Appointed by Provost and Senior Vice President Heather Coltman on behalf of President Jonathan R. Alger and in consultation with Vice Presidents Donna Harper, Charlie King, Nick Langridge, and Tim Miller, we extend our particular appreciation to the following university offices for their collaboration and support: President’s Office, Provost’s Office, University Programs, Alumni Relations, University Communications and Marketing, Libraries, Facilities Management, the Center for Multicultural Student Services, and Access and Inclusion. We are proud of the work we accomplished while operating under a condensed timeline and in a global pandemic. We recognize that we have built on the work of many others, and we urge readers to consider this document an invitation to engage more deeply with institutional history as an effective tool for equity and inclusion.

Every institution of higher education has a unique history. James Madison University’s history can be traced back to its founding in 1908 as a segregated school for white women. Although JMU is a vastly different kind of institution today, the anger over buildings named in 1917 for Confederate officers exposed a campus still decorated overwhelmingly with “markers of white achievement.”¹ These markers range from street names, portraits, plaques in meeting rooms, and statues to named buildings commemorating white faculty, donors, and alumni. White traditions, experiences, and histories are similarly universalized in other ways, whether in campus publications, folklore, or cultural customs. The historic contributions and experiences of Black, Indigenous, Asian American, Latina/o/x, and other marginalized peoples, conversely, appear to have been modulated or omitted from the institution’s commemorative practices, even though non-white people have been essential to the school’s success from the beginning.



Figure 1. Conjectural drawing of the proposed State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Harrisonburg by Charles M. Robinson, Architect (c. 1908). Courtesy JMU Special Collections.

¹ L’Tanya Richmond’s observation about Elon, that it is “decorated with markers of white achievement, white legacies, white traditions, white donors, and white pioneers,” applies to all predominantly white institutions, including JMU. See *Committee on Elon History and Memory Final Report and Recommendations*, Fall 2020, 6.

In his now famous work, *Silencing the Past: Power and the Production of History* (1995), anthropologist Michel-Rolph Trouillot explained how and why such omissions happen:

The presences and absences in sources (artifacts and bodies that turn an event into fact) or archives (facts collected, thematized, and processed as documents and monuments) are neither neutral or natural. They are created. As such, they are not mere presences or absences, but mentions and silences of various kinds and degrees. By silence, I mean an active and transitive process: one ‘silences’ a fact or an individual as a silencer silences a gun. One engages in the practice of silencing. Mentions and silences are thus active, dialectical counterparts of which history is the synthesis.²

The purpose of this committee’s work has been to acknowledge and fill the resounding silences in our shared institutional history, especially by altering the campus’s commemorative practices. The members believe that reclaiming some of these important histories and providing a more complete, more authentic account of JMU’s distinctive past is an essential part of creating an inclusive present and a just future. This approach is shared by the member campuses of Universities Studying Slavery, which JMU joined in 2017, and by national organizations like the American Association of Colleges and Universities, of which JMU is an active member.

² Michel-Rolph Trouillot, *Silencing the Past: Power and the Production of History* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1995), 48.

Historiography of JMU Campus History

Incomplete, inauthentic histories of this institution abound. Raymond C. Dingledine, Jr.'s *Madison College: The First Fifty Years, 1908-1958* (1959) is the most obvious example. President G. Tyler Miller commissioned Dingledine, then head of the Social Studies department, to produce it as a celebratory work in honor of the institution's fiftieth anniversary. Writing in the midst of Virginia's 'massive resistance' to the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling, Dingledine used *white* as an adjective in early chapters yet made no real mention of the school's longstanding and ongoing segregated status or the institution's influential role in training teachers for Virginia's segregated educational system. He did mention several early Black employees by name, yet he omitted the customary honorifics he used for white employees and reduced them to 'loyal servant' caricatures. Robert "Walker" Lee, the Black man who for twenty years provided essential janitorial and maintenance services for the campus, for example, is described like this: "In Science Hall there was Walker Lee, the janitor. Short, rotund, and coal black, Walker's smile, cheerful disposition and willingness to be of help made him a favorite with the girls."³ *The Madison Century, 1908-2008* (2008) is another example. Relying heavily on Dingledine, this work nicely captures the remarkable shift from a predominantly single-sex, teacher-training school to a co-educational, comprehensive university. But although desegregation and integration had also dramatically changed the institution by that date, only one direct reference to that pivotal transformation occurs: the mention in a timeline of the first African American student, Sheary Darcus, admitted in 1966.⁴ Its popular companion centennial website also fails to address desegregation as a noteworthy process, instead casting a sentimental eye backward to the days when Madison was all-white and majority-female. These are just a few examples of a broader pattern. Cumulatively, as Trouillot and others note, the silencing and sidelining of the factual contributions and achievements of Black, Indigenous, Asian American, or Latina/o/x employees, faculty, and students in favor of nostalgia for outmoded gender and racial mores serves to reproduce existing hierarchies of power.

Primary sources in JMU Libraries' Special Collections affirm that the maintenance of white supremacy, both explicitly and implicitly, was as much a goal of this institution as providing education for women. That phrase, *white supremacy*, will unsettle many readers of this report, but JMU is no different in this respect from the majority of institutions of higher education in the United States.⁵ White leaders of this campus did, however, uphold the racial hierarchy in ways that reflected

³ Raymond C. Dingledine, Jr., *Madison College: The First Fifty Years, 1908-1958* (Harrisonburg: Madison College, 1959), 88. Dingledine's parents were Raymond C. Dingledine, Sr., hired in 1913 as a faculty member at the State Normal in Harrisonburg, and Agness Stribling Dingledine, a 1915 alumna who later became an employee. He grew up on campus and drew on his personal knowledge as well as institutional records and the extensive annual diaries of John Wayland to produce his extraordinarily detailed account.

⁴ James Madison University, *Madison Century: 1908-2008* (Brookfield, MO: The Donning Company Publishers, 2007), 66.

⁵ See Craig Steven Wilder, *Ebony and Ivy: Race, Slavery, and the Troubled History of America's Universities* (NY: Bloomsbury, 2013), which explores how nearly all of the institutions of higher education established before 1865 benefitted from chattel slavery. Leslie M. Harris, James T. Campbell, and Alfred L. Brophy, *Slavery and the University: Histories and Legacies* (Athens: University of Georgia, 2019), includes essays from a variety of institutions that are engaged in campus history

the school's distinctive location and mission. Their veneration of the Lost Cause of the Confederacy, for example, a mythology launched by Virginian Edward Pollard in 1866, intentionally emphasized individuals and events associated with the Shenandoah Valley. John Wayland, historian of Virginia, head of the Social Studies program, and secretary of the faculty, infused the Lost Cause into the curriculum via required courses on Virginia history, field trips to local battlefields, and literary societies named for two notable Confederates: Robert E. Lee, who served as president of Washington College in Lexington, Virginia, from 1865 to 1870; and Sidney Lanier, a poet who wrote a popular study of English verse at nearby Rockingham Springs in 1880 and taught Elizabethan studies at Johns Hopkins. In 1917, Wayland initiated and managed the process that resulted in the naming of the institution's six major buildings for three Confederate officers with Valley ties (Maury, Jackson, Ashby), two enslavers with local associations (Spotswood, Harrison), and a deceased faculty member who belonged to the United Daughters of the Confederacy (Cleveland Cottage). These and other actions inaugurated a lengthy fixation on the Old South, an imagined historic landscape populated by patrician, white planters, their hoop-skirted ladies, and loyal, cheerful black 'servants.'⁶ Both the Lost Cause and the cult of the Old South centered on the elevation of white Southerners



Figure 2. May Day celebration c. 1950s or 1960s. Courtesy JMU Special Collections.

and the concomitant denigration of African Americans. A cult of Old England, which similarly romanticized white Anglo-Saxons and Elizabethans, reinforced these antebellum heritage movements through Shakespearean studies, May Queen celebrations, and admiration for courtly knights and ladies. Other academic subjects aided the project, especially eugenics, a shameful pseudoscience that George Chappelle and other faculty members taught at Madison College. In sum, the evidence is clear that the administrations of presidents Burruss, Duke, and Miller, like those of white college presidents across the state, actively perpetuated the dominant racist ideologies

of the twentieth century, and they did so with the support of the institution's all-white boards of trustees, faculty, student body, and alumnae.

The anti-Black culture of this segregated campus has been documented, too. A book manuscript underway by JMU sociology professor Stephen Poulson shows that white women students here, like white men depicted in yearbooks from the University of Virginia or Washington and Lee, actively participated in blackface minstrelsy, writing and performing their own shows on campus well into

or commemorative projects. On the changing meaning of "white supremacy" as a term, see Barbara Smith, "The Problem Is White Supremacy," *Boston Globe*, June 30, 2020.

⁶ Fred Arthur Bailey, "Mildred Lewis Rutherford and the Patrician Cult of the Old South," *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* Vol. 78, No. 3 (Fall 1994): 509-535.

the Civil Rights era.⁷ Minstrelsy also characterized the aforementioned Lee Literary society, which required new members to blacken their faces and dress in ‘mammy’ costumes as part of a secret initiation ritual that persisted into the 1930s.⁸ Most disturbing are the cartoons and skits in early yearbooks that mocked specific Black employees by name. They matter because they echo evidence from other campuses, where white students routinely demeaned the Black men and women employees they encountered. Besides Walker Lee, early Black employees harmed by cultural violence include Page Mitchell, the head cook; Harriet Bayne, a domestic who worked for the Duke family in Hillcrest House; “Black Willie”; “Amos”; and three other unnamed men. After World War II, the number of Black employees grew along with the undergraduate population. Local Black women like Willie Rouser Nickens provided housekeeping services, while other Harrisonburg residents, such as Elizabeth Harris and Doris Harper Allen, worked in food service or as grounds keepers.⁹ If not working, Black people were barred from campus. How should the institution acknowledge the everyday experiences of its early Black employees, as well as individuals who worked in the homes of Madison administrators and the faculty? Community members and organizations like the Shenandoah Valley Black Heritage Center and Northeast Neighborhood Association can provide expert guidance.

Research by others, including JMU faculty and students, is starting to reveal exactly how desegregation proceeded at this institution.¹⁰ Due to the state’s policy of massive resistance, Madison College did not admit its first Black student until 1966, eleven years after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision and two years after Harrisonburg city schools desegregated. In public interviews, the first Black graduate, Sheary Darcus Johnson, describes her experiences at Madison in generally positive terms but attributes much of her success to the fact that she lived at her parents’ home in Harrisonburg, rather than to the environment she encountered on campus in 1966. James D. Rankin, Jr., admitted in 1967, also



Figure 3. Senior portrait of Sheary Darcus from *The Bluestone*, 1970. Courtesy JMU Special Collections.

⁷ Stephen C. Poulson, Hailey S. McGee, and Tyler J. Wolfe, “Racism on Campus: Yearbook Pictures from Prominent Virginia Colleges (1890-1930),” *Contexts*, Vol. 19, Issue 4 (2020): 56-61. See also, Stephen C. Poulson, “Racism on Campus: A Visual History of Prominent Virginia Schools and Howard University” (forthcoming, Routledge 2021).

⁸ Documentation for the initiation ritual exists in the following alumnae collections: V. Inez Graybeal Roop Papers, SC 0183; Carrie Bishop Scrapbook, SC 0033; Elsie Warren Love Scrapbook, SC 0281; Thelma Dunn Gregory Scrapbook, SC 0254; Marian Colton Smith Harris Papers, SC 0186.

⁹ Willie Nickens Rouser, oral interview, 1978, and James Curry, oral interview, 1978, both available at: <https://sites.lib.jmu.edu/scoh-aa/>. Doris Harper Allen, *The Way it Was, Not the Way it Is: A Memoir* (self-published 2015).

¹⁰ See the digital resources curated at the History and Context website as well as the bibliography for examples: <https://sites.lib.jmu.edu/historyandcontext/digital-resources/>.

commuted to campus, and like Darcus Johnson, found support in his family and friends in nearby New Market. As more Black students followed these and other trailblazers, including graduate students like Donald Banks and Barbara Blakey, the college began to gradually change. The Black Student Alliance led the way. Organized in 1969, it sought “to articulate the problems of Black students at Madison College, to promote interaction and involvement in school activities, to foster continuous African American pride and responsibility, and foster Black awareness among



Figure 4. Black Student Alliance, from the *Bluestone* yearbook, 1975. Courtesy JMU Special Collections.

themselves and the student body.”¹¹

Those objectives are revealing. By the fall of 1976 there were still only 169 Black students enrolled out of 6,800. Black faculty like Lillian P. Jennings, Sam Benson, and Flossie Love were also employed by that date. It is worth noting that Virginia’s public colleges and universities remained out of compliance with federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare desegregation guidelines until 1978, when Governor John Dalton formally settled the federal government’s suit. That year, President Ronald E. Carrier approved the newly

named James Madison University’s first affirmative action plan for undergraduate admissions, and minority enrollments increased dramatically in the next decade.

Since the 1970s, many individuals, groups, and offices have sought to recognize, document, preserve, and celebrate the Black experience at JMU. A partial list includes the following.

- Minority Affairs Coalition (est. 1985; now Center for Multicultural Student Services)
- Black fraternities and sororities (starting with Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated, chartered at JMU in 1971)
- The Afro-American Studies minor program (begun in 1981; now African, African American, and Diaspora Studies, established in 2020 as an academic center, as well)
- Furious Flower Poetry Center (1994 conference; 2004 academic center)
- Ole School Group (est. 1970s) and Black Alumni Chapter (1990)

Over time, these and other groups have also been involved in recognizing and commemorating the histories and experiences of Latinas/os/xs, Native Americans, and Asian Americans. University

¹¹ Ronald E. Carrier, *Building James Madison University: Innovation and the Pursuit of Excellence* (2017), 98. Carrier’s recent memoir is the first university-sponsored publication to acknowledge desegregation.

records document that Madison College hired faculty and staff and admitted students from each of these populations during the desegregation era. The committee strongly believes that these histories need to be reclaimed, as well.

Despite the changes of the long desegregation era, equity gaps continue to afflict institutions of higher education like JMU. A brand-new book, *From Equity Talk to Equity Walk*, defines equity as “a means of corrective justice for the educational debt owed to the descendants of enslaved people and other minoritized populations willfully excluded from higher education.”¹² This institution was complicit in the willful exclusion of Black people and other minoritized populations from higher education. It also supported broader systems of racial oppression that affected the city and state around it. As we look to the changing demographics of both Harrisonburg and Virginia, at a time when renewed debates over history and memory are fostering new conversations about civic identity and belonging, making the campus commemorative landscape more inclusive can assist the healing process.

Overview of Campus Commemorative Projects

The recent national and international wave of protests against the police murders of unarmed Black men and women galvanized campus activists linking structural racism at predominantly white institutions of higher education with structural racism in American society at large. On many campuses, activists are targeting anew monuments that commemorate known white supremacists and symbolize institutional complicity in systems of oppression and discrimination. However, the movement for truth-telling campus history projects predates the current protests. With the



Figure 5. Students gather at JMU in the June 2020 “March for Our Lives” organized by the JMU chapter of the NAACP. Courtesy JMU Creative Media.

¹² Tia Brown McNair, Estela Mara Bensimon, Lindsey Malcom-Piqueux, *From Equity Talk to Equity Walk: Expanding Practitioner Knowledge for Racial Justice in Higher Education* (Hoboken: Jossey-Bass, 2020), 20. McNair is a JMU alumna.

first ones established in the early 2000s, examples of campus commemorative projects that have informed JMU's ongoing campus history work include:

- Steering Committee on Slavery and Justice at Brown University (2003)
- The Lemon Project: A Journey of Reconciliation at William & Mary (2009)
- Taskforce on the History of Clemson (2015)
- President's Commission on the University and Slavery, University of Virginia (2016)

While these memorialization efforts have largely focused on statues, artwork, or buildings, they are not limited to material (mis)representations of racist individuals, actions, or events in the past. Many campus history committee reports intentionally recommend changes to policies affecting admissions, curriculum, and campus climate in the present.¹³

Campus history-based repair work is situated within broader projects for truth and reconciliation. In the United States these include: a federal apology and reparation program for Japanese-American internment; a U.S. Senate apology for failing to outlaw lynching in the Jim Crow South; state historical commissions related to the Tulsa, OK, massacre of 1921 and child-welfare practices with Maine's Native people; and the Virginia legislature's 2007 statement of "profound regret" for the enslavement of millions of people. Internationally, truth and reconciliation projects range from Germany (Holocaust) to South Africa (apartheid) to Guatemala (human rights). There is now a growing body of scholarship that connects campus commemorative projects to the existing literature on historical redress, justice studies, and collective memory.¹⁴

As one study argues, "although a campus, as a racialized memorial landscape, can certainly be a place of exclusion, it can also be a site for . . . an 'oppositional politics of belonging.' The very presence of discrimination can be the source of its potential undoing and hence *the university's geography of naming and remembering can become a site where marginalized groups can lay claim to the campus and struggle to create a more inclusive and multicultural setting* [emphasis added]."¹⁵

¹³ In addition to Brown, William & Mary, UVA, and Clemson, other campus projects that influenced this one include Dalhousie University, Louisiana State University, Virginia Commonwealth University, Elon College, University of Minnesota, University of Cincinnati, and Duke University. The committee chair especially thanks the following for their time and consultation: Jody Allen, director of the Lemon Project at William & Mary; Rhondda Thomas, director of the Call My Name Project at Clemson; Kirt von Daacke, chair of PCUS & director of USS at UVA; and Afua Cooper, chair of the scholarly panel on History of Slavery and Race at Dalhousie University. Project reports are available on the Universities Studies Slavery website.

¹⁴ See, for example, Jordan Brasher, Derek Alderman, and Joshua F. J. Inwood, "Applying Critical Race and Memory Studies to University Place Naming Controversies: Toward a Responsible Landscape Policy," in *Papers in Applied Geography*, v. 3 (2017); and Derek H. Alderman and Reuben Rose-Redwood, "The classroom as 'toponymic workspace': Towards a Critical Pedagogy of Campus Place Renaming," in *Journal of Geography in Higher Education* (Nov. 2019).

¹⁵ Brasher, Alderman, and Inwood, 10.

In the fall 2017, JMU joined Universities Studying Slavery to benefit from the consortium’s collective expertise in identifying and dismantling “historical and contemporary issues dealing with race and inequality in higher education and in university communities as well as the complicated legacies of slavery in modern American society.”¹⁶ A review of members’ websites, reports, and renaming projects underscores the intentional use of building naming and renaming for truth and reconciliation purposes, where the goal is to build trust and foster a more inclusive community. Georgetown, William & Mary, Princeton, UVA, University of Texas-Austin, University of Oregon, Duke, Oregon State, Washington and Lee, and Furman are just some of the many institutions that have named or renamed buildings for Black, Indigenous, Asian American, or Latina/o/x individuals as a way of acknowledging and atoning for institutional complicity in structural racism. This is the approach the committee recommends for JMU.

¹⁶ For information about Universities Studying Slavery, see the website: <https://slavery.virginia.edu/universities-studying-slavery/>. “Member schools are all committed to research, acknowledgment, and atonement regarding institutional ties to the slave trade, to enslavement on campus or abroad, and to enduring racism in school history and practice.”

Committee Charges and Structure

The current Campus History Committee builds on the work of the History and Context Committee, a subcommittee of the 2017-2019 President's Task Force on Inclusion. The History and Context Committee members held multiple facilitated dialogues with students and faculty. Members also made public presentations and gave lectures to raise awareness of JMU's long, segregated, white supremacist past. They discovered that, while many faculty, staff, and students knew Jackson Hall was named for Confederate General Stonewall Jackson, the names "Maury" and "Ashby" and the circumstances of the three buildings' Lost Cause associations were less familiar. During that committee's work, two relevant events occurred: JMU named a new dormitory in recognition of Paul Jennings, President James Madison's enslaved body servant, who secured his own emancipation and became a federal employee; and Wilson Hall (named for segregationist President Woodrow Wilson) underwent a major renovation that included "A Sense of Place," a campus history exhibit acknowledging JMU's segregated past. When the History and Context committee submitted its final report in June 2019, it called for the removal of the three building names, Maury, Jackson, and Ashby, with special focus on Jackson Hall, which was slated for renovation.¹⁷

Senior leadership divided up responsibility for implementing the recommendations of the three subcommittees of the Task Force for Inclusivity. Those associated with named buildings were assigned to the Vice President for Advancement, Nick Langridge, who has been delegated authority for naming practices from the president and Board of Visitors under Policy 5103. Examination of campus history was assigned to the Provost, Heather Coltman. In September 2019 the Provost selected Meg Mulrooney, professor of History, to lead the new group due to her service on the previous committee, expertise in public history, and knowledge of institutional history. The new committee, in contrast to its immediate predecessor, was established as a university-level committee with representatives from each of the major divisions (Academic Affairs, Access and Inclusion, Finance and Administration, Student Affairs, University Advancement). During the fall, institutional leaders collectively placed priority on achieving recommendations related to a climate study, so the first detailed discussions about a campus history committee occurred in December.

In keeping with the reparative approach advocated by Universities Studying Slavery, committee members were initially identified from among those with expertise in local and institutional history (including alumni), public history, and diversity and equity efforts. The Vice Presidents approved divisional representatives or made substitutions, and they affirmed the committee's charges. There were two charges:

¹⁷ Final Report available at <https://sites.lib.jmu.edu/historyandcontext/committee-reports-2/>

- Develop the Campus Commemorative Landscape mapping project so that the group has the background needed to inform and make recommendations with regard to naming plans and opportunities moving forward.
- Examine the JMU story that is told by or in various publications, offices and groups (e.g., the Student Ambassadors) about the history of campus and identify ways the story being told to our various constituents (including current and prospective students, parents, alumni, the community, etc.) can be more inclusive and complete.

All of this preliminary work occurred over the months of December 2019 to February 2020 amidst rising concerns over the spread of COVID-19 in the United States and in Virginia. By mid-March, JMU’s senior leadership had announced the suspension of in-person instruction. The initial committee members informally accepted their appointments but declined to meet in order to devote time and energy to the “emergency pivot.”

In addition to the pandemic, two related national movements shaped the committee’s work: the resurgence of activism against police brutality directed at Black Americans and deepened efforts to remove monuments associated with white supremacist ideologies, especially Confederate memorials. In February, white vigilantes in Brunswick, Georgia, targeted and fatally shot Ahmaud Arbery, a Black man, while he was out jogging; in March, police officers in Louisville, Kentucky, invaded the



Figure 6. Students “March for Our Lives” in June 2020 to protest anti-Black violence soon after the murder of George Floyd. Courtesy JMU Creative Media.

home of a Black woman, Breonna Taylor, and shot her dead in her bedroom. These cases, reflecting centuries of white supremacist, state-sanctioned murder of unarmed Black men, women and children, further galvanized support at JMU for the Black Lives Matter movement and focused attention on the three buildings named for Confederate officers on the Quad. On May 25, 2020, two weeks after the semester ended, a white police officer in Minneapolis murdered yet another

unarmed Black man, George Floyd. A video capturing the murder and documenting the indifference of other officers present sparked national and international protests. Activism against ongoing anti-Black violence intensified locally, both on campus and in Harrisonburg, where activist

community members had long been using history and commemorative strategies for social justice aims.¹⁸

As multiple groups organized digital petitions demanding removal of Confederate building names, created vernacular memorials in chalk at Wilson Hall, and hosted town halls and demonstrations against racism on campus, the initial committee made a pivotal decision to increase the number of members and to prioritize its first charge “to make recommendations with regard to naming plans and opportunities.” The committee also established two advisory boards, one composed largely of Black alumni, faculty members, and community members, and the other made up of the student leaders of JMU’s Black organizations. After an unprecedented and extraordinary pressure campaign by community members, students, faculty, staff, and alumni, the Board of Visitors voted unanimously on July 7, 2020, to remove the three Confederate names and begin “a year-long, inclusive process” to identify replacements reflective of the modern institution’s values. By continuing to align with the reparative approach advocated by Universities Studying Slavery and by centering Black, Indigenous, Asian American, or Latina/o/x perspectives on commemorative naming, the committee has advanced the university’s stated commitment to inclusion.



Figure 7. Per the JMU Board of Visitors’ unanimous vote, signs were removed in July 2020 from three buildings previously named for Confederate military officers. Courtesy JMU Creative Media.

Committee Members and Areas Represented (*joined in June)

Meg Mulrooney (chair), Department of History; University Programs
Ruthie Bosch*, Department of Educational Foundations and Exceptionalities;
Hispanic Faculty Caucus
Tiffany Cole (’10M), JMU Libraries, Special Collections
Mike Davis, President’s Office (ex officio)
Gianluca De Fazio, Department of Justice Studies; Faculty Senate
Mollie Godfrey, Department of English; African, African American, and
Diaspora Studies (AAAD)

¹⁸ Steven Thomas of Harrisonburg’s Northeast Neighborhood Association argued for renaming JMU’s Confederate buildings in a 2017 presentation at JMU’s annual African, African American, and Diaspora Studies Conference. During the spring and summer of 2020, Thomas and committee member Gianluca De Fazio and others were leading efforts to erect a state historical marker acknowledging the lynching murder of Charlotte Harris in 1878. Years prior, an important commemorative process initiated by Stan Maclin of the Harriet Tubman Center resulted in renaming Cantrell Avenue as Martin Luther King, Jr., Way. These are just examples.

Weston Hatfield*, University Advancement
Chervon Moore* ('10, '12M), Center for Multicultural Student Services
Towana Moore, Administration and Finance
Karen Risch Mott ('20M), University Advancement
Carole Nash ('83), School of Integrated Sciences
Diane Phoenix-Neal*, School of Music; Sisters in Session
Cynthia Ruff ('20), Center for Multicultural Student Services
Diane Strawbridge ('80, '20M), Student Access and Inclusion
Susan Zurbrigg*, School of Art, Design and Art History; Northeast
Neighborhood Association

Student members:

Norman Jones III, Public Policy, AAAD, Honors; Student Representative, Board of Visitors
Kendallee Walker*, International Affairs, Political Communication, Political Science; Student
Government Association, Diversity Committee Chair
Spencer Law ('20), Media Arts and Design, History, Honors, AAAD; Shenandoah Valley
Black Heritage Center, Advisory Board Member

Student Advisory Board and Areas Represented

Norman Jones III (convener), Public Policy and Administration, AAAD, Honors; Student
Representative to Board of Visitors
Belinda Addae, Intelligence Analysis, Political Science; President of African Student
Organization
Dela Adedze, Economics, Political Science, Writing, Rhetoric and Technical Communication
(WRTC); Student Body President
Brianna Bugg, Health Sciences; President of Students for Minority Outreach
Mikayla Dukes, Political Science, Sociology; President of the Theta Nu Chapter of Zeta Phi
Beta Sorority, Inc.; Speaker of the Student Government Senate
Jeff Ekon, Engineering; President of National Society of Black Engineers (JMU chapter)
Lori Friend, Spanish, Pre-Medicine, Medical Spanish, Spanish-English Translation and
Interpretation; President of the Lambda Chi Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority,
Inc.
Noa Banks Greene, Health Sciences, Occupational Therapy; President of JMU NAACP and
JMU Native American Student Union
Joshua Jones, Integrated Science and Technology, Military Science; President of the Nu
Lambda Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.; Bravo Company Commander for
the JMU Army Duke Battalion
Zenobia Lee-Nelson, Communication Studies, AAAD, Women, Gender and Sexuality
Studies; Founder of Shades of Pride; Co-Founder and Secretary of Student Coalition
Against Racial Injustice (S.C.A.R.)

Daerenz Lyons, Senior Hospitality Management, General Business; President of the Xi Delta Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

Jacobi Paul, Public Policy and Administration, Criminal Justice; President of Brothers of a New Direction (BOND)

Jasmine Robinson, Health Sciences; President of Women of Color

Semaj Sorhaindo, Health Sciences, Pre-Physician Assistant; President and Co-Founder of Student Coalition Against Racial Injustice (S.C.A.R.)

Alexys Taylor ('20), Occupational Therapy (master's in progress); member of the JMU Women's Track & Field team, The Contemporary Gospel Choir, Black Athletes Sister Circle (BASC), and Fellowship of Christian Athletes

Matthew Thompson, Health Sciences, Pre-Medicine; President of Shades of Pride

Kyel Towler, Communication Studies, Human Resource Development; Racial Justice Democracy Fellow for the Center for Civic Engagement

Anastaciya Wheeler, Communication Studies, Sociology; Marketing Student Assistant in the Center for Multicultural Student Services and a current Resident Advisor

Paris Woods, Justice Studies, Political Science, Nonprofit Studies; President of Student Ambassadors

Campus-Community Advisory Board and Areas Represented

Lisa Winn Bryan ('90, '93M) (co-chair), Director of Development, Institute for Contemporary Art at VCU

Oris Griffin (co-chair), Professor of Adult Education and Human Resource Development at JMU

Paula Bowens ('89), President of Black Alumni Chapter; President and CEO One Degree Consulting

Taimi Castle, Professor of Justice Studies at JMU

Cherelle Johnson ('08, '12M), Director/founder of IronDresses, Inc.

Christopher B. Jones ('20), Harrisonburg City Council Member; account executive for WHSV TV-3

Bettina Mason ('87, '95M), Principal/founder of Mason Education Solutions Group, LLC

James (Jim) Rankin ('71), Harrisonburg community member, retired

Steven Reich, Professor of History at JMU

Cheryl Talley, Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience at VSU

Meldorise (Lovey) Jordan, Northeast Neighborhood Association Board Member

The committee met twice a month from June 16 through December 15, 2020. First, the members read several articles related to commemorative practices as reparative work as well as reviewed final reports from similar committees at other Universities Studying Slavery (USS) consortium campuses. To educate the campus community, they collaborated with JMU Libraries to expand the previous History and Context Committee's existing WordPress website, which was a class project for a public history class, to include more digital resources related to local history, JMU institutional history, and

scholarship on Confederate and Lost Cause monuments. A subcommittee developed a communications strategy with approval from University Communications and Marketing, and set up new social media accounts. A document containing a plan of work and a timeline for the fall semester went to the President and other senior leaders on June 26, 2020.

The members divided into three subcommittees to accomplish the tasks at hand. One focused on mapping the current commemorative landscape, that is, counting how many buildings and spaces were already named for individuals and examining when they were named, who they commemorated, where they are located spatially, and what patterns this data revealed. The second group focused on developing a list of individuals whose contributions merited future commemoration. The third group concentrated on keeping people informed on the committee's progress. Several individuals served on multiple subcommittees, but all subcommittee meetings were open to all other committee members. Valuing collaboration and transparency, committee members and board members were invited to attend each groups' meetings, and the synergy of the various groups informed the work of the collective.

Work of the Communications Subcommittee

- I. Developed and aligned existing information online
 - a. Updated JMU History and Context WordPress website with support from Libraries and added resources related to monuments, local history, and campus history
 - b. Revised and updated Provost's webpage and Naming Opportunities website to share the purpose of the committee and help collect naming recommendations from the public
 - c. Added new page to Provost's site to detail the committee's process
- II. Established a communication strategy coordinated by Karen Risch Mott and intended to help fulfill the university's promise of an inclusive and transparent process
 - a. Initial emails sent 9/9-9/15 to more than 180,000 alumni, faculty, staff, and current students with subscription link for future updates: <http://eepurl.com/hbuIrf>.
 - b. Three additional email updates sent to 700+ subscribers
 - c. Created new Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube channels
 - d. Created a "Link Tree" to aggregate all Campus History Committee information online: <https://linktr.ee/campushistory>
 - e. Totals by 12/12/20: 777 email subscribers, 148 Facebook followers, 116 Instagram followers, and 104 Twitter followers
 - f. Researched and prepared "Reclaimed Histories" from campus and local history and shared on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram:
 - i. Robert "Walker" Lee, first Black employee at the Normal (1909-28)

- ii. Lillian Jennings, first Black administrator at Madison College (1974-89)
 - iii. Zenda, Reconstruction-era Black community in Rockingham County, where Lucy Simms began teaching
 - iv. Eugene “Doc” Dickerson, prominent Black physician in Harrisonburg, associated with Rockingham Memorial Hospital (now Student Success Center)
 - v. Alexander Gabbin, co-founder of the National Black MBA Assoc. and first Black director of JMU’s School of Accounting
 - vi. Barbara Blakey (?71M), first Black teacher at Harrisonburg High School (now Memorial Hall) and one of the first Black graduate students at Madison College
 - vii. Sheary Darcus Johnson (?70, ’74M), first Black student admitted to Madison College and the first Black woman to graduate from the school
 - viii. Joanne V. Gabbin, founder and executive director of the Furious Flower Poetry Center, as well as the first Black director of the Honors Program
- III. All email comments received via campushistory@jmu.edu address logged for analysis
- a. All names submitted logged in master spreadsheet
 - b. Comments also logged for qualitative analysis
 - c. Additional names submitted by other means added to spreadsheet
- IV. Committee chair Meg Mulrooney provided reports and updates to the President’s office, Provost’s office, Academic Council, Diversity Chairs, and Provost’s Diversity Council including how to subscribe for e-updates.
- V. Diane Strawbridge presented the work of the committee at the Alumni Association’s Homecoming panel with other diversity leaders on campus.
- VI. Meg Mulrooney presented the work of the committee at the Black Alumni Chapter meeting on 10/21/20
- VII. Organized informational panel “Reclaiming, Renaming, Repairing” Monday, 11/9/20, from 12-1pm
- a. Based on similar panels at Rice University and William & Mary
 - b. Used to inform people of the purpose of the committee’s work as a whole, its reparative approach, how it has been developing lists of nominees and recommendations, as well as invite input and questions from the public
 - c. Hosted with Zoom and supported by Kacey Neckowitz from University Marketing and Communications
 - d. Facilitated by Diane Phoenix-Neal with speakers Diane Strawbridge, Chris Jones, Gianluca De Fazio, Meg Mulrooney, Norman Jones, Spencer Law, and Brent Lewis.

- e. Promoted via email to subscribers, alumni (*Madison Update*) and all JMU employees; to neighbors through community calendars; and on social media via committee and university channels
- f. Livestreamed via FB and YouTube then close-captioned recording posted to committee website
 - i. About 70 viewers total on both channels combined
 - ii. 400+ viewed recording
 - iii. Invitation to submit email comments & additional nominations generated 25 more responses by Nov. 20 deadline

Work of the Mapping Subcommittee

Unpacking the Charge: What is a “Commemorative Landscape,” and why map it?

Commemorative landscape refers to a landscape that is set aside and marked by a community to recall, celebrate, honor, or memorialize significant people, places, ideas, or events in its history. The process of naming a place is *an act of remembering* that impacts members of the community. When we *commemorate*, we are not merely sharing memories, but reinforcing the power of those who determine what is remembered. When we create commemorative landscapes, we are tying memories and power to tangible places.

Our daily experiences of these landscapes shape how we think of them and, ultimately, how they are tied to our own identities as members of the community. A university campus is a place set apart to venerate higher education. University campuses are, by their nature, commemorative landscapes, filled with named buildings, rooms, and spaces. When commemorative practices are not inclusive, marginalization is reinforced for those with other lived experiences of marginalization, exacerbating doubts about their full membership and participation in the community.

The questions facing JMU are being considered by campuses across the country:

**for whom are places named? *why were the names chosen? *what do the names represent? *how are the names linked to the community story? *how do the names affect members of community for whom the remembered history is painful and exclusionary? *who/what should be remembered but are marginalized?*

Mapping is a tangible process that can help answer these questions by revealing patterns of commemoration to tell stories of place. In recent months, the discussion of commemorative naming at JMU has largely focused on three buildings renamed during the Lost Cause era. However, mapping the Quad/Bluestone area makes visible a broader pattern of honoring white men and white couples, many of whom were important to the early years of the institution and made significant contributions, but who were leaders when segregation excluded Black, Indigenous, Asian American,

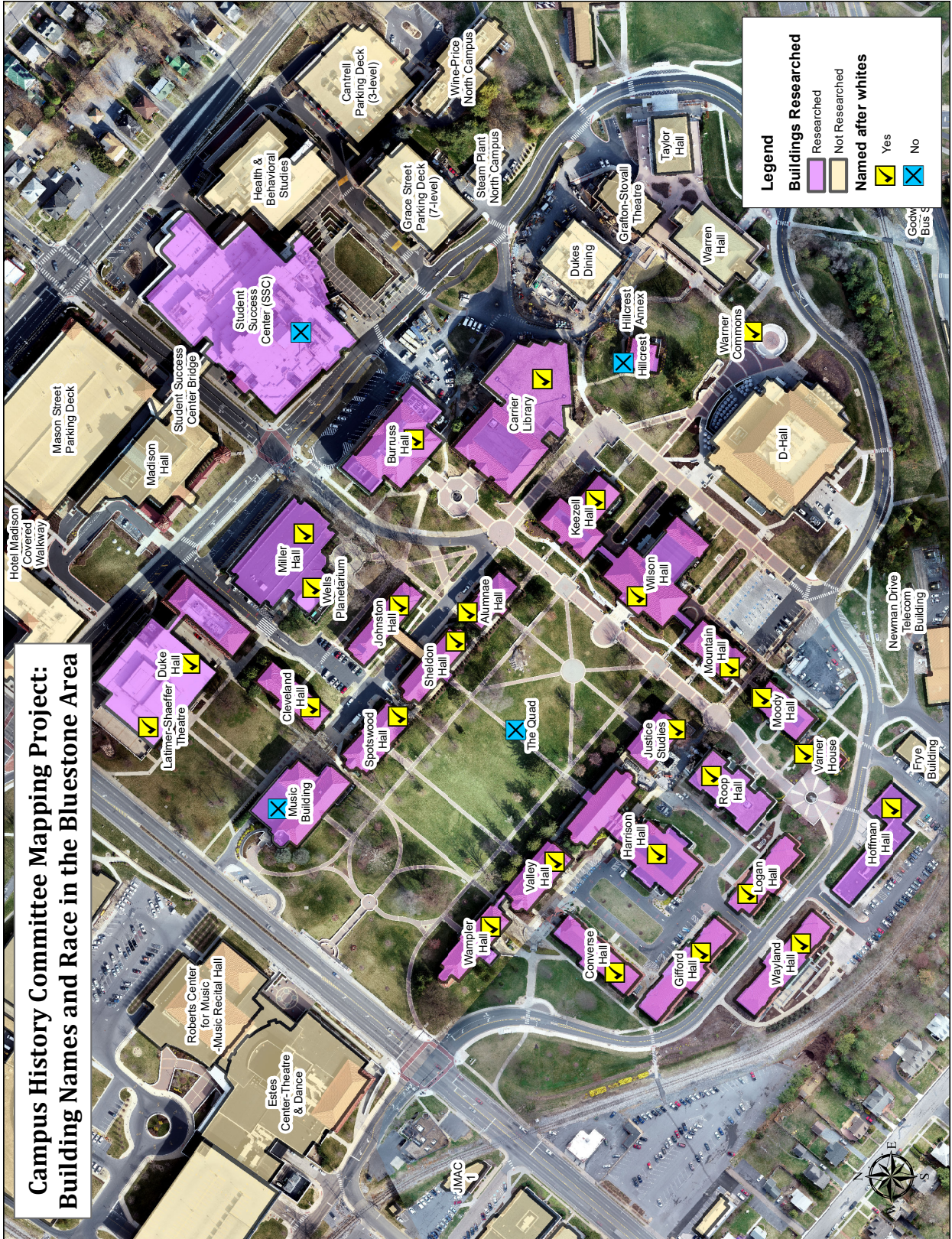
Southeast Asian American, or Latina/o/x students and faculty. These namings reinforce exclusion in the present by supporting whiteness (and masculinity) as a normative identity, one that is especially venerated given the placement of these buildings around the iconic Quad area.

During the Fall 2020 semester, the Mapping subcommittee members undertook several initiatives to lay the foundation for the longer-term work described above. The project includes several steps:

- **Background research** into the named buildings and spaces on campus to learn about the names that have been given to these places and the context for the naming. For each place, we are looking at current and past names, current and past uses, the year of naming, the race and gender of the person commemorated, their affiliation with the University, and sources of information. We are organizing this work by named campus areas (e.g., Quad/Bluestone, Memorial, Village, etc.), and this fall completed the research on the Quad/Bluestone area. (See Appendix.)
- **Examining naming trends.** Of the 99 named buildings on campus, many have functional or geographic names (like “Phys/Chem” or “Blue Ridge Hall”). The commemoration of people through these names is striking, however: *forty-one are named for white men, seven for white women, eight for white couples, and two for Black men.* Our work with records for the Quad/Bluestone area (described below) demonstrates how this iconic space represents a commemorative landscape that not only is exclusionary, but also venerates a gendered, segregated past. (See Appendix A.)
- **Interrogating community segregation through the story of Memorial Hall.** As shown in the appendix, subcommittee members Ruthie Bosch in the College of Education and Karen Risch Mott in University Communications and Marketing are undertaking a project to demonstrate the connections between our current working spaces at the University and the history of public education segregation. Their focus on Memorial Hall, which had a long history as the white public school in Harrisonburg, will help tell the story of segregation in education. (See Appendix C.)
- **Creating maps** of the campus commemorative landscape to better understand how our community members experience the remembered history.

Further work during the spring 2021 semester will fill in information for other areas of campus, leading to proposals for future commemorations:

- Identify areas of campus where more inclusive and equitable naming practices can be implemented to expand the commemorative landscape for all community members.
- Identify areas of campus where exhibits, memorial walls, or other commemorative actions can create a more inclusive environment.



RECLAIMING, RENAMING, REPAIRING

Using the Commemorative Landscape to Tell JMU Stories

There are many ‘JMU stories,’ but for purposes of presenting JMU to the public, specific narratives dominate. The narrative that is currently presented uses the commemorative landscape to emphasize the beauty of the campus, for example, or points out named buildings or spaces and identifies their current uses. With the exception of Paul Jennings Hall, where exhibits tell the story of Paul Jennings in the context of slavery, freedom, and the Madison family, the JMU narrative does not address the way in which the commemorative landscape promotes exclusion through named places. Unpacking this part of the charge involves evaluating the work of the entire Campus History Committee, coupled with the landscape mapping project, to identify ways in which the narrative can better represent the members of the campus community and their histories here. This work will commence in Spring 2021.

Preliminary Observations of Naming and Race in the Quad/Bluestone Area. JMU was established to educate young white women who would not have otherwise had the opportunity to go to college—and to train them in a profession that could support them and their families. In that way, the idea of the State Normal and Industrial School was somewhat revolutionary. The Quad, with its ‘open arms’ (two sides emanating from the focal point of Wilson Hall) sent the message that this was a different kind of place. However, that empowerment was not extended to everyone. At its founding, the school exhibited a tension between creating a space that welcomed those who were previously denied on the basis of gender while continuing to deny on the basis on race. The renaming of the buildings after Confederate generals and enslavers reinforced this exclusion and reasserted patriarchy. The removal of those names in 2020 provides an opportunity to revisit the original idea of JMU as a place of empowerment.

The map on the previous page and the spreadsheet in the appendices reveal an institution that has privileged a particular interpretation of history through its namings. The subcommittee examined the thirty-one named buildings and spaces that comprise the Quad/Bluestone area and found *100% to be named for white people, chiefly men.* These include not only the early buildings on the Quad, proper, but the later buildings that form the outer ring of the Bluestone area. Following the nomenclature used by the Development Office, the breakdown prior to July 2020 is as follows:

Naming Type	Definition	n and %
Honorific	Service/leadership at JMU	19/61%
Commemorative/General Historic	Historic figures with no direct ties to JMU	7/23%
Place/Purposed-Based	Institutionally relevant - usually considered temporary	4/13%
Commemorative	Historic figures who benefitted JMU through their service or leadership	1/3%
Total		31/100%

For this accounting, the temporarily named Justice Studies, Mountain, and Valley halls are included in the “Commemorative/General Historic” category, as their naming after the historic figures of Maury, Ashby, and Jackson are part of a larger story of the Lost Cause presence at JMU. Of the seven buildings that fall into the ‘General Historic’ category, six (the former Maury, Ashby, and Jackson plus Harrison, Spotswood, and Wilson halls) were either named or renamed for figures who had no ties to the institution but were associated with a Lost Cause narrative of Virginia history. Five of those six (Ashby, Harrison, Jackson, Maury, Spotswood) are named for enslavers and one (Wilson) for a well-known segregationist and supporter of eugenics. *All of these buildings line the Quad, enclosing the iconic feature so associated with JMU identity.* They send a clear message of exclusion as they demarcate the space.

Further research into the buildings and spaces of the Quad/Bluestone area also reveals a lack of acknowledgement in this part of campus of the contributions of women. As with the buildings named for men, the women who are acknowledged are white. Alumnae Hall, which fronts on the Quad, honors the women graduates of the State Normal School for Women; it was built with alumnae donations and named in 1922, when the institution was segregated. Away from the Quad but still in the Bluestone area are five buildings named for specific women (Moody, Cleveland, Hoffman, Roop, and Varner). These were constructed as dormitories (Cleveland, Hoffman) or had associations with the Home Economics program (Moody, Roop, Varner). *That no buildings or spaces in the Quad/Bluestone area are named for Black, Indigenous, Asian American, or Latina/o/x women continues the pattern described above.*

The buildings and spaces on and near the Quad are the most historical on campus. They are, in a sense, ‘prime real estate’ for memory and identity. They figure prominently in promotional materials and tours, sending the message that the storied location is waiting to receive future students. However, the mapping project demonstrates that this reception comes with a significant caveat: the stories that we tell at JMU have rendered invisible a painful past that continues to shape the spaces of our lived experience.

Other Uses of Spaces for Commemoration. Commemorative landscape studies not only consider buildings but also a wide range of places that create shared memories. As we move forward with our work, the Campus Mapping subcommittee will evaluate the physical landscape of the campus and the visibility of public spaces to identify locations that might house new commemorative monuments or markers. Members of the Campus Mapping subcommittee have worked with the Campus Community Advisory Board, which has proposed that an African American cornerstone, wall of legacy, or monument also be built to physically honor the contributions of African Americans on the JMU campus landscape for present and future generations. In addition to the naming of places, they envision a *Commemorative Monument Honoring People of Color*.

Commemorative monuments are important in the collective process of healing and in taking concrete action against systemic racial injustice. These memorials are special spaces where we can

honor and remember important contributions by African Americans and other people of color that helped form JMU into the institution it is today. The collective effect of a JMU memorial wall recognizing Black, Indigenous, Asian American, or Latina/o/x people, known and unknown, who contributed to the development of the JMU campus and to the community is that it would be a powerful, tangible, representation of voices that were so often silenced, misrepresented, and underrepresented during the nearly 115 years of JMU's existence. A memorial would also be a space for contemplation and grieving: It should be considered as one of many spaces on campus available to acknowledge and honor all enslaved people and their descendants. To date there is no official enslaved people's acknowledgement on the JMU campus, although a statement has been recently developed by CFI, along with a Land Acknowledgement.

Work of the Commemorative Recognition and Renaming Subcommittee (CRRC)

The CRRC developed a series of lists of potential honorees and the criteria to evaluate them. The process began with a spreadsheet of names submitted through an online survey launched by the Student Government Association (SGA) in June 2020. One of the student members of the CRRC, Spencer Law, had received all the names from the SGA survey, tallied them, and removed 'joke' names; he and Norman Jones had met with several stakeholder groups, including SGA, before joining the CHC and brought this data with them. From that data, the CRRC drafted a working list of names sorted into categories that included national, state and local Black figures, as well as JMU-affiliated ones. Other names were added to the spreadsheet throughout the fall semester; additions followed input from the two advisory boards, community outreach to the African American community in Harrisonburg, social media outreach from the CHC, and submissions to the CHC email.

As the spreadsheet list kept growing, a need emerged to evaluate these names according to clear criteria contained in policy 5103. However, both the CHC and the CRRC decided that, given the historic importance of the renaming process and the national reckoning around racial justice and equity, a new set of criteria had to be developed. These new criteria would have to support the collective purpose of using names and naming as a means of building a welcoming environment that projected the values of a diverse, equitable, and inclusive society. These were the criteria the CRRC developed:

1. Acknowledge extraordinary and/or trailblazing service to the university.
2. Recognize a valued association with the university.
3. Commemorate the contributions of significant historical figures whose lives impacted the local, regional, national or international community.
4. Recognize heretofore hidden figures who have made major contributions to the academic and/or local community.

5. Acknowledge the principles of diversity, equity, and inclusion in making decisions about identifying potential honorees.

The group agreed that any of the first four criteria would be an appropriate basis for selecting names in the future. However, given the whiteness of the JMU commemorative landscape and the symbolic values of the Confederate names being removed, all nominees put forward had to satisfy the fifth criteria as well.

After an initial review of the spreadsheet list, the group agreed to focus on African American honorees for several reasons: 1) from all the names that received more than one nomination, almost 600 of them were for African Americans, compared to less than 100 for non-African Americans. This finding indicated broad public support for renaming these buildings for African American figures. 2) Because of the names being removed (Confederate ‘icons’) and the moment of their removal (in the aftermath of George Floyd protests), there was consensus around honoring the Black community whose contributions had been marginalized and silenced by the institution’s historical support for the Lost Cause narrative. In making this determination, however, the CRRC agreed that future naming opportunities should prioritize reflecting the *full diversity* of our campus, including individuals from the Latina/o/x, Asian American, Indigenous, and other minority communities. Consultations with the larger CHC, advisory boards, and local leaders confirmed the broad support for this approach.

To the developing list of African American names the CRRC and CHC added significant but less familiar names known from scholarly research on local and JMU history, as well as names suggested by several community leaders in Harrisonburg’s African American community. This process resulted in a long list of approximately fifty names. At this stage, the CRRC researched and wrote short biographies of each individual on the long list; these biographies were shared with our advisory boards and Harrisonburg community leaders. The communications team revised any biographies that were selected for inclusion in the Reclaimed History series on social media.

Using the five criteria, the CRRC selected twenty names as a shortlist and sent them to the larger committee, the two advisory boards and African American community leaders in Harrisonburg for review and selections of their top candidates. Based on the feedback received from each group, a final shortlist of names emerged; the full committee then met and approved five of these names for draft recommendations, which then went back to both advisory boards for further discussion and approval. During this process, everyone involved agreed that the long list of fifty names ought to be included with the final report and considered appropriate for use in future commemorative actions. (See Appendix D.)

Advisory Boards

Both boards were created with the intent of ensuring an inclusive process for renaming. Given JMU's commitment to grow continually as an engaged campus, engagement with the local community and alumni as well as faculty, staff, and students was imperative. Additionally, given the goals of truth-telling, reparation, and fostering student belongingness, special attention was placed on centering Black stakeholders in both groups.

The Student Advisory Board came together quickly. Comprised of the presidents and leaders of major organizations, they were already functioning in the summer as a coordinated group. Thanks to their work and impact as leaders across campus, both within the Black community and the student body, the committee was able to fully incorporate an accurate representation of the wishes of the student body. Their perspective as leaders also provided meaningful insight for future inclusive changes to address the issues faced by Black, Indigenous, Asian American, and Latino/a/x students at JMU. The Student Advisory board met on 10/9, 10/21, 11/1, and 12/10 to discuss names being considered and timelines for this process. Using the criteria and the long list of potential names and biographies, they identified a small subset of names that they felt deserved priority and offered feedback. Questions or concerns about the process were minimal and reassured the CHC and CRRC that they were being inclusive and fair in the approach. Several of the final recommendations came directly from or were influenced by the students' feedback.

The Campus-Community Advisory Board came together as the fall semester began. Initially, Joanne Gabbin chaired this board, but when it became apparent that she would be discussed as a possible honoree and in order to allow the other members to speak freely, she excused herself from the committee's work. Oris Griffin and Lisa Winn Bryan agreed to co-chair. This group, like the Student Board, intentionally included individuals who represented a cross-section of multiple important stakeholder populations, such as a Harrisonburg City Councilman, community members, and faculty with expertise in African American history, commemoration, education, and justice studies. Multiple members were alumni, including the current president of the Black Alumni Chapter, recognizing that JMU now has more than 5,000 Black alumni. They met Sept. 29, Oct. 20, and Dec. 15. Using the criteria and the long list of potential names and biographies, they identified a small subset of names that they felt deserved priority and offered valuable feedback on the committee's process and recommendations.

Harrisonburg Community Stakeholders

JMU's institutional history cannot be separated from that of the City of Harrisonburg. With that fact in mind, the committee agreed early on that, in addition to having community members on the Advisory Board, it wanted to hold a targeted consultation with local history experts. This group included representatives from the Northeast Neighborhood Association, the Harriet Tubman Cultural Center, and the Shenandoah Valley Black Heritage Center.

On November 17, 2020, three members of the CRRC subcommittee (Susan Zurbrigg, Mollie Godfrey and Spencer Law) met with valued members of the Harrisonburg African American community. The CRRC believes that the lived experiences, and as near-to-authentic oral and historical written traditions, privileges the recommendations of the community member group. The community members included: Elaine Blakey, Stan Maclin, Karen Thomas, Steven Thomas and Ruth Toliver. (Monica Robinson could not attend and offered her comments separately.) Community members reviewed and discussed the current list of suggested names and made recommendations for other individuals to be added to the existing list. Based on the CRRC recommendations and the additional community recommendations it was identified that the following six names as having strong support: Joanne Gabbin, Edgar Amos Love, Barbara Blakey, Sheary Darcus Johnson, Doris Harper Allen, and George Newman. Additional names community members suggested for recognition include: Karen Thomas, Doc Dickerson, Ulysses G. Wilson, Judge Anthony Bailey, Wilhelmina Johnson, Larry Rogers, Mary Awkard Fairfax, Elon Rhodes, WNP Harris, Jessie Carter, and Dennis and Weldon Red Bundy.

Community members expressed the hope that future buildings would be named to honor members of other racial and ethnic groups on campus (Latina/o/x, Asian American, Indigenous) in order to reflect the true diversity of the student and faculty body. Community members also thought that the community needed to be acknowledged for their role in instigating this renaming process, and expressed concern that they had been excluded from earlier stages in the process. Additional discussion centered around other opportunities for naming—including a prominently placed exhibit to honor and describe the work of local educators and/or community members; naming a space in the Nursing building for Jessie Carter or Doc Dickerson; naming a space in the Forbes Center or elsewhere for Mary Awkard Fairfax or the Bundys; naming a space in the new COB building for Barbara Blakey; or naming at the Civic Engagement Center for Ulysses G. Wilson or George Newman because of their work registering Black voters in response to local Black disenfranchisement tactics during segregation.

Responses to Reparative Renaming

Proposals to de-commemorate individuals linked to racist ideologies and activities, which include support for slavery, the Confederacy, Jim Crow, eugenics, genocidal policies against Indigenous peoples, Japanese internment, massive resistance to desegregation, and white nationalism, produce strong reactions either for or against. That is because disagreements over statues, monuments, and school names are not about history, per se, but reflect deeper divisions and disputes over the state of racism in the 21st century. JMU's efforts to evaluate its own commemorative landscape have elicited the same pattern of reactions that scholars have noted elsewhere. Readers unfamiliar with this literature might start with the sources cited throughout this document.

The following analysis is offered to help readers begin to make sense of the range of reactions. Responses submitted to the committee demonstrate greater support for renaming than opposition. Although a small sample, they reinforce the positive comments received by JMU earlier in the summer that favored de-commemoration, as well as the hundreds of signatories to multiple petitions recommending renaming.

The first email from the committee in early September generated 140 usable responses. Jessica Corsentino, a graduate student in JMU's public history program, completed a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data. Forty-eight of the respondents were notably displeased with the fact that the buildings were being renamed, 87 voiced their support for the endeavor, and five of the emails were unclear in their opinion—either asking questions about the process, making unrelated complaints, criticizing the quote used in the email, or making vague statements. The strong emotions expressed in these emails (pro and con) are not surprising considering similar reactions following other instances where Confederate commemoration has been removed from public spaces.¹⁹

Patterns in the data were then identified and interpreted based on existing research on the subject of public reaction to Confederate monuments and Civil Rights memorials. The opposition commonly observed in these situations is attributed to a modern form of racism that Eduardo Bonilla-Silva calls “color-blind racism” and Dell Upton calls “color-blind conservatism.” By avoiding explicitly racist language and crafting elaborate explanations and justifications for racial issues, people who adhere to this mentality are able to argue for the perpetuation of inequality while claiming tolerance. Upton notes that white supremacy can be camouflaged by shifting the discourse from race to “heritage, history, military valor, and the veneration of ancestors.” In defending the retention of Confederate monuments in this manner, he contends, two separate histories of the South are established, allowing these renaming opponents to distance themselves from the inherent relationship between the Confederacy and slavery. Sarah Cribbs and Ruby Rim observed examples of the types of color-blind racism described by Upton in their examination of reactions to Confederate monuments

¹⁹ “JMU Board of Visitors Approves Renaming Three Buildings Named for Confederate Leaders,” JMU News, July 7, 2020. <https://www.jmu.edu/news/2020/07/07-bov-approves-renaming.shtml>.

including a shift in emphasis from race to honoring southern history, an expression of entitlement or ownership of history, or a reductive distortion of the idea of tolerance.²⁰

A subtler but no less problematic reaction to the de-confederation of the commemorative landscape is overt avoidance—renaming buildings and streets with generic, non-confrontational names or dismissing the importance of the discussion entirely in order to evade the discomfort of racial conversations. Upton explains this common approach in his recounting of public reactions to a controversial monument to the African American community in Savannah, Georgia. He found that avoiders’ attempts to shut down or silence potentially offensive or unpleasant discourse about race produced commemorations that continued to distort the actual evidence. By dodging the issue, avoiders were the ones actually “erasing history.”²¹

Corsentino found several themes among the 48 negative responses that correspond to negative themes identified in scholarly studies of monument debates. The first concerned the perceived dangers of rewriting or erasing history (40%). The second decried the perceived “pandering” to fleeting liberal trends in an effort to be “politically correct” (42%). Another, corollary theme was the experience of strong, negative emotions (23%) and, finally, citing personal identities in order to assert their authority or ownership of the past over others’ (17%).²²

Most of the positive responses comprised or included suggestions for new building names. These were incorporated into the committee’s master spreadsheet. Sixteen responses recommended the use of generic names like natural features or inspirational concepts. A total of seventy-one individuals were nominated for future named buildings or spaces. Of these, 21% were JMU students and alumni, 35% were JMU faculty and staff, 41% were well-known public or historic figures with no direct relationship to JMU, and 3% other categories.²³

²⁰ Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, “The Structure of Racism in Color-Blind, ‘Post-Racial’ America,” *American Behavioral Scientist*, Vol. 59, No. 11 (2015): 1358–1376, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0002764215586826>; Dell Upton, *What Can and Can’t Be Said*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2015), 49, 65; Sarah Cribbs and Ruby Rim, “Heritage or Hate: A Discourse Analysis of Confederate Statues,” *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol 3, Issue 3 (2019): 201-210.

²¹ Upton, *What Can and Can’t Be Said*, (2015), 93.

²² Comments related to liberal trends used a wide variety of colorful words and phrases including *snowflakes*, *victim mentality*, *cancel culture*, and *the liberal mob*. Emotions expressed ranged from shame and embarrassment to disappointment and anger. University degrees, alumni status, military careers, and being “a concerned American” were listed as evidence of the legitimacy of opinions. People compared JMU to ISIS, Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany. There were also unrelated complaints incorporated into some of the negative responses, including the fact that there is not enough handicapped parking on campus.

²³ Some of the public/historic figures suggested, though not tied to JMU directly, have had significant impact on the city of Harrisonburg, like Lucy Simms and Edgar Love Amos. Others are relevant to Virginia history like Douglas Wilder, Mark Warner, Richard Loving, and Maggie Walker.

Among the positive responses several themes emerged. One was a clear desire to recognize and celebrate African American women. The top names submitted were Joanne Gabbin, founder of the Furious Flower Poetry Center, Sheary Darcus Johnson, the first Black woman to graduate from Madison College, and Harrisonburg educator Lucy Simms. Even though the names with the most nominations present a desire for more racial and gender diversity in the commemorative landscape, fully 35% of the total submitted were for white men. A second theme, to recognize and celebrate favorite or influential faculty, helps to explain that percentage. Multiple respondents had taken history classes in the former Jackson Hall, for example, and wanted to propose one of the white male history professors they remembered. Others suggested white male professors from other departments, coaches, and a few administrators. The close faculty-student relationships that have long characterized the institution is still a powerful source of positive memory for many alumni, regardless of race, ethnicity, or gender.

Recommendations

Renaming the former Jackson, Maury, and Ashby Halls

As explained above, the committee members determined early on that their most urgent endeavor involved providing the university with an inclusive process for repairing the damage wrought by the three buildings formerly named for Confederate officers. The Commemorative Recognition and Renaming Subcommittee of the Campus History Committee compiled preliminary lists of potential honorees as well as a set of criteria by which to categorize and evaluate their contributions. The full committee reviewed and contributed feedback, then shared the criteria and lists with the two advisory boards. Each board met with members of the committee several times for consultation. The committee also tabulated and considered submissions and comments from the general public that continued to come in, especially after the panel on Nov. 9, 2020. Members of the CRRC also hosted a gathering of valued Harrisonburg community members and shared the lists and criteria with them. The full committee received and reflected on all of the responses, formulated its draft recommendations, and then shared those with the advisory boards a final time.

In their deliberations, the committee discussed whether or not to recommend particular names for particular buildings or spaces. They considered the history of various campus buildings, that is, what departments they housed or functions they had in the past as compared to the uses the buildings have today. Mountain Hall (formerly Maury), for example, the oldest academic structure on campus, has housed offices and classrooms since 1909, although the departments have changed over time. Valley Hall (formerly Ashby) has been a dormitory since its opening in 1911; however, other structures, like Alumnae Hall, have been significantly repurposed. The committee also considered the location of the building and whether it mattered or not if the person whose name they recommended for a building had any association with that building. Moody Hall, for example, was built to house the home economics program and named in 1961 for Pearl Moody, who headed that program for many years. One of only seven buildings named for a white woman, it is located on the periphery of the Quad. Research confirmed that most buildings at JMU do not bear names of persons associated with their functions; additionally, none of the buildings on the Quad are named for women except for Alumnae Hall.

It was evident throughout the entire process that some names resonate more deeply with some groups of stakeholders than others. Still, there was strong convergence around a small set of “top names” of individuals who were considered especially deserving of some kind of commemoration at JMU. (See Appendix.) It was also clear that, as a reparative strategy, honoring living, breathing persons takes precedence for many people over distant, unfamiliar historical figures. Consequently, within that set, the committee, the two boards, and the community leaders concurred that a building be named for Joanne and Alexander Gabbin (as a couple), a building for Sheary Darcus Johnson,

and a building for a valued Harrisonburg community member. They took the further step of recommending appropriate pairings for the three buildings formerly named for Confederates.

1. Recommend renaming Justice Studies Hall (formerly Jackson) for Sheary Darcus Johnson

Rationale:

- Raised in Harrisonburg, Johnson is acknowledged by JMU as the first Black person to graduate from this institution and is deserving of recognition for integrating Madison College in 1966, after participating in the integration of Harrisonburg High School (held in the building now known as Memorial Hall).
- The recent renovation of this structure and its occupation by Justice Studies in Spring 2021 offer an important opportunity to rename it in the near future.
- From 1917 until 2020, this structure bore the name Jackson Hall, a name chosen specifically for its association with Confederate General Stonewall Jackson and to reinforce white supremacist ideologies.
- The building faces Alumnae Hall, named in 1922 to commemorate white women alumnae, and so naming it for a Black alumna will serve as a powerful counter memorial and way to expand and correct JMU's institutional history and memory.

2. Recommend renaming Mountain Hall (formerly Maury) for Joanne and Alexander Gabbin

Rationale:

- The name "Gabbin" was the most common faculty name submitted for consideration. The committee recognizes that current policy prohibits namings for individuals that are currently employed by the university. Nevertheless, Joanne and Alexander Gabbin have made extraordinary contributions to this institution and merit consideration of an exception. Each has held academic and administrative positions at JMU as Black firsts at the institution, Joanne as the first Black director of Honors, who transformed the program and laid much of the groundwork that led to its becoming a college in 2016; and Alexander as the first Black director of the School of Accounting. Each has received outstanding teaching awards; and each is a nationally recognized scholar in their respective fields. Each has also been an active, respected presence in the Harrisonburg community and helped improve town-gown race relations.

- This structure is the oldest academic and administrative building at JMU, built in 1909, and is the most physically and architecturally prominent of the three structures formerly named for Confederate officers.
 - Renaming this building would help alter the commemorative landscape of the Quad, which is still dominated by segregationists Wilson and Keezell and enslavers Spotswood and Harrison.
 - There are seven buildings currently named for white couples; this one would recognize the first Black couple.
3. **Recommend renaming Valley Hall (formerly Ashby) for a Harrisonburg community member or members.** The committee, the advisory boards, and the Harrisonburg community members consulted all agreed on the importance of recognizing a local Black person with strong ties to the university per the criteria. Three individuals were considered particularly notable for their contributions and experiences: Edgar Amos Love, Doris Harper Allen, and Barbara Blakey.

Rationale:

- Black residents of Harrisonburg were prohibited from attending this institution before Sheary Darcus enrolled in 1966, but they have been an active presence here since its founding. Black men employed by W. M. Bucher & Sons likely participated in the excavation and construction of early buildings, and Black men and women worked on campus in various roles. They still do.
- Edgar Amos Love (1891-1974), born and raised in Harrisonburg, attended Howard University, where in 1911 he co-founded Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Incorporated, one of the nation's oldest and most respected black fraternities. Later a prominent bishop in the Methodist Church, he advocated nonviolent protest against discrimination and helped lead the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an interracial civil rights organization. Omega Psi Phi is one of the oldest fraternities at JMU. Love is a local figure with national historic stature.
- Doris Harper Allen (1934-) worked as a cook for President G. Tyler Miller and family in Hillcrest House for sixteen years before she left her hometown of Harrisonburg to attend Marshall University. She became a highly respected teacher, community leader, and local historian who contributed to multiple JMU-sponsored commemorative projects. She received an honorary doctorate from JMU in 2019 for her service.
- Barbara Blakey (1934-2020) came to Harrisonburg in 1955 to teach at the Lucy F. Simms School; after the city school system integrated and closed Simms in 1966, she became the first Black teacher at Harrisonburg High (now Memorial Hall); she earned her master's degree in education from Madison College in 1971, making her one of the first Black graduate students to enroll here.

- Discussions included joint recognition as a possibility, too, such as Allen-Blakey.

During the deliberations, the four groups independently agreed that Lucy Simms’s name is already attached to an important community landmark, the historic Lucy F. Simms School (now community center), and that the name Zenda is attached to the site of Long’s Chapel in Rockingham County. For these reasons, the committee declined to recommend these names for commemoration on campus at this time. If, however, there is a future opportunity to recognize Simms or Zenda in a named space, a building, or an exhibit or similar form of interpretation, then they should be included.

Additional Recommendations Related to Reclaiming, Renaming, and Repairing

Although aspects of JMU’s institutional past are hurtful, the committee believes there is a powerful, compelling, inclusive story to tell that centers on opening the doors to education for different populations in response to different movements for expanded opportunity. The following recommendations are intended to move in this direction.

- **Recommend that future commemorative opportunities take into consideration individuals on the lists that have been thoughtfully evaluated** by the Campus History Committee, its two Advisory Boards, and members of the Harrisonburg community based on the submissions of alumni, students, faculty, staff, and community members. These individuals are included in the appendices.

With hundreds of markers of white achievement on campus, additional opportunities for reparative, inclusive commemorations and recognitions will be important to consider going forward. Henrietta Lacks, for example, a native of Virginia whose cells were taken without her consent and cultured into the HeLa cell line, is considered appropriate for memorialization in some form, possibly in a location associated with the sciences. Consideration should also be given to individuals associated with Latina/o/x, Native American, Asian American, LGBTQ, and other populations. Many of the names submitted honor beloved and influential faculty, staff, and alumni who identify as white. These nominations underscore the close relationships that have traditionally defined the institution.

- **Recommend that JMU avoid seemingly color-blind or neutral names** except as temporary placeholders

A small subset of individuals suggested avoiding naming buildings for people altogether. On a campus with an overrepresentation of white names, however, this strategy has been shown to reinforce the problems of exclusion. For additional discussion of the drawbacks to this strategy, see both the Brasher, Inwood, and Alderman essay and Upton book previously cited.

- **Recommend that JMU pay attention to location and function** of buildings and spaces that are being named or renamed since some locations and functions affect commemorative meaning differently than others.

During consultations with stakeholders and in reviewing previous committee reports it was clear that names matter. Many people, for example, including Black students who lived there, expressed the view that attaching the name of Paul Jennings to a dormitory reinforced Jennings' identity as an enslaved domestic servant, rather than as a free man. In that case, the function mattered more than the location.

- **Recommend elevating the placement in the physical landscape** of important centers that are named for or associated with Black, Indigenous, Asian American, or Latina/o/x or LGBTQ persons.

Like the recommendation immediately above, this one acknowledges feedback received concerning existing JMU centers associated with historically minoritized or marginalized populations that are themselves physically marginalized. Examples of such offices and centers include: CMSS, the Gandhi Center, the Furious Flower Poetry Center, and the AAAD Studies Center.

- **Recommend formal support for the Indigenous Land and Enslaved Peoples Acknowledgement Statement** in development by the Center for Faculty Innovation.

Land Acknowledgement statements by institutions of higher education recognize the Native American communities that historically inhabited the land campuses occupy. The CFI statement, begun during the spring 2020 semester, includes recognition for the enslaved peoples that built the wealth and foundation of James Madison's estate.

<https://www.jmu.edu/cfi/inclusion-access-equity/indigenous-land-and-enslaved-peoples-acknowledgement.shtml>

- **Recommend revising Policy 5103 to establish a standing advisory group or committee** that can be consulted as appropriate to ensure that future additions or changes to the commemorative landscape are inclusive and educational in support of JMU's mission statement.

Multiple institutions have created committees that are available to consult with the various offices charged with memorialization, commemoration, and historical education functions. Virginia examples include the Working Group on Naming and Renaming at [William & Mary](#) and the Committee on Commemorations and Memorials at [Virginia Commonwealth University](#). A similar memorialization committee is in progress at UVA.

- **Recommend an ongoing process to identify and evaluate other problematic or controversial commemorations, named buildings, or memorial elements**

Other commemorative elements exist that have attracted considerable negative attention for their white supremacist associations and/or weak ties to the university (e.g. Wilson, Godwin, Spotswood, Montpelier). There are four primary ways to reckon with controversial memorials: leave them alone; provide contextualization; remove or rename them; provide counter memorials. JMU has effectively used all four approaches. The mapping subcommittee has begun research to understand the actual histories of individuals and places or events commemorated on campus. Additional research should be undertaken to clarify what these individuals' principal legacy is and make recommendations for them.

- **Recommend adding new elements to make the campus landscape more inclusive and complete**

The committee heard and received multiple ideas that recognize the need for new recognition and commemorative strategies beyond named buildings and spaces. The painting of Spirit Rock to memorialize Black lives lost to police brutality and its subsequent defacing highlighted the need for an appropriate space for collective grieving. The deaths of Iona Black and George Sparks underscored this need in a different way. UVA's memorial wall offers one example. Additionally, multiple campuses have commissioned new works of public art to recognize, commemorate, or celebrate minoritized populations. JMU's interest in adding designated spaces (known as plots) for the Divine Nine Black fraternities and sororities is an important contribution in this regard.

- **Recommend continued support** in spring 2021 for the mapping project and ongoing work of documenting, reclaiming, correcting, and disseminating campus history in fulfillment of this committee's two charges. This support includes but is not limited to:

- Developing resources for teaching institutional history. The History and Context website is an informal start to what might be formalized through partnership with Special Collections and JMU Libraries. JMU's popular Centennial Celebration website could be revised to be more accurate, inclusive, and complete in communicating and educating the public about institutional history.
- Reviewing campus tours to ensure that they are accurate and more inclusive in terms of the way they present institutional history. Although aspects of JMU's past are hurtful, there is a powerful and compelling story to tell that centers on opening the doors to education for different populations in response to different movements for expanded opportunity.
- Developing new exhibits (physical and digital) to tell the complete story and reclaim history. The College of Education is already planning to begin work on a study of local educators to be installed eventually inside Memorial Hall. Rotating or permanent exhibits or panels might be used effectively inside other buildings, especially where there are ties to the local community, such as the Student

Success Center, formerly Rockingham Memorial Hospital, the Forbes Center, or Festival, where large groups congregate.

- Undertaking a focused study, such as an oral history project, to expand the university's knowledge of the experience and contributions of Black, Indigenous, Asian American, or Latina/o/x alumni, faculty, and staff in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, a period of dramatic transformation for this institution.

Appendices follow.

Appendix A. Bluestone Area

Current Name	Name Type	Naming History Summary	Name Demographic (Race/Gender)	Previous Name(s)	Current Use	Past Use	Year Named	Year Renamed	Affiliation of Names with University	Information Source
Alumnae Hall	Honorific	Named for all of the female graduates of the State Normal School for Women, 1914-24.	white, female	N/A	President's Office and Administrative Offices	Student, Alumni, and Administrative Offices	1922	N/A	Students raised money for the building's construction. It honors all students, but especially the history of the early female students.	Centennial Website; History and Context Story Map
Burnuss Hall	Honorific	Named for first President, Julian Ashby Burnuss. Trained as an engineer, Burnuss led the School from 1908-1919 and was involved in all aspects of operation, from	white, male	Burnuss Science Hall	Classrooms, Anatomy Labs, and Administrative Offices	Science Building for Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, and	1963	N/A	First President	Centennial Website; Be The Change Profiles
Carrier Library	Honorific	First stand-alone library building on campus, first named for Madison College and later re-named for the fourth president, Dr. Ronald E. Carrier, and his wife, Edith J. Carrier. Dr. Carrier led the transition from Madison College to James Madison University, serving as	white, male and female	Madison Memorial Library	Bluestone Area Library in the JMU Libraries system.	N/A	1939	1984	Fourth President and First Lady.	Centennial Website; History and Context Story Map
Cleveland Hall	Honorific	Originally named for the junior-level students who lived there, the building was re-named in honor of Elizabeth P. Cleveland who taught English and literature as a	white, female	Junior Hall	Philosophy and Religion Department faculty offices	Dormitory	1936	1957	Member of first faculty cohort.	Centennial Website
Converse Hall	Honorific	Originally named for the senior-level students who lived there, the building was re-named in honor of Henry A. Converse, professor of Mathematics and Registrar.	white, male	Senior Hall	Residence Hall	Dormitory	1935	1957	Henry Converse, mathematics faculty and Registrar.	Campus Building Directory Website, Professors We Love Website
Duke Hall	Honorific	Named for 2nd President, Samuel Page Duke, who served from 1919-1940 and was known as "The Builder" for all the facilities that were constructed during his tenure. The institution saw two name changes during this time – State Teachers College at Harrisonburg and	white, male	N/A	Departments of Art and Art History faculty offices, classrooms, and studios.	Departments of Art, Music, and Theatre	1967	N/A	Second President	Centennial Website, Dictionary of Virginia Biography
Gifford Hall	Honorific	Named for Dr. Walter J. Gifford, Dean of College of Education and Education Department Head. He was on faculty at JMU from 1919-1954.	white, male	Dormitory #33	Residence Hall	Dormitory	1959	N/A	Early Faculty Member and Administrator	Centennial Website, Crowley Centennial Timeline
Harrison Hall	Commemorative/General Historic	Named for Gessner Harrison, an antebellum era (d. 1862) Harrisonburg native, educator, and UVA Professor of Ancient Languages. Harrison was a slaveholder who supported the Confederacy in the Civil War.	white, male	Students' Building	College of Arts and Letters administrative spaces, dining, recreation, and classrooms. SMAD facilities	A wide range, including dining, recreation, and classrooms	1915	1917	None. Harrisonburg native and UVA scholar and professor; the re-naming was done in concert with the re-naming of Harrison, Jackson (Justice Studies) and Ashby (Valley) Halls during the Lost Cause movement era.	History and Context Website, https://www.encyclopediavivria.org/Harrison_Gessner_J 807-1862 (Library of Virginia); University of Virginia Library Fabled Faculty Exhibit (online)
Hillcrest House	Place or Purpose Based	Served as the President's residence from 1914-1977. Named for its location at the highest elevation on West Campus.	N/A	N/A	Honors College	President's Residence	1914	N/A	N/A	Centennial Website, Crowley Centennial Timeline
Hoffman Hall	Honorific	Named for Margaret Vance Hoffman, a member of the English faculty for 43 years.	white, female	N/A	Residence Hall	Dormitory	1964	N/A	Long-lived faculty member in English Department	Centennial Website
John C. Wells Planetarium	Honorific	Named for Dr. John C. Wells, Professor of Physics and Founding Director of the Planetarium.	white, male	N/A	Department of Physics and Astronomy Planetarium	Department of Physics Planetarium	1974	N/A	Wells was a Professor of Physics for several decades, founded the Planetarium, and was its first director.	https://www.jmu.edu/planetarium/in-the-news.shtml
Johnston Hall	Honorific	Named for James C. Johnston, Normal School Chemistry and Physics professor. Later, the name of his wife, Althea Loose Johnston (professor and head of Physical Education Department and coach of the women's basketball team), was added. Ms. Johnston was a member of the original faculty, and Dr. Johnston joined the following year.	white, male and female	N/A	Department of Graduate Psychology Administrative and Faculty Offices	Dormitory, Physics Department and Laboratory	1929	1980	James C. Johnston was a professor of chemistry and physics until 1927. Althea Loose Johnston served as head of the department of physical education until 1947, and maintained a relationship with the institution through seven decades. She was present at the 1977 ceremony creating JMU. In 1980 the Board of Visitors extended the commemoration to honor both Johnstons.	Centennial Website; Crowley Centennial Timeline
Justice Studies (Jackson Hall)	Temporary (Commemorative/General Historic)	One of the first two campus buildings; constructed as a dormitory. Re-named in 1917 for Confederate general and enslaver Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. It was given the temporary name of Justice Studies by resolution of the Board of Visitors in July 2020.	(white, male)	Dormitory No. 1, Jackson Hall	Department of Justice Studies faculty Offices and Classrooms	Dormitory, Dining Hall, and President's Apartment; Department of History Faculty Offices and Classrooms	1909	1917 (Commemorative), 2020 (Temporary)	None. A Shenandoah Valley Civil War battle campaign was led by Jackson, a Confederate general. In 1862, and the re-naming was done in concert with the re-naming of Harrison and Maury (Mountain) Halls during the "Lost Cause" era.	History and Context Website, Centennial Website; https://www.wvti.org/post/news-research-sheds-light-slaves-owned-stonewall-jackson/stream/0

Keezell Hall	Commemorative	First named for Dr. Walter Reed, husband of Hamptonburg native Mary C. Byrd Kyle, and famed epidemiologist. Later re-named in honor of Virginia State Senator George Keezell for distinguished service in establishing the Normal School for Women at Harrisonburg	white, male	Reed Hall	English Department and Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Cultures Department - faculty offices, lecture spaces, and meeting spaces	Health program, Gymnasium (including pool), and classroom space	1927	1961	Keezell, a local farmer, was both Senator and Delegate in the Virginia General Assembly for 40 years. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, he was pivotal in securing funding for the three Normal Schools in Virginia. He served as president of the first Board of Trustees for the State Normal School for Women in Harrisonburg. Keezell was named 'Father of the University' in 1958.	Campus Building Directory Website, Centennial Website: The Virginia Teacher (October 1931: 209-210); JMU History and Context Website.
Latimer-Shaeffer Theatre	Honorific	Named for Dr. Mary E. Latimer (English faculty) and Edna T. Shaeffer (Music Faculty)	white, females	N/A	Performance and Practice Space for CVPA	Performance and Practice Space for College of Communication and Arts	1967	N/A	Shaeffer was an early faculty member who led the Glee Club for 40 years. Latimer directed the Stratford Players for 20 years and was head of the Drama Department.	Centennial Website, Edna T. Shaeffer Retirement Letters
Logan Hall	Honorific	Named for Dr. Conrad T. Logan, Head of the English Department and JMU Faculty Member from 1919-1948.	white, male	N/A	Residence Hall	Dormitory	1951	N/A	Logan was the former head of the English Department.	Centennial Website
Miller Hall	Honorific	Named for 3rd President, G. Tyler Miller, who served from 1949-1971. During his tenure, the institution saw dramatic growth in terms of buildings, land acquisition, and size of student body.	white, male	N/A	Department of Psychology, Department of Political Science, and Master of Public Administration Faculty Offices, Classrooms	Department of Geology, Department of Chemistry, Department of Physics faculty offices, science classrooms, and laboratories; Mineral Museum	1975	N/A	Third President.	Centennial Website
Moody Hall	Honorific	Named for Pearl Powers Moody, former head of Home Economics Department; Blackwell Auditorium is named for Adelle R. Blackwell, Economics Professor; Moody oversaw the Home Economics Department's Practice	white, female	N/A	Neelson Institute, Classrooms, Blackwell Auditorium, Conference Room, Administrative	Home Economics Building	1961	N/A	Moody was an early faculty member and leader in Home Economics education.	History and Context Web Site; Centennial Web site
Mountain Hall (Maury Hall)	Temporary (Commemorative) General Historic	One of the first two campus buildings; constructed to serve multiple curricular and administrative purposes. Renamed in 1917 for commander in the Confederate navy and scientist Matthew Fontaine Maury who had been a proponent of resettling enslavers and enslaved persons from the Confederate states to Brazil. The building was given the temporary name of Mountain Hall by resolution of the Board of Visitors in July 2020.	(white, male)	Science Hall, Maury Hall	Science classrooms, Presidents' and Registrar's Offices, Library,	University Programs Administrative Offices, iDLS Administrative Offices, Classrooms	1909, 1917	1917, 2020 Temporary	None. Maury's legacy was promoted by relatives prominent in forming the Southern Historical Society, an organization that served to further the Lost Cause narrative. The building re-naming was done in concert with the re-naming of Harrison Hall and Jackson (Mountain) Hall during the Lost Cause era.	History and Context Website; Hollywood Cemetery.org/matthew-fontaine-maury; https://blogs.hc.gov/maps/2018/07/scientist-of-the-cause-the-legacy-of-matthew-fontaine-maury/
Music Building	Place or Purpose Based	Not currently named	N/A	N/A	School of Music Facilities, Faculty Offices, Practice Rooms, Studios, Rehearsal Rooms	N/A	1989	N/A	N/A	Centennial Website; Music Facilities Website
Quad	Place or Purpose Based	Quadrangle designed by architect Charles Robinson as an aesthetically-pleasing lawn; surrounded by buildings designed to represent order and protection from the outside world, although open on one side to the Valley	N/A	N/A	Social/Gathering Space for Daily Activities; Iconic Landscape Tied to JMU's Identity; Commemorative	Same as Current Use	1908	N/A	N/A	Centennial Website; History and Context Website
Roop Hall	Honorific	Named for Inez G. Roop (Class of 1935), former JMU Board of Visitors member, and Distinguished Alumnae award winner. Established the Bertha Mast Graybeal	white, female	Education Building	Department of Mathematics & Statistics Faculty and Administrative Offices and	College of Education	1980	1995	Distinguished Alumnae	Women for Madison Website; Centennial Website
Sheldon Hall	Commemorative - General Historic	Named for Edward Austin Sheldon, founder of the Oswego Primary Teachers' Training School (NY) and instructional reform pioneer.	white, male	N/A	Department of Sociology and Anthropology Faculty and Administrative Offices	Dormitory, Auditorium	1923	N/A	None	History and Context Website; Centennial Website
Spotswood Hall	Commemorative - General Historic	Named for 18th Century (Colonial) Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood (1676-1740)	white, male	Dormitory No. 3	Dormitory	Residence Hall	1917	N/A	None. Spotswood was prominent in colonial Virginia. He led an expedition into the Shenandoah Valley in 1716, claiming lands for the English crown. He was involved in various treaties with non-local Indigenous peoples to open western Virginia to European settlement. He established a failed policy of Indian removal from the interior to the Coastal Plain (Fort Cristanna) as part of this taking. The Lost Cause movement embraced the heroism of men like Spotswood, and the building was re-named after him on the same day that Jackson Hall, Ashby Hall, and Maury Hall were re-named.	History and Context Website, https://www.encyclopedia.virginia.org/spotswood_al_exander_

Student Success Center	Place or Purpose Based	AVP of them-Student Success (Dr. Randy Mitchell) oversaw renovation for various offices in Student Affairs Division – student service-oriented departments.	N/A	Rockingham Memorial Hospital; Sentara	22 University Departments associated with student support; Center for Entrepreneurship; EPIC classrooms.	Rockingham Memorial Hospital	1912	2011 Sentara RMH Healthcare; 2014 Student Success Center	N/A	https://www.jmu.edu/alltogetherone/people/michel-randy.shtml; https://www.jmu.edu/newspending.shtml; https://www.jmu.edu/studentaffairs/files/newletters/2010fall.pdf; https://issuu.com/dailynerecord/docs/rmh_-_100_years
Valley Hall (Ashby Hall)	Temporary (Commemorative) General Historic	Named in 1917 for Confederate cavalry commander, Turner Ashby Jr., killed in battle a few miles east of Harrisonburg in 1862. A monument exists in Harrisonburg in his honor, situated on private land. His story and monument are considered as significant for historical preservation as led by the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation. Re-named temporarily, by resolution of the Board of Visitors, in July 2020.	(white, male)	Dormitory No. 2	Residence Hall, Assessment and Testing Center	Dormitory	1911	1917 (Commemorative), 2020 (Temporary)	None. Local Civil War Battle History, noting that Ashby was not from Harrisonburg or the Shenandoah Valley. The re-naming was done in concert with the re-naming of Harrison, Jackson (Justice Studies) Hall, and Maury (Mountain) Halls during the "Lost Cause" era.	History and Context Website; https://www.shenandoahvalley.org/about/
Vamer House	Honorific	Named for Beatrice R. Vamer, Dean of Women from 1923-1930 and head of the Home Economics Department from 1940-1959.	white, female	Practice House; Home Management House; Vamer Home Management Practice House	Office of Institutional Research	Practice House for the Home Economics Department	1929	1939, 1961	Vamer was an administrator and faculty member.	Centennial Website; Crowley Centennial Timeline
Wampler Hall	Honorific	Named for Charles Wampler, Jr., local businessman, philanthropist, and former Rector of the JMU Board of	white, male	N/A	Residence Hall	N/A	1984	JMU Rector, JMU Board of Visitors		History and Context Website; Centennial Website
Warner Commons	Honorific	Known as The Commons. It was re-named for Senior Vice President of Student Affairs, Dr. Mark Warner, upon retirement. The re-naming coincided with the opening of the renovated D-Hall.	white, male	The Commons	Open space for free speech events and JMU Student Organization Activities	Open space for free speech events and JMU Student Organization Activities	1965-1977?	2018	Warner worked in Student Affairs from 1981 until his retirement in 2017.	Dave Barnes; https://www.jmu.edu/alltogetherone/people/warnemark.shtml; https://www.facebook.com/TheBreezeJMU/photos/d-hall-snt-the-only-new-thing-opening-today-the-commons-in-front-of-the-buildin/10160687994250274/
Wayland Hall	Honorific	Named for Dr. John Wayland, an original faculty member and department head in History and Social Science. He taught from 1909-1931.	white, male	Dormitory #39	Residence Hall	Dormitory	1958	N/A	Wayland was a Professor of History and Department Head.	Centennial Website; Crowley Centennial Timeline; https://www.lib.jmu.edu/special/manuscripts/sc0258wayland/
Wilson Hall	Commemorative General Historic	Named for President Woodrow Wilson, noted segregationist, upon completion in 1931. Wilson was born in Staunton, Va.	white, male	N/A	Large Auditorium, History Department faculty and administrative offices, study spaces, classrooms	Auditorium, Administrative Offices, Classrooms, Post Office, Art Department, Quad Focal Point	1931	N/A	None. Wilson, in contrast to his inspiring advancements in American foreign policy, was an open supporter of segregationist and racist policies, and some of his speeches during his presidency appear to support the Lost Cause movement when it was popular.	History and Context Website; Centennial Website; Crowley Centennial Timeline; https://millercenter.org/president/wilson/impact-and-legacy

* This is a partial inventory of naming opportunities, the total of which numbers in the hundreds. The places and spaces identified below are JMU's most prominent and visible ones, and therefore likely to be the first to be considered for the purpose of balancing the university's commemorative landscape.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	
Bluestone Campus:	Page 1
Mid-Campus:	Page 4
East Campus:	Page 9
West Campus:	Page 13
North Campus:	Page 14
Off Campus:	Page 15

COLOR CODE:

Honorific for Service/Leadership at JMU
Commemorative Namings for Historic figures who benefitted JMU through their service or leadership
Commemorative Namings for Historic Figures
Temporary Namings (Place or Purpose-Based or Institutionally Relevant)
Philanthropic Namings

BLUESTONE CAMPUS

Justice Studies Hall (1909)	Originally Dormitory No. 1, renamed Jackson Hall in 1918 by the Class of 1913, renamed Justice Studies Hall in 2020
Mountain Hall (1909)	Originally Science Hall, renamed Maury Hall in 1917, renamed Mountain Hall in 2020
Valley Hall (1911)	Originally Dormitory No. 2, renamed Ashby Hall in 1917, renamed Valley Hall in 2020
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Lounge/Recreational Space
Hillcrest (1914)	Lounge Area, Front Porch
Harrison Hall (1915)	The Students' Building, named for Gessner Harrison, a Valley native and Latin Scholar at UVA
Named Spaces:	Alison Bailey Parker Television Studio Named in memory of Alison Parker ('12)
Spotswood Hall (1917)	Originally Dormitory No. 3, renamed Spotswood Hall shortly after it's completion.
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Lounge

UNIVERSITY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Inventory* of Naming Opportunities

9/4/2020; Updated 10/13/2020

Alumnae Hall (1922)	Funded in part with contributions from alumnae of the State Normal School for Women.
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Foyer
	Conference Room (2nd Floor)
Sheldon Hall (1923)	Named for Edwards Sheldon, and leader in the normal school movement.
Keezell Hall (1927)	Originally named for Dr. Walter Reed, renamed for George B. Keezell in 1959
Johnston Hall (1929)	Originally named for Prof. James C. Johnston; his wife, Althea Loose Johnston was included in the name designation in 1980
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Lobby
Varner House (1929)	Named for Bernice R. Varner, former dean of women.
Wilson Hall (1931)	Named for Woodrow Wilson, Valley native and 28th president of the U.S.
Named Spaces:	Galgano Seminar Room Colleagues, Family & Friends of Dr. Michael J. Galgano Caroline Marshall Group Study Room Gift from estate of Dr. Caroline T. Marshall
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Auditorium
	Lobby
	Informal Seating Area
	Exhibition Space
	History Studio Lab
	Upper Lobby
	Stage
Converse Hall (1935)	Originally Senior Hall, renamed Henry A. Converse (former head of Mathematics) in 1957
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Entrance Lobby
	Lounge
Cleveland Hall (1936)	Originally Junior Hall, renamed for Elizabeth P. Cleveland, a founding faculty member, in 1957
Named Spaces	Dr. Iaian S. MacLean Memorial Lounge
Carrier Library (1939)	Originally Madison Memorial Library, renamed in 1984 in honor of JMU's 4th president.
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Foyer & Study Commons
	2nd Floor Study Commons
	Foyer (north entrance)
	Periodicals Room
Wayland Hall (1950)	Named in honor of historian John W. Wayland, a founding faculty member.

UNIVERSITY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Inventory* of Naming Opportunities

9/4/2020; Updated 10/13/2020

Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Entrance Foyer Lobby/Gallery	
	50-seat Multi-Purpose Performance Space	
	Lounge & Recreation spaces	
Logan Hall (1951)	Named in honor of Conrad T. Logan, former English Department head.	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Entrance Foyer & Lobby	
	Lounge & Recreation spaces	
Burruss Hall (1953)	Named for JMU's first president, Julian A. Burruss.	
Anthony-Seeger Hall (1958)	Named for elementary education faculty Katherine M. Anthony & Mary Louise Seeger	
	<i>Per Master Plan scheduled for eventual demolition, therefore not appropriate for consideration re: naming opportunities</i>	
Frye Building (1958)	Named for Louis C. Frye, for supervisor of the university's physical plant.	
Gifford Hall (1958)	Named for Dr. Walter J. Gifford, former dean and head of education department	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Entrance Lounge	
	Recreational Lounge	
Rose Garden	Given in honor of Samuel Page Duke, the university's 2nd president, by Cl. of 1958	
Moody Hall (1961)	Named for Pearl P. Moody, former head of home economics	
Named spaces:	Blackwell Auditorium (named for former home economics professor Adele R. Blackwell)	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Conference Room	
Hoffman Hall (1964)	Named for Margaret Vance Hoffman, former English faculty member.	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Lounge & recreation space	
Duke Hall (1967)	Named for JMU's second president, Samuel Page Duke	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Gallery	
	Gallery Court	
	Terraces on west and east side of building	
	NOTE: 23 additional spaces also available	
Miller Hall (1975)	Named for JMU's third president, G. Tyler Miller	
Named Spaces:	John C. Well Planetarium, named for former head of physics and curator of planetarium	
	Harnsberger Auditorium, named for geology department founder and head, Wilbur T. Harnsberger	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Plaza	
	Lobby	

Roop Hall (1980)	Named for Inez Graybeal Roop '35, former president of the Alumni Assn and member of BoV
Music Building (1989)	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Large Rehearsal Studio
	Large Lecture Hall
Wampler Hall (1994)	Named for Charles H. Wampler, Jr., Rockingham Co. businessman & former rector, Bd of Visitors
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Lounge/Recreational Space
	Outdoor Terrace

MID-CAMPUS

The Village:	
Huffman Hall (1966)	
Frederikson Hall (1967)	
Chappelle Hall (1968)	<i>NOTE: Nine residence halls in the Village</i>
Dingledine Hall (1968)	<i>scheduled for replacement in Master Plan,</i>
Hanson Hall (1968)	<i>therefore inappropriate for consideration</i>
Garber Hall (1969)	<i>for honorary or commemorative namings</i>
Weaver Hall (1971)	
Ikenberry Hall (1972)	
White Hall (1973)	
Shorts Hall (1968)	
Newman Lake (1967)	
Eagle Hall (1970)	Named for Alfred Eagle, education professor & director of guidance, counseling & placement
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Lounge
	Spaces for group & quiet study
Warren Hall (1971)	Named for Percy H. Warren, former dean of the college.
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	1st Floor Lobby, Atrium
	Multiple spaces relating to student activities and organizations available in Taylor & Warren
Godwin Hall (1972)	Named for Governor Mills E. Godwin and his wife, Katherine, a 1937 graduate of Madison College
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Terrace (north side of building)
	Gyms 201A & 201B

UNIVERSITY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Inventory* of Naming Opportunities

9/4/2020; Updated 10/13/2020

	Pool	
	Honors J. Ward Long, former assistant professor of physical education, & J. Leonard Mauck, former member JMU Bd. Of Visitors	
Long Field at Mauck Stadium (1974)		
<i>Per Master Plan scheduled for eventual demolition, therefore not appropriate for consideration re: naming opportunities</i>		
Bridgeforth Stadium (1975)	Named in appreciation of JMU Benefactor & Winchester businessman	
Named Spaces:	Stadium	Bridgeforth/Royal Crown Bottling Company
	Field	Zane Showker
	Locker Room	Mike Battle '81, '83
	President's Suite	Joe Showker '79
	Club Terrace	W. Raymond "Buddy" ('50) & Dolly R. Showalter '54
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Club Level	
	Media Center/Press Box	
	Suite Level	
	Entrance Plaza/Gate A	
	Team Store	
Lake Cluster (Tree Houses) (1978)		
Grafton Stovall Theatre (1979)	Honors two former members of the JMU Board of Visitors, Martha S. Grafton & David H. Stovall	
Bell Hall (1982)	Honors Francis Bell, Jr., Harrisonburg businessman and member JMU Board of Visitors	
Prominent Spaces Available to be Named:	Lounge	
	Recreation space	
McGraw-Long Hall (1984)	Honors Walter J. McGraw & Nellie Long '49, former members, JMU Board of Visitors	
Prominent Spaces Available to be Named:	Lounge	
	Recreation space	
Hillside Hall (1987)		
Prominent Spaces Available to be Named:	Lounge	
	Recreation space	
Sonner Hall (1990)	Named for Dr. Ray V. Sonner, former senior vice president for university relations.	
Prominent Spaces Available to be Named:	Gathering space	
	Balcony (overlooking Newman Lake)	
	Lower Terrace (overlooking Newman Lake)	

**UNIVERSITY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Inventory* of Naming Opportunities**

9/4/2020; Updated 10/13/2020

Showker Hall (1991)	Named for Zane Showker, Rockingham Co. businessman & philanthropist and former rector of JMU Board of Visitors. 27 philanthropic spaces and one honorary space were named during the campaign to build Showker Hall in 1990-91. These will be carried over to the new College of Business Learning Complex when the second phase of that project is completed in 2021.	
Named Spaces:		
Taylor Hall (1993)	Named for Dr. James H. Taylor, Jr., member of Board of Visitors (and rector 1982-86)	
Prominent Spaces Available to be Named:	Multiple spaces relating to student activities and organizations available in Taylor & Warren	
University Bookstore (2002)		
Plecker Athletic Performance Center (2004)	Named in appreciation for lead donors and benefactors Robert & Frances Plecker.	
Prominent Named Spaces	Football Weight Room	Arthur N. Moats III '12
	The Dean and Joanne Ehlers Plaza	Named in honor of long-time Athletic Director Dean Ehlers & his wife, Joanne, with a gift from the O. Charles Strickler Family.
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	NOTE: Four spaces named at lower giving levels	
	Sports Medicine Suite	
	Football Team Meeting Room	
	NOTE: 26 additional spaces also available for naming.	
Lakeview Hall (2014)		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Room 1104 (meeting space)	
	X-Labs	
D-Hall (2018)		
Named Spaces:	Hall of Presidents	
Prominent Spaces Available to be Named:	Special events space adjacent to Hall of Pres.	
	Dining Hall (upper level)	
	Dining Terraces (upper and lower)	
Warner Commons (2018)		
	Honoring Dr. Mark J. Warner for service to the University	

College of Business Learning Complex (2020)			
Prominent Named Spaces:	The New Hall	James E. ('70) & Carolyn Hartman	
	Dining and Study Commons	Steven C. Smith ('79) & Katie Smith ('12) Penny	
	Atrium Mezzanine, Second Floor	The Thompson Family	
	Grand Staircase	Christopher D. ('96) & Jennifer S. ('99) Graham	
	Capital Markets Lab	Enrico ('94) & Danille Gaglioti	
	Learning Concourse with Informal Study Space	R. Jarl ('84) & Elizabeth M. ('84) Bliss	
	Lake Side Terrace	Craig C. ('80) & Kimberly G. ('80) Bram	
	Promenade, First Floor	Members of Kappa Sigma	
	Forum Terrace	Michael Chiaromonte ('84)	
	Arrival Plaza	Kevin R. ('80) & Martah H. Dunbar ('80)	
	IC ² E Lab	The Major Family Foundation	
	Atrium, Showker Hall	John & Kimberly Abate	
	MBA Suite	Named in honor of Dr. Chuck Baril by Larry ('81) & Barbara S. ('80) Caudle	
	Academic Success Center	The Wardinski Family Foundation	
	Digital Marketing Lab	SAP America	
	Professional Development and Undergraduate Programs Suite	EY Partners	
	Board Room	Brian ('86) & Mary Hogan	
	Engaged Learning Zone	KPMG (Group Gift)	
	NOTE: 94 Other spaces have been named at lower gift levels.		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Learning Complex		
	Forum		
	Three Story Atrium and Multipurpose Commons		
	Dean's Suite		
	Professional Sales Suite		
	Showker Atrium		
	Atrium Mezzanine, Third Floor		
	Showker Mezzanine		
	NOTE: 62 additional spaces also available for naming.		
Dukes Dining (formerly Phillips Hall) (2020)			
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Open dining spaces on 1st & 2nd floors		
	Outdoor dining terraces		
EAST CAMPUS			
Convocation Center (1982)			

**UNIVERSITY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Inventory* of Naming Opportunities**

9/4/2020; Updated 10/13/2020

UREC (1996)		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Atrium Lobby	
	Acquatics area	
	Fitness Center	
	Gymnasium	
ISAT/CS (1997)		
		Named for Dr. Jackson Ramsey, former dean of CISAT, and his wife, Dr. Inez Ramsey, former professor in the College of Education
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Small Conference Room, Dean's Suite	
	Atrium Lobby	
	Concourse	
	Terrace (w/ Madison sculpture)	
Engineering/Geosciences (2000)		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Concourse	
	Lecture Halls 1301 & 2301	
Chandler Hall (1998)		
	Formerly Potomac Hall, renamed for Wallace Chandler, former rector of the Board of Visitors when the original Chandler Hall was demolished for the COB Learning Complex.	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Large Multipurpose Room (2nd flr.)	
	Lounges (1st flr.)	
	Courtyard	
	Breezeways (1st flr.)	
Festival Conference & Student Center (1998)		
Named Spaces	James & Gladys Kemp (48) Lisanby Museum	Recognizing the contributions, financial and otherwise, of Adm. James & Gladys Kemp Lisanby.
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Ballroom	
	The Drum	
	Lobby (entrance by Ballroom)	
	Concourse	
	Alleghany Room	
Chesapeake Hall (1999)		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Large Multipurpose Room (2nd flr.)	

UNIVERSITY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Inventory* of Naming Opportunities

9/4/2020; Updated 10/13/2020

	Lounges (1st flr)	
	Courtyard	
	Breezeways (1st & 2nd)	
Leelou Alumni Center (2002)	Honoring Stephen R. ('78) and Dee Dee C. ('78), Leelou in appreciation for lead contribution.	
Named Spaces:	Zirkle Conference Room	Gift of Jeffrey & Lynn Zirkle ('64) Lang
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming	Great Room	
Physics and Chemistry Building (2005)		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming	The Building	
	NMR Room	
	Main Lobby	
	Note: 38 additional spaces also available for naming.	
Rose Library (2008)	Named for Linwood and Judith Rose, JMU's fifth president and first lady.	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Information Commons	
	Lobby	
	24-Hour Study Lab	
	Formal Reading Room	
	Casual Reading Room	
	Center for Faculty Innovation Office Suite	
	Center for Instructional Technology Office Suite	
	Note: 19 additional spaces also available for naming.	
Shenandoah Hall (2009)		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Large Multipurpose Room (2nd flr.)	
	Lounges (1st flr)	
	Courtyard	
	Breezeways (1st & 2nd)	
Sentara Park (2009)	Named with gift for a term of years by Sentara-RMH	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Stadium, Track & Field facility	
E-Hall (2009)		
Named Spaces	Montpelier Room (event space)	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Lower Lobby	
	Upper Lobby	
Biosciences Building		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	The building	

UNIVERSITY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Inventory* of Naming Opportunities

9/4/2020; Updated 10/13/2020

	Biography on Display	
	Dean's Suite	
	Note: 32 additional spaces also available for naming.	
Atlantic Union Bank Center (2020)	Named with gift for a term of years by Atlantic Union Bank	
Prominent Named Spaces:	Game Court Perimeter	UVA Medical
	Plaza	Alumni Association
	Parking Deck	ON HOLD - Ballard
	Sports Medicine Area	UVA Medical
	Donor Club	Larry Caudle
	Legacy Entrance	Mike Gochenour
	President's Suite	Joe Showker
	AD Suite	Clem Goodman
	Courtside Lounge	Judith Strickler
	Men's Head Coach Office	Sandy Lacks
	Men's Player's Lounge	Cliff Wood
	Student Club	Barry Kelley
	Men's Coaches Office Suite	Van Snowdon
	Ticket Office	Ambrose-Reserved
	NOTE: 25 additional spaces have been named at lower gift levels	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Game Court	
	Basketball Operations Complex	
	Practice Court	
	Grand Lobby & Main Entrance	
	Student Section	
Edith J. Carrier Arboretum (1989)	Named in honor of Edith J. Carrier, first lady to JMU's fourth president, Ronald Carrier	
Named Spaces:	Frances Plecker Education Center	Robert E. Plecker, in honor of his wife, Frances.
	Ernst Tree Terrace	Emily B. Branscome '78 in memory of her father
	Carrier Fountain	Friends and Family of Ronald & Edith Carrier
	Frances W. Plecker Accessible Pond Trail	Patti Plecker ('83) in honor of her mother
	Manning Garden	Given in memory of Jami Nichole Manning
	McDonald Azalea & Rhododendron Garden	Given by Sandra & Kenneth McDonald
	Carolyn Baytop Sinclair Memorial Garden	Given by Harry & Jean Hogge Corr
	Norlyn Bodkin Oak & Hickory Garden	Honors the service of the Arboretum's first director
		Given in memory of Thomas & Gladys Wheelodon by Mid-
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Wheelodon Rhododendron Garden	Atlantic Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society
	Labyrinth	
	Pavillion	

	Children's Garden	
WEST CAMPUS		
Memorial Hall (1920/2005)		
Prominent Spaces Available to be Named	Auditorium	
	Tiered reception space	
	Memorial Gym	
	Entrance B	
University Services Building (1997)		
Forbes Center for the Performing Arts (2009)		
Prominent Named Spaces	Named in honor of Bruce and Lois Carderella ('64)	Forbes in appreciation for leadership giving.
	Whitman Conference Room (Dean's Suite)	Honoring Dr. Richard F. Whitman for service to JMU.
	Shirley H. Roberts Center for Music Performance	Richard D. & Shirley Hanson ('56) Roberts
	Dorothy Thomasson Estes Center for Theatre & Dance	The Family of Dorothy Thomasson ('45) Estes (through the Estes Family Foundation)
	Steinway Initiative	Dr. Elizabeth Swallow
	Alumni Courtyard	JMU Alumni Association
	Schreckhise-Strickler Interlude (lobby)	Judith S. ('60) Strickler
	Earlynn J. Miller Dance Theatre	Dr. Earlynn J. Miller
	Wadsworth Brezeway	Robert and Theresa T. ('81) Wadsworth
		NOTE: 25 additional spaces have been named at lower gift levels
Prominent Spaces Available to be Named	Concert Hall	
	Main Stage Theatre	
	Studio Theatre	
	Recital Hall	
	Main Lobby	
	Pipe Organ	
	Large Ensemble Room	
		NOTE: 43 additional spaces also available for naming.
Massanutten Hall (2006)		
Apartments on Grace (2015)		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:		
	Two-Story Atrium Lobby	
	Mezzanine Lounge	
	Large Kitchen/Dining area	
	Plaza (south of trellis)	

	Plaza (north of trellis)
Veterans Memorial Park 2010	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	(To be completed)
Eagle Field (2010)	Named in appreciation of a gift from Harrisonburg businessman and former mayor L. Rodney Eagle
Memorial Arts Complex	
International Students Center	
Studio Center	

NORTH CAMPUS

Wine -Price Hall (1959)	Honors D. Edward C. Wine, former president of Rockingham Memorial Hospital, & C. Grattan Price, local bo
Student Success Center (2010)	
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	The building
	Atrium
	East Outdoor Plaza
	Skyway
	Student Health Center
	Learning Centers Suite
	Disability Services Suite
	Outdoor Patio
	Orientation Suite
	Student Accountability/Restorative Practices Ste.
	Community Service Learning Suite
	Career & Academic Planning
	Counselling Center
	Resource Center
	NOTE: 35 additional spaces also available for naming.
Health & Behavioral Studies (2016)	
Named Spaces	Benson Plaza Honoring Dr. A. Jerry Benson for service to JMU
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	The building housing CHBS
	Large Meeting Room & Pre-Function Space
	JMU Speech & Hearing Clinic
	Simulation Lab

UNIVERSITY HISTORY COMMITTEE
Inventory* of Naming Opportunities

9/4/2020; Updated 10/13/2020

	Foyer	
	Health Assessment Lab	
	Nursing Skills Lab	
	Practical Applications Lab	
	Dining Room	
	NOTE: 33 additional spaces available for Naming	
Madison Hall (2017)		
Prominent Spaces Available for Naming:	Admissions Lobby	
	Meeting Rooms 1001 & 1002	
	Colonnade	
	Towers at either end of Colonnade	
OFF CAMPUS		
University Farm (1929)		
Oakview (1959)		
Golf Practice Facility		



Appendix C. Memorial Hall Project

*Memorial Hall Project:
The Story of an Educational Landscape*

Ruthie Bosch, Ph.D.-College of Education

Memorial Hall

The Story of an Educational Landscape

The JMU Campus History Committee (CHC) was tasked with developing a Campus Commemorative Landscape mapping project to assist in providing recommendations regarding the naming plans for buildings on JMU campus and to examine how the JMU story could be told in a more inclusive and complete way.

The **Memorial Hall Project** is a reflection of the CHC's commitment to discover and share the backstories of JMU's landscape. This project seeks to tell the story of the educational landscape of Memorial Hall as the former site of Harrisonburg High School and its history of segregation and desegregation.

ABOUT THE PROJECT



Be the change.



P U R P O S E

1 Re-Storying the Landscape

Places and their stories are inherently pedagogical.

Changes that take place over time shapes mindscape.

Nathan Hensley (2020)

2 Honoring Cultural Memory

Cultural memory reaches back into the past only as so far as the past can be reclaimed as "ours."

Jan Assmann (2013)

3 Commitment to Educational Justice

We will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

Martin Luther King, Jr. (1963)

Significance

WHY DO IT?

"Education either functions as an instrument which is used to facilitate integration of the younger generation into the logic of the present system and bring about conformity or it becomes the practice of freedom, the means by which men and women deal critically and creatively with reality and discover how to participate in the transformation of their world."

-Paulo Freire-

Pride of Place

Memorial Hall can become a space that commemorates the African American community's journey for social and educational justice in Harrisonburg.

Remembering Forward

Provide a meaningful opportunity for African American HHS alumni to share their stories and educational experiences before and after desegregation.

COE Undergrads

Future Teachers of Color will have an opportunity to experience transformative agency.



Conceptual Framework



Focused Ethnography

Knoblauch (2005)

- Examines particular aspect of community
- Brief engagement
- Audiovisual recordings
- Particular research context
- Time intensity
- Data/analysis intensity
- Data session groups
- Coding & sequential analysis



Backstory Landscapes

Hensley (2020)

- Macro Backstory
- Shenandoah Valley
- Micro Backstory
- Harrisonburg HS
- Pedagogy of Place
- Landscape/Mindcape



Wounded Places

Till (2012)

- Macro View of Place
- Harrisonburg
- Micro View of Place
- Harrisonburg HS
- Memory Studies
- Remembering Forward



Historical Consciousness

Seixas (2006)

- Macro Consciousness
- African American Community in Harrisonburg
- Micro Consciousness
- African American Students in HHS
- Cultural Memory



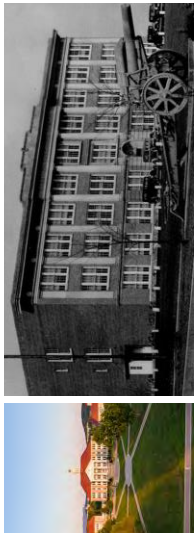
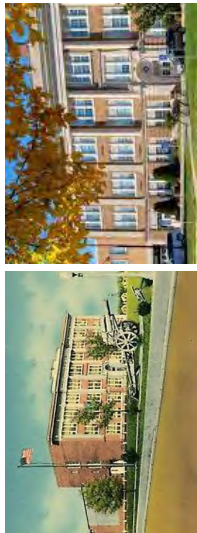
Project Timeline — Spring 2021



the

HISTORICAL TIMELINE

of Memorial Hall



1928

HHS moved to South High Street.

July 1
2005

HHS leased by JMU.

June 13
2006

HHS purchased by JMU.

August 30
2005

HHS renamed Memorial Hall.

1966

HHS admitted first African American students.

1879

HHS founded. Located on South Main Street.



Appendix D. Long List of Names with Biographical Notes

Commemorative Recognition & Renaming Subcommittee of
JMU Campus History Committee

Working List of Potential Honorees and Biographies

Revised Subcommittee Mission Statement Adopted 9.14.20:

The James Madison University Commemorative Recognition and Renaming Committee is committed to the principle that JMU's campus should and must reflect the diversity and inclusion of the University's mission and values. The committee believes that campus buildings and spaces must redress the symbols that have historically served to perpetuate racist systems that unjustly impact African Americans. The committee is dedicated to the renaming of spaces and places on campus to better include the breadth of contributions made by African Americans to national and global history, academic research, social change and service to the campus and community. The committee sees its work as ongoing and will continue to expand its membership from other traditionally marginalized peoples and cultures in order to make recommendations for broader representation of campus building names in the future.

Campus History Committee charges:

- Develop the Campus Commemorative Landscape mapping project so that the group has the background needed to inform and make recommendations with regard to naming plans and opportunities moving forward.
- Examine the JMU story that is told by or in various publications, offices and groups (e.g., the Student Ambassadors) about the history of campus and identify ways the story being told to our various constituents (including current and prospective students, parents, alumni, the community, etc.) can be more inclusive and complete.

Process and procedures:

Names on this preliminary list came from: a database of nominations submitted by faculty, students, and staff between June and November 2020; research conducted by committee members; and targeted consultations with groups of students, alumni, faculty, staff, and community members. In keeping with emerging best practices advocated by Universities Studying Slavery, a consortium of colleges and universities engaged in re-evaluating their history, the committee prioritized notable Black individuals. Names of white, Latino/a/x, Asian American, and indigenous persons were tabulated as well. Committee members wrote short biographies of especially noteworthy individuals and developed a set of criteria (based on similar criteria at other colleges) to assess their contributions. A shorter list of "top names" can be found in a separate document.

Local Black Community Leaders, Trailblazers & Athletes:

Doc Dickerson

Born in Charlottesville in 1877, Eugene Dickerson graduated from the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute in 1896, and received his M.D. degree from Leonard Medical College in 1900. After practicing medicine in various parts of Virginia, he came to Harrisonburg in 1910 and spent the next three decades meeting the medical needs of Harrisonburg's Black community. He was forced to treat his patients in a limited area in the basement of Rockingham Memorial Hospital, and because the hospital did not allow him to perform surgery, he retained an office at the Freedmen's Hospital in D.C. for that purpose. He moved to D.C. in 1947, but was buried in the Newtown Cemetery in Harrisonburg after his death in 1955.

Reuben and Ambrose Dallard

Freed by Emancipation, Reuben and Ambrose Dallard settled in Harrisonburg, building the local Bethel AME Church in 1893 and what is now known as the Historic Dallard-Newman House in 1895. George Newman, a local educator, bought the house in 1907. One of the earliest landmarks of the thriving Black Newtown community, the Dallard-Newman house was also one of few local Black homes to escape demolition during Harrisonburg's devastating "Urban Renewal" project of the 1950s and 1960s.

Doris Washington

Born in 1935, Doris Washington graduated from the Lucy F. Simms School and went on to become a devoted member of the local First Baptist Church, where she was the President of the Deaconess Ministry. In addition to her extensive service on local committees in the church and Harrisonburg community, she also worked for the Harrisonburg City School System.

Wilhelmina Johnson

Born in Luray in 1928, Wilhelmina Johnson moved to Harrisonburg in the 10th grade so that she could receive a high school diploma from the Lucy F. Simms School, something that was unavailable to Black students in Luray. Her children were among the first to attend the integrated Harrisonburg High School, and in 1969 she became the first Black person to work as a social worker for Harrisonburg Social Services. She resigned in 1992, and served for six years as the first Director of the local volunteer-run crisis agency, People Helping People. She has received numerous awards for her service to the local community.

Joshua Peters

Joshua Peters, a free Black and enterprising businessman in downtown Harrisonburg beginning in the 1820s, had a saddlery on East Market Street where he employed several white men. He also ran the Joshua Peters Livery Stable on West Water Street, which is now the site of Bella Luna Wood-Fired Pizza. The original livery door remains.

Anthony W. Bailey

The Honorable Judge Anthony W. Bailey is a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, a 1982 honor graduate from Virginia State University, and a 1985 graduate from Creighton University Law School in Nebraska. He began practicing law in Richmond in 1986 at the civil rights firm of Hill, Tucker & Marsh. From 1988-1990 he served as State Fair Housing Administrator, before returning to law practice. As an attorney, Bailey has been an Assistant Public Defender, and owned his own law office in the Fredericksburg area. Bailey came to Harrisonburg in 1999 when his wife Pamela became an Assistant Professor at James Madison University. The Baileys attend First Baptist Church in Harrisonburg where Bailey has served as a Deacon since in 2006, and has been Sunday school director, and Bible study teacher. For 12 years, Bailey was Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney for Rockingham/Harrisonburg. In 2011, Gov. McDonald appointed Bailey to the State Juvenile Justice Board. In 2014, the General Assembly elected him to serve as Juvenile & Domestic Court Judge, for the 26th Judicial District. Judge Bailey has been involved in many civic groups that serve the needs of families and children, including: Boys & Girls Club Board, North East Neighborhood Association, Harrisonburg Educational Foundation, and the Community Vacation Bible School, to name a few. Judge Bailey took the bench on Dec. 1, 2014 and sits in Harrisonburg and Page County.

Local Black Educators:

Lucy F. Simms

Born into slavery in 1856, Lucy Frances Simms attended the Hampton Institute in Virginia after Emancipation, where she studied alongside Booker T. Washington. She returned to the Harrisonburg area, where she taught three generations of Black students over fifty years. Her advocacy was commemorated by the Lucy F. Simms School, named in her honor in 1939, and now known as the Lucy F. Simms Continuing Education Center.

Edgar Amos Love

Born in Harrisonburg in 1891, Edgar Amos Love earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Howard University in 1913, his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Howard in 1918, and his Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Boston University in 1918, and an Honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Morgan in 1935. He served as chaplain in the U.S. Army during World War I before beginning a long career as Bishop of the Methodist Church. He also served as a trustee for numerous Black Colleges and universities, and as a lifelong member of the NAACP. He is also one of the founders of the historic Black fraternity Omega Psi Phi, Incorporated, founded at Howard in 1911.

W.N.P. Harris

Born in 1881, William Nelson Pendleton Harris moved to Harrisonburg in 1915 to become principal of the Effinger Street School, which was responsible for the education

of all African American students from Harrisonburg and the surrounding counties. Under his leadership, Effinger became accredited as a junior high in 1926, a four-year high school in 1929, and a senior high school in 1931. Mr. Harris retired in 1951 as principal of Lucy F. Simms School after serving Harrisonburg city schools for 34 years.

Ulysses G. Wilson

Born November 20, 1866 in Harrisonburg, and half-brother of local African American educator Lucy F. Simms, Ulysses Grant Wilson taught African American students in Harrisonburg for over three decades. He was also a published poet and songwriter, author of "Mammy's Chillun and Other Poems" (1920) and "Of Virginia Let Us Sing."

George A. Newman

Born to free Black parents in 1855, George Ambrose Newman moved to Harrisonburg in 1875 as principal of the local school for African Americans. He served for 28 years as a teacher and administrator of the city school system, and later as a U.S. Marshall. He is remembered as a trailblazing member of Harrisonburg's early African American community. The Historic Dallard-Newman House in Harrisonburg is named in his honor.

H.A.M. Johns

Henry Anderson Matthews Johns served as principal of the Effinger Street School from 1910-1915. Born in Maryland around 1884, he attended Hampton Institute where he graduated in 1908 and had the honor of being the class speaker. He taught briefly at Hampton's grade school before moving to Harrisonburg. According to an oral interview with a former student, Willie Rouser Nickens, he specialized in mathematics and encouraged local students to excel. The Effinger Street School and its faculty, including Lucy Simms and her brother U. G. Wilson, formed the center of the Northeast neighborhood. Johns did not stay in Harrisonburg long, however; he married a Hampton classmate, Nancy Fallin, and moved to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he became a successful insurance agent and Nancy taught school.

Mary Awkard Fairfax

Born in 1912, Mary Awkard Frances Fairfax was an educator at the Lucy F. Simms School in Harrisonburg, for over forty years. She received her elementary education in the public schools of Harrisonburg, her bachelor's degree in Elementary Education from Virginia State University and her master's degree in Education from Columbia University in New York. She used her talents in performing arts to organize the school plays and operettas and was a pianist for the school's chorus. In her final years, Fairfax recorded several oral histories documenting her experience as a Black woman and educator in Harrisonburg. She passed away in 2006 at the age of 94.

Roberta Webb

Born in 1889, Roberta Webb moved to Harrisonburg after graduating from Hampton Institute in 1909. She first taught in a one-room schoolhouse in Elkton before teaching at the Effinger Street school for over a decade. After marrying the Rev. John M. Webb, she

started what is believed to be one of Harrisonburg's first child care centers. The Roberta Webb Child Care Center in Harrisonburg is named in her honor.

Zenda

The African American community at Zenda, originally called Athens and sometimes known as "Little Africa," formed around 1880 in the Linville Creek District of Rockingham County. Newly freed African Americans purchased land from Rockingham County to form a community that would thrive until 1920, when community members began to migrate to larger cities. Zenda was home to one of the earliest schools for African Americans in the Harrisonburg area, and it was where Lucy F. Simms began her career. Long's Chapel in Zenda, the building used by the community as both church and schoolhouse, was honored with a Historical Marker in 2008, and is now on the National Register for Historic Places.

Elon W. Rhodes

Born in Rockingham County in 1922 and educated at the Effinger Street School, Elon Walter Rhodes was a U.S. Army Staff Sergeant and a self-employed barber who went on to become the first African American to serve on the Harrisonburg school Board and the Harrisonburg City Council. The Elon W. Rhodes Early Learning Center in Harrisonburg is named in his honor.

Local Black Trailblazers with ties to JMU:

Walker Lee

One of the first Black employees at the State Normal and Industrial School for Women (now JMU), Robert Walker Lee worked as a janitor and maintenance man in Mountain Hall (formerly Maury Hall, Maury Science Hall, Science Hall) from 1909 to 1928 when that was the only academic building on campus. Born in 1885, Lee attended segregated schools in Rockingham County. He and his wife, Ida, had seven children; he commuted from their home in Bridgewater to the Harrisonburg campus, where he lived during the week along with several other Black employees. Alumni scrapbooks, school yearbooks, and other sources document his indispensable role and impact on faculty, staff, and students. He was a Mason and a member of the historic Ames Methodist Church. When he died in 1929, his obituary noted that his funeral drew one of the largest crowds ever seen in the Bridgewater community.

Page S. Mitchell

Hired in 1909, Mitchell worked at the State Normal and Industrial School as the institution's head cook and kitchen manager. At that time, he and his wife, Bessie, lived in Bridgewater with their two children; he commuted to the Harrisonburg campus, where he lived during the week along with several other Black employees. Mitchell appears in multiple school publications from the 1910s due to his indispensable role and impact on faculty, staff, and students. By 1920, Mitchell was working at a restaurant in

Harrisonburg and owned a home at 237 N. Broad Street. He was a founding member of the Blue Circle Club, a civic association formed in the 1920s to advocate for Black equality and support the local Black community.

Willie Rouser Nickens.

Starting in 1944, Nickens worked for many years as a housekeeper at Madison College, where she had charge of three Main Street sorority houses: Sprinkle, Messick, and Carter. Born in Harrisonburg in 1894, she grew up on Paul Street and attended the Effinger Street School, where she studied under Lucy Simms and H.A.M Johns and was one of the first three girls to graduate. Denied equal access to an education, she attended Hampton Institute and taught school in Elkton, Virginia, until her marriage. When she went back to work, like many Black women, she had limited opportunities due to Jim Crow labor market practices. She successfully raised five children in Harrisonburg; her daughter-in-law Edith Nickens worked at Madison as a secretary in Alumnae Hall. Willie Nickens died in 1985 and is buried in Newtown Cemetery.

Donald L. Banks

A resident of Elkton and graduate of Bridgewater College, Banks completed a masters degree in counseling at Madison College in 1969, and started work on campus immediately as a part-time counselor. Corroboration is needed to determine if he is the first Black graduate student. Previously, he served in the US Army, then worked at Harrisonburg High School as a counselor. By 1971, he was the full time director of Madison's counseling center. In his role, he worked closely with many students, including the first cohort of Black men and women admitted. He soon left Madison, however, to pursue his doctorate at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, where he taught as a member of the Psychology department.

Florence "Flossie" M. Love

Professor Love joined Madison College in the fall of 1974 as part of a focused recruitment of underrepresented faculty and students at that time. A native of Pulaski, Tennessee, she had previously coached and taught at the University of Georgia, where she led the women's basketball team. At Madison, she was tasked with building the women's track and field and cross-country teams, as well as coaching volleyball and basketball. The enactment in 1972 of Title IX, which prohibited discrimination in all federally funded education programs, had equalized funding for women's athletics and brought a brief surge in women coaches. Madison College was well-known for the quality of its coaching program. Also a member of the teaching faculty, Love taught courses in the department of physical education and health. The first documented Black coach at this institution, she left in 1979.

Joanne Gabbin

A Professor of English at James Madison University, Joanne Gabbin earned her B.A. in English from Morgan State College and received her M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. She taught at Roosevelt University, Chicago State University, and Lincoln University before coming to James Madison University in 1985. Since then, her impact on JMU has been tremendous. She became the director of the Honors Program (now the Honors College) in 1986, where she served for nineteen years and founded many programs that define the Honors College today. In 1994, she hosted the first Furious Flower Poetry Conference in honor of Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Gwendolyn Brooks. After a second successful conference a decade later, JMU chartered the Furious Flower Poetry Center in 2005. The author of numerous books and founder of the Wintergreen Women's Writers' Collective, Dr. Gabbin's contributions to the academic field of African American poetry have been acknowledged with awards and honors from such organizations as the History Makers Archives, the National Museum of African American History and Culture, the College Language Association, and the International Literary Hall of Fame for Writers of African Descent, among many others.

Jacqueline B. Walker, Ph. D., is an Emerita Professor of History at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia. She was born in New York where her parents, Eddie L. Walker and his wife, Mary Lou Baldwin settled after leaving Gough, Georgia in the late 1930s. In 1954, they bought their family home in East Orange, New Jersey after the birth of their son in 1951. Dr. Walker graduated from East Orange High School in 1967, was accepted into Douglass College of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in 1971 earned her B.A. with double majors in the U.S. History and Black Studies with a concentration in African American History. She accepted a full fellowship to pursue advanced study at Duke University from which she earned her M.A. in History in 1973 and her Ph. D. in 1979. Thereafter, she accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of History at Madison College in 1976. Dr. Walker was awarded tenure and promoted to Associate Professor in 1982, thereafter to Full Professor in 1988. She developed the first African American history course and helped to found the AAAD program. Since retiring in 2010, Dr. Walker has been active in JMU's Life-Long Learning Institute.

Sheary Darcus Johnson

The first Black woman to enroll in and graduate from Madison College (now James Madison University), Dr. Sheary Darcus Johnson grew up in Harrisonburg when public schools were still segregated. As a student at Lucy F. Simms School, she soon realized that "separate but equal" meant secondhand books and limited post-secondary opportunities. In support of her desire to go to college, her father, Pastor Henry Darcus Sr., met with the Harrisonburg High School School Board to request that she be enrolled. In 1964, she and five other students became the first Black students to enroll in Harrisonburg High School. The school was officially integrated the following year. Two years later, in 1966, Johnson became the first Black student to enroll at Madison College, and she became the first Black student to earn a bachelor's degree from

Madison College in 1970. Dr. Johnson went on to earn a master's degree from Madison College in 1974, and her Ed.D. from the University of Virginia in 1988.

Lillian Pegues Jennings

Born May 24, 1926, in Youngstown, Ohio, Lillian Jennings fulfilled her desire to become a school teacher after attending Youngstown State University and graduating with a bachelor's degree in Elementary Education. She received a master's degree from Edinboro University and a Ph.D. in Educational Psychology from the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Jennings joined the faculty of JMU in the late 1970s and retired as an Assistant Dean in Education in the late 1980s. She was perhaps JMU's first Black administrator. She died in December 2016 in North Las Vegas at the age of 90.

Jim Rankin

The first Black male student to enroll at Madison College and the first Black male student to graduate in 1971, Jim Rankin attended a one-room elementary school in Woodstock VA, before attending the Lucy F. Simms School in Harrisonburg, and then becoming one of the first Black students to attend Stonewall Jackson High School in Mt. Jackson, VA. After graduating from Stonewall, he enrolled with the first class at Blue Ridge Community College, graduating with an Associates Degree in Liberal Arts in 1969 before attending Madison College, now James Madison University. Rankin earned his master's degree from Virginia Commonwealth University in 1981, and went on to work as a probation officer and administrator for 38 years and as a mental health administrator for 8 years, before retiring here in the Shenandoah Valley.

Barbara Blakey

Born in 1934, Barbara Williams Blakey received her bachelor's degree from Virginia State University and moved to Harrisonburg in 1955 to teach business classes at the Lucy F. Simms School. After the Harrisonburg City School system was integrated, and the Simms School was closed, she went on to teach business at Harrisonburg High School. She received a master's degree in Education from Madison College (now James Madison University) in 1971. Blakey passed away in 2020 at the age of 85.

Doris Harper Allen

Once barred from attending Madison College, Doris Harper Allen worked as a cook for JMU president G. Tyler Moore before attending Marshall University in the early 1970s. She worked as an early childhood teacher in West Virginia before eventually returning to Harrisonburg and becoming heavily involved in revitalization efforts in the Northeast neighborhood. She has published two books, including her well-known memoir, *The Way It Was, Not the Way It Is*, and was a key collaborator on the *Celebrating Simms* exhibit. In 2019, she was awarded an Honorary Doctorate from James Madison University for her groundbreaking research and service to the community and JMU students.

Betty Kears

Doctor, historian, Black descendent of James Madison: Throughout her childhood, Betty Kears was told that she was descended from President James Madison and a woman who was enslaved by him—his half-sister, Coreen. “Always remember,” her family told her, “you’re a Madison. You come from African slaves and a president.” In 1990, when Kears, a pediatrician and graduate of UC Berkeley, became the family griotte—or storyteller, in the West African oral tradition—she went in search of more information about her family history. However, when she tried to confirm the information her ancestors had passed down, she encountered obstacles at every turn. In *The Other Madisons*, she shares her family story and explores the issues of legacy, race, and the powerful consequences of telling the whole truth. In her words, the book illustrates that enslaved people “possessed hope and inner strength, by which they survived, and talents, by which they contributed enormously to America.”

Byron Bullock

Byron Bullock came to JMU in 1985 to become the first director of the Center for Multicultural Student Services. He established the first Martin Luther King, Jr. Day at the university, and he also established the Black Male Academy and the Female Institute. He received his B.A. in English from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and his M.Ed in Counseling Psychology from JMU. He was Director of CMSS from 1985 until 1999. He is now Vice President for Enrollment Management and Dean of Student Affairs at American University of Nigeria, Yola.

Larry Rogers

The first Black Mayor of Harrisonburg, Larry Rogers first came to Harrisonburg as a JMU student-athlete in 1977. After receiving his master’s degree from JMU in 1981, he worked in Harrisonburg’s school system as a student teacher and football coach. In 1994, he founded the Boys and Girls Club of Harrisonburg. He ran for City Council that same year, and then for Mayor in 2004, serving as Mayor from 2004-2006. He also served on JMU’s Board of Visitors from 2004-2012, during that time convincing Barack Obama to include JMU as a stop on his historic 2008 presidential campaign tour.

James Andrew “Jay” Parker

An early Black JMU Board of Visitors Member, Jay Parker also served on the Advisory Board for the Honors Program. Husband of Dolores McIver Parker and father of JMU Alum Ashley Parker, he was the editor of the *Lincoln Review*. Jay broke racial ceilings in volunteerism. He joined and led such groups as the Kiwanis, the Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind, and the Salvation Army.

In Memoriam with ties to JMU

Iona Black

Iona Black came to JMU in 2013 as a lecturer in the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, where she served as instructor and coordinator of the department’s

student support program. She was a dedicated educator and mentor to JMU students, and a staunch ally in the ongoing work to create a learning environment for all students to feel seen, be heard, and have the opportunity to succeed. To so many JMU faculty and staff she was a valued colleague, friend, “truth teller,” and pioneer, laying a critical foundation for all of us dedicated to pursuing racial justice and equity in the classroom. Her influence was broad on campus, and she counted the Sisters-in-Session and CFI communities among her many campus homes. An internationally known STEM educator and activist, Dr. Black began her training at Marymount College in NY, earning a B.S. in Chemistry and Mathematics. She completed her M.Ed. in Biochemistry Education at Boston University and her Ph.D. in Physical/Inorganic Chemistry at Duquesne University.

LeAnn Whitlock (deceased Black student)

In the early evening of January 5, 1990, LeAnn Whitlock, an African American sophomore majoring in psychology at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, was abducted from a local shopping center, robbed, and brutally murdered. Her shocking loss was felt deeply within the JMU community, and especially among African American students. With the help of generous contributions from LeAnn's family and friends, psychology faculty, several sororities, and corporate funding, the Theta Nu Chapter of the Zeta Pi Beta Sorority later created the LeAnn Whitlock Memorial Scholarship in JMU's Department of Psychology, which recognizes distinguished academic performance and service to the university by a minority student whose talents, skills, and abilities enable them to enrich the JMU community

Amani Kildea (deceased Black student)

Raised in Long Valley, New Jersey, Amanuel “Amani” Tamirat Kildea was a student athlete with hopes for a career in law enforcement, especially with either the FBI or CIA. Originally born in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, Amani was adopted by Tom and Janice Kildea in 2005 when he was five years old. A bright, beloved, and competitive student, Amani planned to attend James Madison University in the fall of 2020. However, Amani was found dead in Lewis Morris Park in June of 2020, just one month after the death of George Floyd, and amidst ongoing global protests about police brutality and other forms of violence against Black people. Though local law enforcement has ruled Kildea's death a suicide, there have been numerous calls from Black rights activists for a more thorough investigation, and his loss sparked an outcry of grief and support for his family from both the campus of JMU and around the nation.

National Black Historical Figures with ties to JMU:

Charles Haley

Charles Lewis Haley was born in Gladys, VA, in 1964. He accepted a football scholarship from JMU, where he was a two-time Division I-AA All-American and finished his career with 506 tackles (school record), 17 sacks, and 3 interceptions. After

graduating from JMU in 1986, he played in the NFL for the San Francisco 49ers and the Dallas Cowboys, becoming the first five-time Super Bowl champion. Haley was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 2011 and was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2015. Haley is heavily involved in charitable organizations such as the Jubilee Centre and The Salvation Army.

Arthur Moats

Born in Norfolk, VA in 1988, Arthur Moats played college football at JMU, winning the 2009 Buck Buchanan Award as the top FCS defensive player. In 2010, he was drafted by the Buffalo Bills in the NFL. Moats would later on play for the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Arizona Cardinals. He retired from the NFL in 2019. Moats is honored on the wall of JMU's Athletic Performance Center.

National Black Historical Figures with ties to VA:

Henrietta Lacks

In 1951 Henrietta Lacks, a young mother from Roanoke, Virginia was diagnosed with terminal cervical cancer, and died of the disease at 31, leaving behind a family and five children. She was treated at Johns Hopkins University, where a doctor retrieved cells from her cervix without her consent. The doctor discovered that Lacks' cells could be kept alive and would grow indefinitely; they were "immortal." Without her family's knowledge or consent, he shared her cells widely with other scientists. Over the next sixty years, her living cells, once known only as HeLa, came to underpin some of the most important advances in medical science such as the polio vaccine, chemotherapy, cancer research, infectious disease research--including the COVID-19 vaccine--and gene mapping. However, while many in the biomedical industry profited off of Lacks' cells, her own family did not even know the cultured cells existed until more than twenty years after her death. Her family has since fought for major bioethical reforms, and also asks that her life, personhood, and incredible contribution to modern medicine be acknowledged. Lacks's story was made the subject of the 2010 book *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*, and a 2018 portrait of Lacks now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. 2020 marks 100 years since Henrietta Lacks' birth.

Anna Julia Cooper

Born in 1858, Anna Julia Cooper was an educator, women's advocate, scholar and writer who devoted her life to advancing educational opportunities for African Americans. A tireless advocate for black women when they were essentially without a voice, her book *A Voice From the South by a Black Woman of the South* (1892) is considered a classic African American feminist text outlining the unique situation of black women in the United States. She helped found the Colored Women's League in 1892, joined the executive committee of the first Pan-African Conference in 1900, and supported families moving from the south to Washington DC by founding "colored" branches of the YMCA. Cooper was the daughter of an enslaved woman, Hannah Stanley and her white

slaveholder. In 1867, at the age of nine, she was enrolled in the newly established Saint Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute (now Saint Augustine's University), and then attended Oberlin College, earning a BS in 1884 and a Masters in Mathematics in 1887. She began teaching at M street High School in Washington DC, and eventually became its principal, enhancing the academic prestige of the school and tirelessly promoting college preparatory courses. In the 1890s she became involved in the black women's club movement and became a prominent public speaker for the rights and needs of black women. In 1925, she earned PhD from the Sorbonne in Paris, writing her dissertation on slavery, and became the fourth Black American woman to receive a PhD. When asked to write about racial equity in 1930, Cooper began her reply by emphasizing the fact that race and gender prejudice is often overlapping, particularly for Black women. She died in Washington, D.C. in 1964.

Harriet Tubman

Born Araminta Ross in Maryland in 1822, Harriet Tubman was an American abolitionist and political activist. Tubman escaped slavery in 1849 and subsequently made 13 missions to rescue approximately 70 enslaved people, including family and friends, using the Underground Railroad, a network of antislavery activists and safe houses. In 1858, Tubman met John Brown, helping him to plan and recruit supporters for his 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry. During the Civil War, she served as an armed scout and spy for the Union Army. Tubman was also the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, leading the raid at Combahee Ferry, which liberated more than 700 enslaved people. In her later years, Tubman was an activist in the movement for women's suffrage. After her death in 1913, Tubman became an icon of Black empowerment and freedom. The local Harriet Tubman Cultural Center in Harrisonburg is named in her honor.

Nat Turner

Nat Turner was born into slavery on October 2, 1800, in Southampton County, Virginia. Turner learned how to read and write at a young age and became a preacher. In 1831, he led a four-day rebellion of enslaved and free Black people in Southampton County, Virginia, today known as the Nat Turner's Rebellion. The rebels killed between 55 and 65 people, at least 51 of whom were white. The rebellion was put down within a few days, but Turner survived in hiding for more than two months. In the aftermath of the rebellion, white militias organized in retaliation against enslaved and free Black people. The state executed 56 enslaved people accused of being part of the rebellion; and approximately 120 more--many of whom had played no part in the rebellion--were murdered by white mobs and militias. Turner was hanged on November 11 in Jerusalem, Virginia, but his rebellion is considered by many historians to have expedited the coming of the Civil War and the emancipation of enslaved Black Americans.

Mildred and Richard Loving

Mildred Jeter and Richard Loving were an interracial couple from Central Point, Virginia. In June 1958, they travelled to Washington, DC to get married, as at the time interracial

marriage was banned in Virginia by the Racial Integrity Act of 1924. After their marriage, the Lovings returned home to Central Point, where they were arrested at night by the county sheriff, who had received an anonymous tip. They were charged with "cohabiting as man and wife, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth." They pled guilty and were convicted by the Caroline County Circuit Court on January 6, 1959. They were sentenced to one year in prison, suspended for 25 years on the condition that they leave the state, which they did. In 1964, they filed suit to vacate the judgment against them and allow them to return home with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). In 1967, in the landmark decision *Loving v. Virginia*, the Supreme Court ruled in their favor, striking down the Virginia statute and all state anti-miscegenation laws as unconstitutional violations of the Fourteenth Amendment.

L. Douglas Wilder

Lawrence Douglas Wilder was born on January 17, 1931 in the segregated Church Hill neighborhood of Richmond. He served as the 66th Governor of Virginia, from 1990 to 1994. After serving in the United States Army during the Korean War, Wilder established a legal practice in Richmond. As a member of the Democratic Party, Wilder won election to the Virginia Senate in 1969. He remained a state senator until 1986, when he took office as the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, becoming the first African American to hold statewide office in Virginia. In the 1989 Virginia gubernatorial election, Wilder defeated Republican Marshall Coleman and became the first African American to serve as governor of a U.S. state since Reconstruction. Wilder returned to elective office in 2005, when he became the first directly-elected Mayor of Richmond. After leaving office in 2009, he founded the United States National Slavery Museum.

National/International Black Historical Figures:

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, GA, on January 15, 1929. He was the leader and most visible spokesperson of the US civil right movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968. Dr. King advanced civil rights through nonviolent protest and civil disobedience, inspired by his Christian beliefs and the Gandhian philosophy of nonviolent resistance. Dr. King led the 1955 Montgomery bus boycott and later became the first president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). As president of the SCLC, he helped organize the nonviolent 1963 protests in Birmingham, Alabama and the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. In 1964, Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through nonviolent resistance, and the following year he helped organize the Selma to Montgomery marches. In his final years, Dr. King expanded his focus to include opposition towards poverty, capitalism, and the Vietnam War. After his assassination on April 4th, 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee, riots erupted in many U.S. cities. Dr. King was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was

established as a holiday in cities and states throughout the US beginning in 1971; the holiday was enacted at the federal level in 1986. Hundreds of streets in the U.S. have been renamed in his honor, including former Cantrell Avenue in Harrisonburg. The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., was dedicated in 2011.

Rosa Parks

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, AL. She was one of the most prominent civil rights leaders and activists, and best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott. Following a NAACP plan to desegregate public transportation in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to relinquish her seat in the "colored section" of the bus to a white passenger, after the whites-only section was filled. She was arrested for violating Alabama segregation laws, starting a lawsuit that resulted in the 1956 *Browder v. Gayle* decision that bus segregation was unconstitutional under the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Rosa Parks' prominence in the community as the secretary of the local NAACP chapter inspired the black community to boycott the Montgomery buses for over a year, the first major direct action campaign of the post-war civil rights movement. Rosa Parks became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation. She was also active in the Black Power movement and the support of political prisoners in the US. Parks received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Congressional Gold Medal, and a posthumous statue in the United States Capitol's National Statuary Hall. Upon her death in 2005, she was the first woman to lie in honor in the Capitol Rotunda.

Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass was born in Maryland in 1818, and, after escaping from slavery, he became a national leader of the abolitionist movement in Massachusetts and New York. He became famous for his oratory and incisive antislavery writings and described by abolitionists as a living counter-example to slaveholders' arguments that slaves lacked the intellectual capacity to function as independent American citizens. Douglass described his experience as an enslaved person in his *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave* (1845), which became a bestseller, and was influential in promoting the cause of abolition. After the Civil War, Douglass remained an active campaigner against slavery; he also actively supported women's suffrage and held several public offices. Douglass was a firm believer in the equality of all peoples, as well as a believer in dialogue and in making alliances across racial and ideological divides. Douglass was the most influential African American activist and intellectual of the nineteenth century, and after his death in 1895 he has been honored with many statues; several streets and bridges have been named after him throughout the United States.

George Floyd

George Perry Floyd Jr. was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on October 14, 1973, and grew up in Houston, Texas playing football and basketball throughout high school

and college. In 2014, George Floyd moved to the Minneapolis area, working as a truck driver and bouncer. On May 25, 2020, a store clerk in Minneapolis alleged Floyd had passed a counterfeit \$20 bill; during his arrest, a white police officer [named Derek Chauvin] murdered Floyd by kneeling on his neck for more than 9 minutes. The other three police officers at the scene made no attempt to stop the murder of George Floyd. After his death, protests against police brutality towards black people quickly spread across the United States and internationally, engendering the largest wave of mass mobilization since the civil rights movement. Tens of colleges and universities have created scholarships in Floyd's name, and street artists across the world have painted murals honoring Floyd. The *George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020* passed the House of Representatives in June, aiming to reduce police brutality and establish national policing standards and accreditations.

Breonna Taylor

Breonna Taylor was born on June 5, 1993 in Grand Rapids, Michigan and resided in Louisville, Kentucky, where she worked as an emergency medical technician. On March 13, 2020, three plainclothes LMPD officers executed a no-knock search warrant in her apartment. Gunfire was exchanged between Taylor's boyfriend Kenneth Walker and the officers, as he believed that the officers were intruders. The LMPD officers fired over twenty times, killing Breonna Taylor with eight shots. The primary targets of the search warrant were two suspects accused of selling controlled substances more than 10 miles away. No drugs were found in the apartment. According to a wrongful death lawsuit, the officers who entered Taylor's home without knocking or announcing a search warrant, opened fire "with a total disregard for the value of human life." Months after the shooting, protesters worldwide asked that the officers involved in the shooting be fired and criminally charged.

Barack Obama

Barack Hussein Obama II was born on August 4, 1961 in Honolulu, Hawaii. After serving as an Illinois state senator from 1997 to 2004 and then as a U.S. senator from Illinois from 2005 to 2008, Obama served as the 44th president of the United States from 2009 to 2017. Obama was the first African-American president of the United States. After graduating from Columbia University in 1983, he worked as a community organizer in Chicago. At the Harvard Law School, Obama was the first black person to be president of the *Harvard Law Review*. After graduating, he became a civil rights attorney and taught constitutional law at the University of Chicago Law School. In 2008, Obama was elected President of the United States and was inaugurated on January 20, 2009. Nine months later, he was named the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize laureate. Obama signed many landmark bills, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (commonly referred to as "Obamacare"), the Don't Ask, Don't Tell Repeal Act of 2010. In foreign policy, he increased U.S. troop levels in Afghanistan, and ended military involvement in the Iraq War. Obama also ordered the military operations that resulted in the death of Osama bin Laden. In 2016, he promoted discussions that led to the 2015 Paris Agreement on global climate change. During Obama's term in office, the United States'

reputation abroad significantly improved. His election represented the culmination of the American civil rights movement, and an inspiration for African Americans and people of color across the world.

Malcolm X

Malcolm X, originally Malcolm Little, was born in Omaha, Nebraska in 1925. The legacy of Malcolm X and his work have inspired and informed many others in their fight for social justice and equality. Malcolm's life work included masterful, inspiring speeches instructing audiences to organize from a broad base, to speak and act selflessly, to seek allies across coalitions, to constantly reinvent oneself, and to work tirelessly for justice. His tireless activism included the founding of the Organizations of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), designed to unify peoples of African origin in the Western Hemisphere. Malcom eventually changed his surname to "X". The change was intended to symbolize the shedding of what he thought of as his slave name as well as the "x" that many slaves received as a brand on their upper arm. An appointed minister and national spokesperson for Nation of Islam during the 1950s, Malcom X severed his ties with the organization in the early 1960s, after becoming disillusioned with its leadership and direction. While on a pilgrimage to Mecca, Malcom X spent time sharing his beliefs and visions with people of all cultures and returned to the United States with a new energy and vision for his work. He began to not only direct his work towards African Americans but to people of all races and ethnicities. He spoke widely on human rights, freedom, action, and community building. On February 21, 1965, he was assassinated onstage during a speaking engagement in Manhattan's Audubon Ballroom. He has been immortalized not only by his own work, "The Autobiography of Malcolm X", but in other books, documentaries, and movies, and remains a historical figure admired by all generations. *Human rights are something you were born with, human rights are your God given rights.* - Malcolm X. *"Power in defense of freedom is greater than power in behalf of tyranny and oppression, because power, real power, comes from our conviction which produces action, uncompromising action."*-Malcolm X.

Maya Angelou

Born in 1928, Maya Angelou (née Marguerite Johnson) was an author, poet, historian, songwriter, playwright, dancer, stage and screen producer, director, performer, singer, and civil rights activist. Angelou is best known for her seven autobiographical books, including *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (Random House, 1969), which was nominated for the National Book Award, and her many volumes of poetry, one of which was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. In 1959, at the request of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Angelou became the northern coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. She was appointed by President Gerald Ford to the Bicentennial Commission and later by President Jimmy Carter to the Commission for International Woman of the Year. She accepted a lifetime appointment in 1982 as Reynolds Professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. In 1993, Angelou wrote and delivered a poem, "On The Pulse of the Morning," at the inauguration for President Bill Clinton at his request. She was awarded the Presidential

Medal of Freedom by President Barack Obama in 2010. Angelou has had a longstanding relationship with James Madison University's Furious Flower Poetry Center and its director Dr. Joanne Gabbin, who has collaborated with her on several projects. Her life and work was celebrated by Furious Flower Poetry Center in 2016.

Sojourner Truth

Born into slavery in 1797, Sojourner Truth escaped in 1827, one year before New York's law freeing enslaved people took effect in 1828. That year, Truth successfully sued for the return of her five-year-old son, who had been illegally sold into slavery in Alabama, making her one of the first Black women to successfully sue a white man in court. She went on to become an outspoken advocate for abolition and civil and women's rights. In 1850, she dictated what would become her autobiography, *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*, which brought her national recognition. In 1851, she began a lecture tour that included a women's rights conference in Akron, Ohio, where she delivered her famous "Ain't I a Woman?" speech. When the Civil War started, Truth urged young men to join the Union cause and organized supplies for black troops. After the war, she was honored with an invitation to the White House and became involved with the Freedmen's Bureau, helping formerly enslaved people find jobs and build new lives, and lobbying against segregation.

Angela Davis

Angela Davis is an American political activist, philosopher, academic and author, best known as an advocate and activist for civil rights and other social issues. The daughter of Alabama school teachers, Davis was raised in segregated Birmingham. Davis knew about racial prejudice from a young age; her neighborhood in Birmingham was nicknamed "Dynamite Hill" for the number of homes targeted by the Ku Klux Klan. As a teenager, Davis organized interracial study groups, which were broken up by the police. A prominent spokesperson for the Black Panther Party and the Black feminist movement, Davis was arrested in 1970 for suspected of complicity in an abortive escape attempt while championing the cause of incarcerated black men. She represented herself in court, and was acquitted of all charges by an all-white jury. Davis is the author of numerous books, including *Angela Davis: An Autobiography* (1974) and *Women, Race, and Class* (1980). She has earned degrees from Brandeis, the Sorbonne, and UC San Diego, and after UCLA refused to renew her academic appointment because of her politics, she joined the faculty at UC Santa Cruz. In 1995, amid much controversy, she was appointed a presidential chair, and became professor emerita in 2008.

John Lewis

John Robert Lewis was born in Troy, Alabama on February 21, 1940. From 1963 until 1966 was the chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and organized the Nashville sit-in movement that desegregated lunch counters in Nashville, TN. Lewis was one of the organizers of the 1963 March on Washington and in 1965 he led the first of three Selma to Montgomery marches across the Edmund Pettus Bridge, during which state troopers and police viciously attacked the marchers, including Lewis. He was arrested several times due to his protests; he famously claimed that it was

important to engage in "good trouble, necessary trouble" in order to achieve change, and followed this philosophy throughout his life. Lewis served in the United States House of Representatives for Georgia's 5th congressional district from 1987 until his death in 2020. Due to his length of service, he became the dean of the Georgia congressional delegation. He was a leader of the Democratic Party in the U.S. House of Representatives, serving from 1991 as a Chief Deputy Whip and from 2003 as Senior Chief Deputy Whip. On July 17, 2020, Lewis died at the age of 80 after a six-month battle with pancreatic cancer in Atlanta, GA. Lewis had been the final surviving "Big Six" civil rights icon. Lewis received many honorary degrees and awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Criteria

- Acknowledging **extraordinary and/or trailblazing service** to the university
 - Extraordinary service: original, second mile, unprecedented, unique, above and beyond, creating a long-term change, exceptional length of service, ongoing dedication to JMU, firsts and founding organizers
 - Trailblazing service: founding, established an organization on campus, firsts in their field/demographic, leading the way for others
- Recognizing a **valued association** with the university
 - Valued association with the university: living figures at the time of naming (i.e. Carriers, Rose, Forbes), significant position in the university (BOV, Presidents, etc), philanthropic support of the university, honorary degree recipients, university and community connectors, support for students and student engagement
- Commemorating contributions of **significant historical figures** in the local, regional, national, or international community
 - Significant historical figure: people on campus and/or in the community who have shaped history, i.e. Lucy Simms, reputations extend beyond JMU and Harrisonburg
- Recognizing heretofore **hidden figures** who have shaped the campus and local community
 - Hidden figure: lesser-known university and community figures, especially minority figures, people previously overlooked, i.e. Mary Awkard Fairfax, have made a significant contribution to the university and/or community through their actions
- Acknowledging the **principles of diversity, equity, and inclusion** in making decisions about identifying potential honorees
 - Principles of DEI: creating a commemorative landscape that better represents the diverse backgrounds of students, faculty, staff, community, alumni, etc., recognizing overlooked contributions to the campus and community, maintaining an inclusive naming and renaming process as part of the naming policy
- Required criteria for all categories
 - Aligns with the values of the university

Defining Categories:

General History

- Names within this category recognize figures who have been principally recognized for historic contributions that are widely known by the general public. These figures are usually highlighted in textbooks or in association with national or world history.

JMU History

- Names within this category recognize figures who have made clear and positive historic contributions which directly tie to James Madison University. This includes historic firsts, noted campus leaders of their time, or people with extraordinary service to the university that clearly benefited the campus in some way.

Local/Community History

- Names within this category recognize figures who are principally known for having made positive historic contributions to the City of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, or the Shenandoah Valley. These contributions can be identified in structural changes or historic precedent, like desegregating schools or becoming the first Black mayor, or positive impact(s) celebrated by their community over time like standout religious leaders or long-time educators.

Appendix E. Top Names

“Top Names” and Preliminary Recommendations for Advisory Boards

Over the semester, the Commemorative Recognition and Renaming Subcommittee of the Campus History Committee compiled preliminary lists of more than 50 potential honorees as well as a set of criteria by which to categorize and evaluate their contributions. Each of the four groups below reviewed and discussed the lists and criteria and provided feedback in order to inform the development of recommendations. This chart shows the strong convergence around a small set of “top names” identified by each group as persons deserving of future commemoration at JMU. The first column shows the committee’s top names; An X in the adjacent columns indicates that that name was one of the top names in that group, with additional names entered as text. The criteria column indicates the primary category for recognition for that individual (see CRRC criteria document). Thus, Gabbin was top for four groups, while Love, Darcus Johnson, Lee, Simms, and Blakey were top for three groups.

Campus History Committee	Student Board	C-C Board	Harrisonburg Community Leaders	Criteria Met
Edgar A. Love		X	X	Hist. Figure (Local/National)
Gabbin/Gabbin	X	X	X	Service to JMU + Assoc w/JMU
S. Darcus Johnson	X	X		Service to JMU + Assoc w/JMU
Walker Lee	X	X		Service to JMU + Hidden Figure
Lucy Simms	X	X		Hist. Figure (Local/VA)
Zenda	X			Hist. Figure (Local/VA)
	Henrietta Lacks	Henrietta Lacks		Hist. Figure (National)
	Barbara Blakey	Barbara Blakey	Barbara Blakey	Service to JMU + Assoc w/JMU + Hidden Figure
	Doris Harper All		Doris Harper Allen	Service to JMU + Assoc w/JMU + Hidden Figure
			George Newman	Hist. Figure (Local/VA)