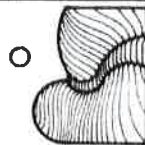


# The Residences at Israel Hill



Dean E. Hawkins, ASLA

Landscape Architects & Land Development Planners

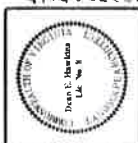
1014 Plummer Road

Lebanon, KY 40032

Phone: 502.224.4444

Fax: 502.224.4444

www.denhawkins.com



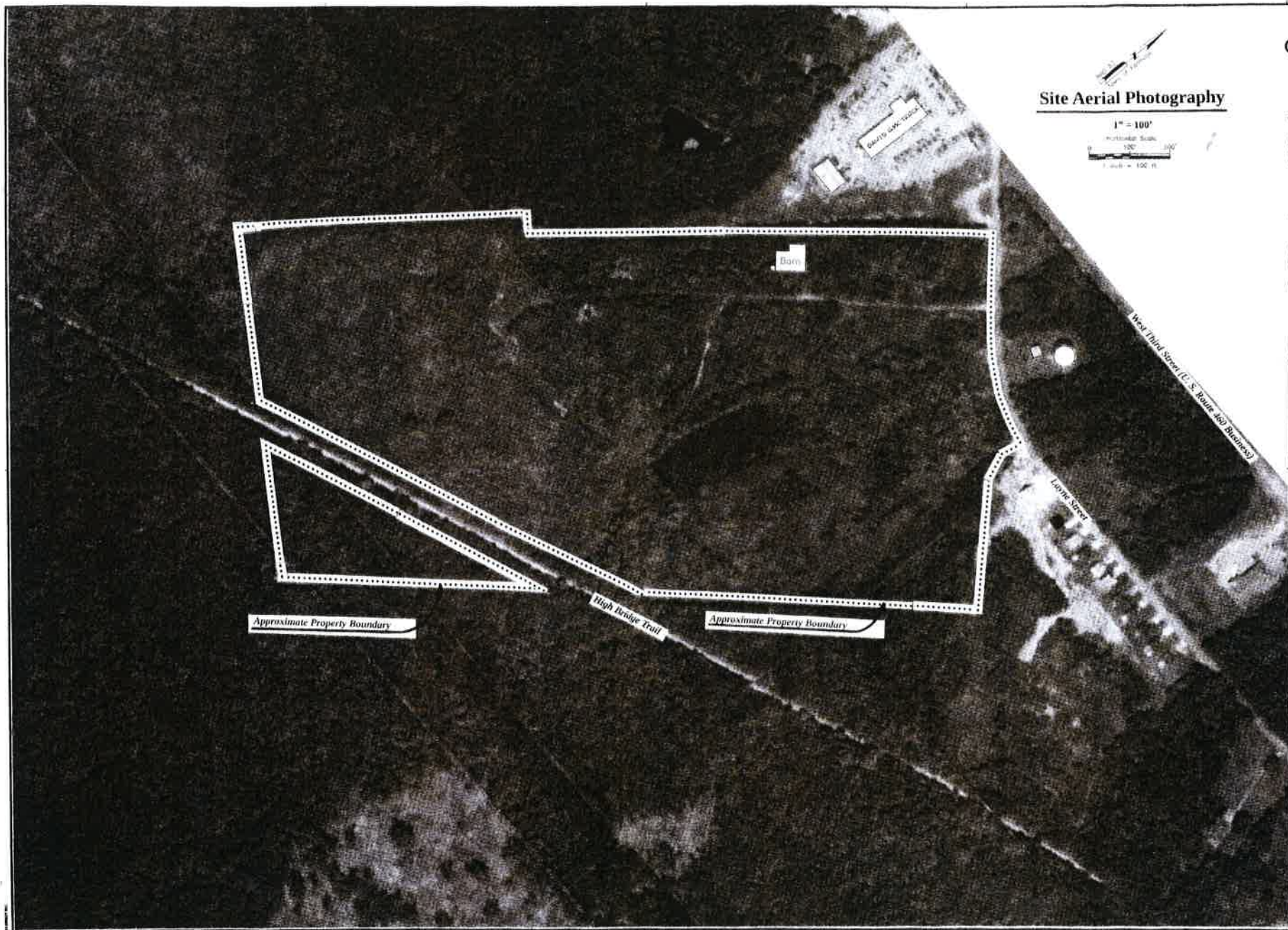
Client Title	Title Sheet
Project Name	The Residences at Israel Hill Town of Farnville Virginia

Plan & Revision Table
3 April 2024

Project No.	2312-02
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Scale	As Shown
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Sheet No.	1 of
-----------	------



# Site Aerial Photography

1" = 100'  
Graphic Scale  
0 100 200  
1 inch = 100 ft



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Site Aerial Photography

The Residences at Israel Hill

Town of Farmville

Virginia

Sheet No.

3 April 2024

Project No. 2312-02

Scale As Shown

Sheet No. 2 of





Free Blacks of Israel Hill

**Inscription** ➔ Just to the west lies Israel Hill, settled in 1810-1811 by approximately ninety formerly enslaved persons who received freedom and 350 acres from Judith Randolph under the will of her husband, Richard Randolph, cousin of Thomas Jefferson. These "Israelites" and other free African Americans worked as farmers, craftspeople, and Appomattox River boatmen; some labored alongside whites for equal wages and defended their rights in court. The family of early settler Hercules White bought and sold real estate in Farmville and joined with white citizens to found the town's first Baptist church in 1836. Israel Hill remained a vigorous black community into the twentieth century.



1. Free Blacks of Israel Hill Marker

### Israel Hill

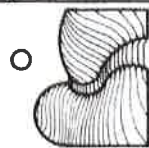
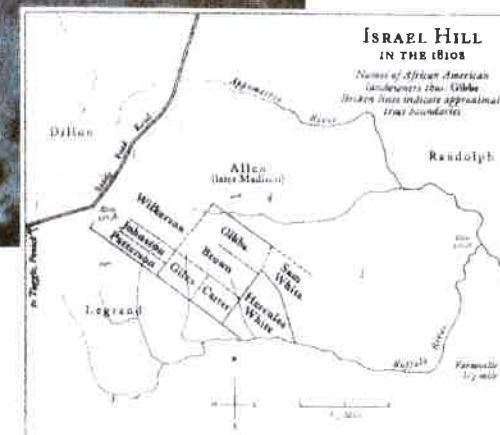
Israel Hill was an unincorporated community in Prince Edward County, Virginia, United States along the Appomattox River. Founded in 1810 as a community for free black people in the area, Israel Hill has since become part of Farmville, Virginia.

### History

Israel Hill developed as a community of free black people in Prince Edward County, Virginia along the Appomattox River around 1810.<sup>[a]</sup> It was established by Judith Randolph after the death of her husband Richard Randolph who inherited land and slaves from his father. He was a nephew of Thomas Jefferson.<sup>[a]</sup>

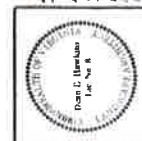
In 2009 a historical marker commemorating the community was erected **14a**. The community is now part of **Farmville, Virginia**.

Nobin Patrick Ely, a history professor at the **College of William and Mary**, wrote Israel on the Appomattox about the community.<sup>[a]</sup>



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Email: info@deanhavens.com



### Site Historical Data

The Residences at Israel Hill  
Town of Farmville  
Virginia

Plan of Revision Date:  
3 April 2024

Project No.: 2312-02

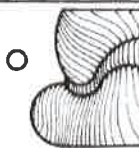
Scale: As Shown

Sheet No.: 3 of



## Israel Hill in 1903

Looking south, Appomattox River "behind you"



Dean E. Hawkins, ASLA

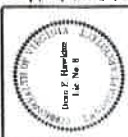
Landscape Architects & Land Development Planners

5733 Elmwood Road • Salem, VA 24153

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Site Historical Data

The Residences at Israel Hill  
Town of Farmville  
Virginia

Plan of Residences Drawn:  
3 April 2024

Project No.: 2312-02

Scale: As Shown

Sheet No.: 4 of 4



# The Promised Land

AS COMFORTABLE AS THE BEST IN ISRAEL HILL

The story of Israel Hill began as a quest by ninety-some newly liberated people to make a place for themselves in one small corner of a gently rolling Piedmont Virginia landscape. Their county, Prince Edward, today has the shape of a slightly drooping satchel, its northern edge traced by a bow in the Appomattox River. The county stretches fifteen to twenty miles north to south, a little farther east to west. A narrow promonture extended westward to the headwaters of the river until Prince Edward donated that thinly populated section to the new county of Appomattox in 1845. Israel Hill and the town of Farmville lie on the northern border of the county, on the south bank of the Appomattox, at the trough of the downward arc that the river forms. Several ridges fan out roughly south- and westward from that area into the county's interior; they rise as much as 170 feet above the streambeds, tributaries of the Appomattox, that separate them.

By far the broadest and lowest of the valleys that meet around Farmville is that of the Buffalo River (later called Buffalo Creek), "a rather flat or level stream" that may have broadened in its lower reaches to a width of forty or fifty feet. The Buffalo Valley separates Farmville from a low ridge that runs to the west, along that ridge, and on adjoining portions of the bottomland carved by the Appomattox and the Buffalo, some two miles outside town, Judith Randolph's surveyor in late 1840 or early 1841 laid out the tracts that became Israel Hill. Buffalo River skirts the foot of the Hill and in those days meandered perhaps another two miles before it emptied into the Appomattox. The tributary's sprawling floodplain lies only a few feet higher than the larger river, so the Buffalo flowed languidly much of the time. For many years after Israel Hill's founding, only a bridle path fording the stream connected the black settlement—and the neighboring plantations—directly to Farmville.

Judith Randolph distributed 350 acres of land; why 350 acres of the 400 Richard had mentioned in his will were omitted remains one of Israel Hill's mysteries. The area where bottomland abutted hillside had the most promise, and the White family got it. Hercules White's 50 acres were the most diverse in the new community. He was the one settler who received a substantial portion of the Buffalo streambank; the water formed the southern boundary of his roughly triangular plot. White's land, which ran nearly a third of a mile from north to south, rose eighty-old feet above Buffalo River at the tract's highest point. But the slope was gradual and, once land was cleared, cultivation would be fairly easy anywhere except perhaps in the western corner of the plot. There, a bluff overlooking the stream offered an ideal area to leave in timber, as landowners in south-central Virginia typically did with portions of their farms and plantations.

Hercules White and his wife, Molly, had four sons who settled on Israel Hill. Tony, Hercules Junior, and Dick were in their twenties; they joined the elder Hercules on his new land fairly quickly. Sam White was twice the age of his brothers—he may have been the son of an earlier marriage—and he had already established a family. He and his wife, Susan (Sooky), brought ten or a dozen younger Whites to Israel Hill, ranging from infancy to nearly twenty years old. The last child or two in the group may have been grandchildren of Sam and Susan, and others would soon be born on the Hill. Sam White's distinguished parentage, talents, and large family earned him fifty acres of his own. Sam's property began in the east where the Appomattox and Buffalo floodplains converged, on land that was low and mostly flat but not swampy; the tract shaded gradually uphill to father Hercules' place in the southwest.

The rest of the new black settlement formed a rectangle running nearly a mile northwest along the ridge and half a mile north to south. Seven black families received land in this area; four of those got twenty-five-acre plots on the southern slope of the ridge.

Immediately up from Hercules White's place, on steeper inclines, lived Tina Carter. Whites and blacks alike pronounced her given name "Teny"; in her mid-forties, she was mother and grandmother to a family even larger than Sam White's, numbering fifteen children and young adults at the time of their emancipation. Teny Carter may have been married to a slave, whose status as some white person's property would explain why no surviving list names him as a member of Teny's family.

The next plot to the west—a hilly tract much like Teny Carter's—went to Hampton Giles. Carter may have received twenty-five rather than fifty acres because she was a woman with no sons old enough to till the soil. Giles probably got one of the smaller plots because he and his wife, Phoebe—though he was at least twenty-six and she in her thirties—had only one child to feed, a young daughter. Hampton Giles, "a yellow man," stood out among a group that otherwise included mostly people of African features and a few described as brown.

The westernmost corner of Israel Hill's southern tier was split laterally into two more twenty-five-acre plots, each of them long and relatively narrow. One of these plots went to Isham and Nancy Patterson; he was in his mid-fifties, she about ten years younger. They had six children ranging in age from infancy to about twenty. The elder sons, and perhaps Isham Patterson himself, knew how to run boats on the Appomattox; they and their former mistress probably calculated that the family could supplement its income in that way.

Rose Johnston, about forty-five, received the second long, narrow tract, which lay a bit uphill from the Pattersons'. For the time being, however, she settled on Hercules White Sr.'s land, in a log house which her grown sons Jacob and George presumably built. Rose Johnston's daughter Rachel would marry into the White clan in 1844. Within a few years of Israel Hill's founding, Rose moved onto her own land; George married the daughter of a black Israelite neighbor, and both sons established families on their mother's plot. Rose's husband did not settle in with the family because he was still enslaved. For both practical and moral reasons, masters—even those who sometimes split up families—routinely acknowledged the existence of unions such as Rose Johnston's. The law itself did not recognize marriages in which even one partner was a slave, but the ties between Rose Johnston and her husband must have been too strong or too well known to ignore. The county court clerk who registered Johnston as a free woman in 1811 departed from established practice to note that she was "married to Caesar, slave of William Randolph of Cumberland."

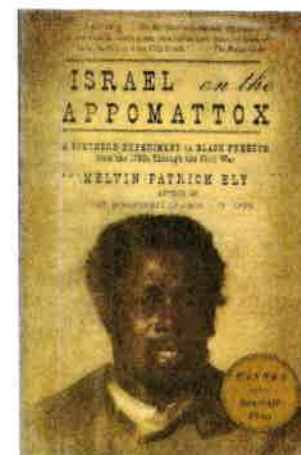
The three other Israelite families received fifty acres each, again west of the White family tracts. Those plots straddled the gently rounded crest of the ridge. Just above Rose Johnston settled William Wilkerson and his wife, Eve, sometimes called Edy; the pair, both in their later twenties, had five children. The Wilkersons seem to have taken longer to set up a farm than some of their black neighbors. They may have sojourned on someone else's land for the first few years, perhaps cooperating to clear another family's tract first in return for help later in preparing their own plot.

Titus Gibbs's land stretched along the hillside between the Wilkersons' and Sam White's place below. Gibbs was about forty when he arrived on Israel Hill, his wife, Amy, nearly a decade younger. They brought five children ten years old and less, as well as an older daughter, Hannah—the young woman whom Rose Johnston's son George soon married.

Inevitably, Israel Hill was surrounded by the lands of white people, but one Israelite received a fifty-acre plot that lay in the very center of the new settlement, and he therefore had no immediate white neighbors. That man, paradoxically, was Syphax Brown, who had lived much of his life in white people's houses and sometimes slept in their bedrooms. Brown may have moved from Farmville onto the Randolphs' Prince Edward lands—and kept his herd of ill-fated hogs there—even before he took possession of the tract on Israel Hill that Judith Randolph laid out for him. "Old Syphax" was literally old by now, around sixty by the most conservative reckoning, over eighty according to Hampton Giles's later testimony. He came with his spouse Betty, who apparently was his second wife, and settled in a house built by his grown son, John. John Brown and his wife, Tilla (probably pronounced "Tilly"), soon joined the old man on his new land; they brought two teenaged children—one of them named Syphax, after his grandfather—and a two-year-old girl.

The way Judith Randolph assigned the Brown plot shows that the Randolph slaves, who had emphatically protested the delay in their emancipation, remained active participants in the act of liberation itself. According to one Israelite, Judith had first offered the Browns a twenty-five-acre plot in the southern tier of the planned settlement, but John Brown demurred; he asked instead for the fifty-acre tract between the lot Judy was proposing and the one taken by Hercules White. Perhaps because of Syphax's special status in the Randolph family, Judith granted John Brown's request, assigning the smaller and more steeply sloped lot to Hampton Giles.

Judy Randolph freed a number of other slaves during the winter of 1810–11, but none of those received land. Some of the Randolphs' former slaves may have preferred life in town or city, or on an established plantation, to a rustic existence on the Hill. Belinda Giles probably was a sister or relative of Israelite Hampton Giles. But rather than move in with him, she ended up far away in Petersburg, the bustling port city at the falls of the Appomattox River, with its growing free black population and its economic opportunities. Not until around 1840 would she decide to return to Prince Edward County.



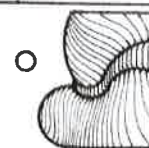
Melvin Patrick Ely

## ISRAEL ON THE APPOMATTOX

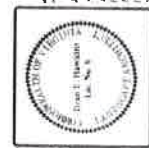
Melvin Patrick Ely, a native of Richmond, Virginia, took undergraduate and graduate degrees in history at Princeton University, studied linguistics at the University of Texas at Austin, and served as a postdoctoral fellow at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for African American and African Studies, University of Virginia. He has taught in public high schools in Virginia and Massachusetts, at Yale University, and at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Since 1997 he has taught at the College of William and Mary, where he is currently Newton Family Professor of History and Black Studies. He is the author of *The Adventures of Amos 'n' Andy: A Social History of an American Phenomenon*, and co-author, with Naama Zahavi-Ely, of *The Handup Principle: A Missing Piece of Darwin's Puzzle*, by Amos and Avishag Zahavi.

### Note of Appreciation & Acknowledgment

Dr. Melvin Patrick Ely, author of *ISRAEL on the APPOMATTOX: A SOUTHERN EXPERIMENT IN BLACK FREEDOM* from the 1780s through the Civil War, published in 1994 by Alfred A. Knopf, has graciously granted us his time, knowledge, and permission to use and cite his work. We feel that Dr. Ely has coached us with often to help us depict and honor the generations before who occupied and lived on the new settlement. His book is a fine history and an excellent introduction to the subject, and its thoughtful consideration of local history. The book was selected in 2010 to receive the prestigious Bancroft Prize, awarded by the University of California for works of exceptional merit in the history of the Americas.



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Israel on the Appomattox Excerpts  
The Residences at Israel Hill  
Town of Farmville  
Virginia

Plan of Residences  
4 April 2024

Page No. 2312-02

Scale As Shown

Sheet No. 5 of

## Chapter 29 ZONING AND SUBDIVISION

ARTICLE IN PRESS

See 29.1. Short sale

The Chinese metal industry in China, a dominant force in the world market, is committed to diversifying into Taiwan. The metal industry in the mainland has, since 1980, begun to export different types of metal products to Taiwan. The metal industry in the mainland has, since 1980, begun to export different types of metal products to Taiwan. The metal industry in the mainland has, since 1980, begun to export different types of metal products to Taiwan.

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 293–300

## Table 2. Generalized Standards for base 2.

[illegible][illegible]

## Sec. 12-22.1. 24-hour Heat regulation:

[illegible]

- (1) Genetics
- (2) Chromosomes and DNA
- (3) Genes are a part of a cell's genome that contains the instructions for the development and functioning of an organism
- (4) Chromosomes are structures that contain genes and other genetic information
- (5) Genes code for proteins, which perform various functions in the body
- (6) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (7) Genes are located on chromosomes
- (8) Genes are composed of DNA sequences
- (9) Genes are responsible for many aspects of an organism's development and functioning
- (10) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (11) Genes are located on chromosomes
- (12) Genes are composed of DNA sequences
- (13) Genes are responsible for many aspects of an organism's development and functioning
- (14) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (15) Genes are located on chromosomes
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- (28) Genes are composed of DNA sequences
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- (31) Genes are located on chromosomes
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- (34) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (35) Genes are located on chromosomes
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- (38) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
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- (42) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (43) Genes are located on chromosomes
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- (46) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (47) Genes are located on chromosomes
- (48) Genes are composed of DNA sequences
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- (50) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (51) Genes are located on chromosomes
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- (53) Genes are responsible for many aspects of an organism's development and functioning
- (54) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (55) Genes are located on chromosomes
- (56) Genes are composed of DNA sequences
- (57) Genes are responsible for many aspects of an organism's development and functioning
- (58) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (59) Genes are located on chromosomes
- (60) Genes are composed of DNA sequences
- (61) Genes are responsible for many aspects of an organism's development and functioning
- (62) Genes are passed from parents to offspring, determining traits and characteristics
- (63) Genes are located on chromosomes
- (64)

## Town of Farmville Zoning Ordinance




## Town of Farnville Zoning Map



**Parcel Owner Map**  
(See following page for individual parcel information)

### Individual Parcel Information

- [illegible]



*Dean E. Hawkins, ASLA*  
*Landscaping Architects & Land Development Planners*

[illegible]

## Site Zoning Data

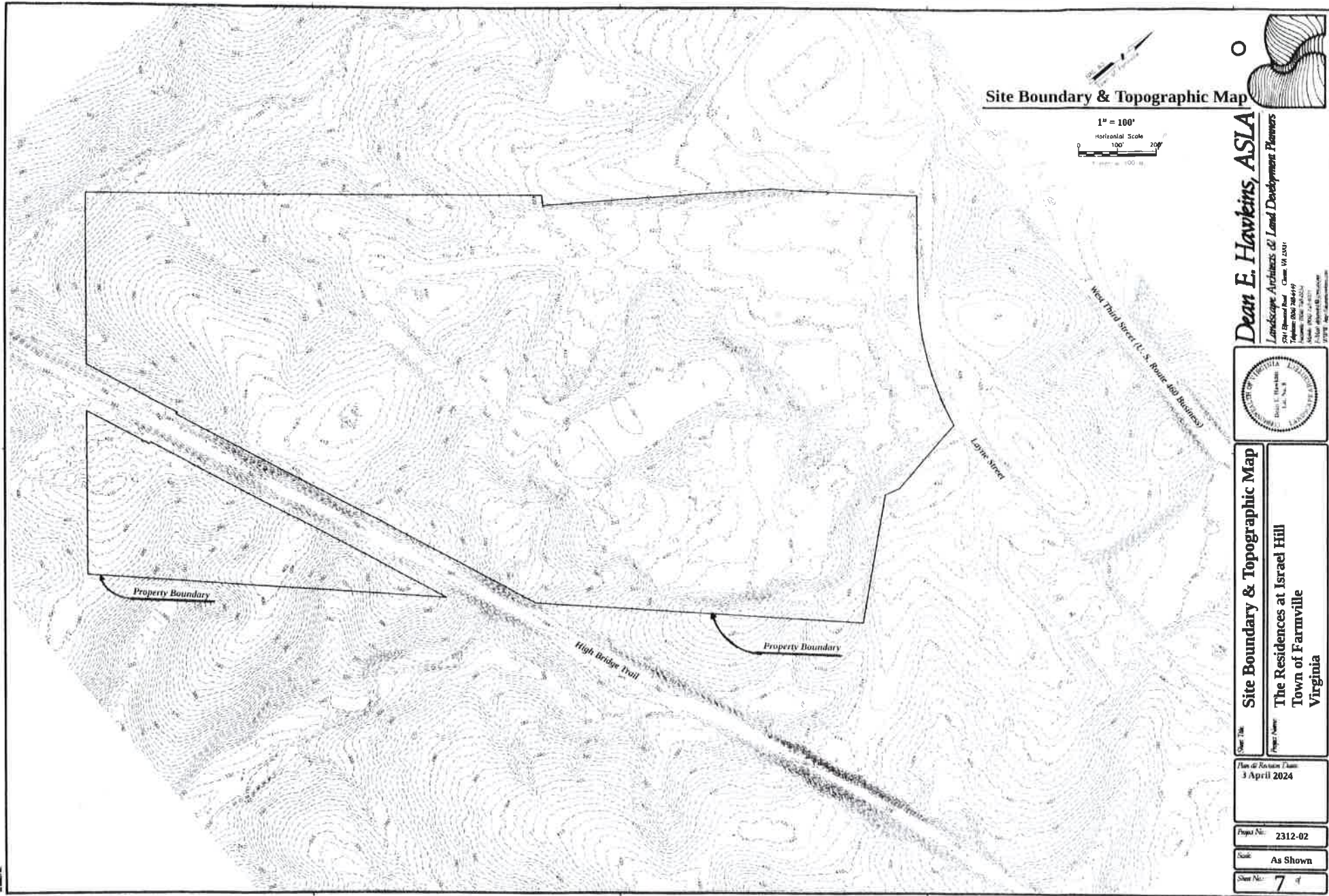
Plan of Revision Date  
3 April 2024

Project No. 2312-02

Scale: As Shown

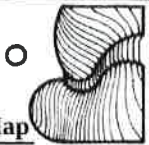
Slack No. 6





# Site Boundary & Topographic Map

1" = 100'  
Horizontal Scale  
0 100' 200'  
1 inch = 100 feet



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## Site Boundary & Topographic Map

The Residences at Israel Hill  
Town of Farmville  
Virginia

Client: The  
Project Name:

Date of Revision: 3 April 2024

Project No.: 2312-02

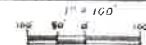
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Sheet No.: 7 of 7





# Preliminary Site Plan



Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

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**Preliminary Site Plan**  
 The Residences at Israel Hill  
 Town of Farmville  
 Virginia

Client File: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Revision: 3 April 2024  
 Project No.: 2312-02  
 Scale: As Shown  
 Sheet No.: 8 of 8



## Virginia State Parks

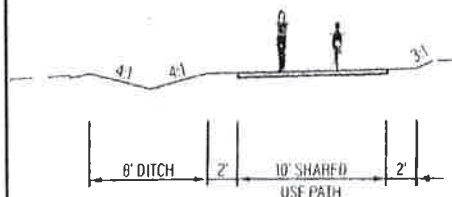
Department of Conservation and Recreation

### High Bridge Trail State Park

History: Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The park is located in the town of Farmville, Virginia.

#### General Information

High Bridge Trail is a 1.5-mile long multi-use trail located in the town of Farmville, Virginia. The trail is a combination of paved and unpaved sections, with a mix of dirt, gravel, and concrete. It is a popular destination for hikers, joggers, and cyclists. The trail is located in the town of Farmville, Virginia, and is a popular destination for hikers, joggers, and cyclists. The trail is located in the town of Farmville, Virginia, and is a popular destination for hikers, joggers, and cyclists.

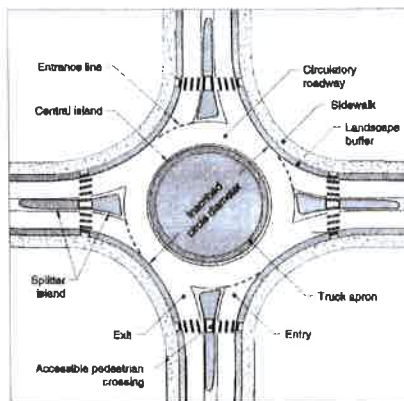


Multi-Purpose Trail



FIGURE A-8-1 ROUNDABOUT DESIGN ELEMENTS  
Source: NCCHRP Report 672 Roundabouts: An Informational Guide, 2nd Edition

#### Roundabout Road Intersection



#### ROUNDABOUTS

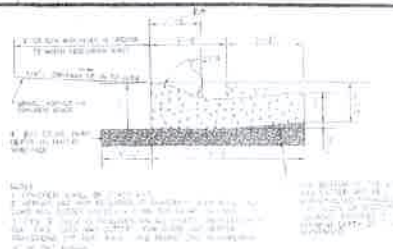
Roundabouts are circular intersections with specific design and traffic control features. These features include a central island, a circulatory roadway, and a sidewalk. Roundabouts are designed to improve traffic flow and safety at intersections.

Roundabouts are generally safer than other types of intersections for low and medium traffic conditions. These safety benefits are achieved by eliminating vehicle crossing movements through the conversion of all movements to right turns and by requiring lower speeds as vehicles proceed into and through the roundabout. The potential for right-angle and left-turn accidents is reduced, and the potential for collisions is reduced. Roundabouts also provide a more equitable approach to yield to circulating traffic. Roundabouts typically handle higher volumes with lower vehicle delays (queue) than traditional intersections at grade.

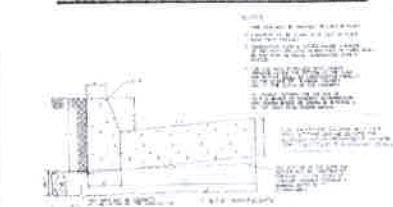
While roundabouts usually require more right-of-way at an intersection compared to a traffic signal, they require less right-of-way on the approach approaches and downstream exits. At new intersection sites that will require turn lanes, a roundabout can be a less expensive intersection alternative. Operating and maintenance costs are less than signalized intersections since there is no signal equipment. The roundabout has aesthetic advantages over other intersection types, particularly when the central island is landscaped.

VDOT has adopted the NCCHRP Report 672 Roundabouts: An Informational Guide, 2nd Edition as the design guide. However, design criteria mentioned in this Manual takes precedence over NCCHRP Report 672.

#### Roll Face Curb and Gutter Detail



#### Combination Curb and Gutter



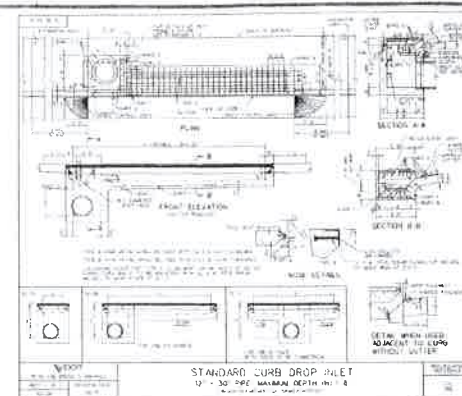
#### Standard Curbing



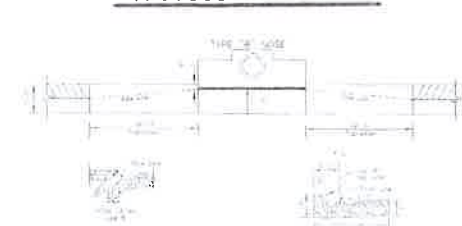
#### Pavement Detail



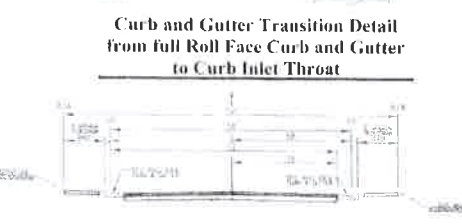
#### Concrete Pavement Detail



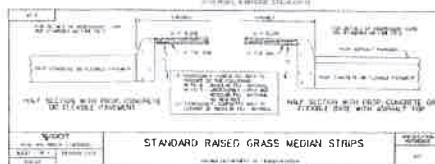
#### VDOT DI-3 Series Curb Inlet



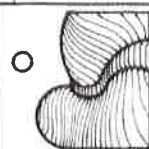
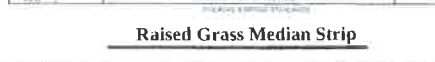
#### Curb and Gutter Transition Detail from full Roll Face Curb and Gutter to Curb Inlet Throat



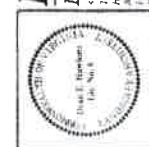
#### Typical Road Cross-Section with Roll Face Curb and Gutter



#### Raised Grass Median Strip

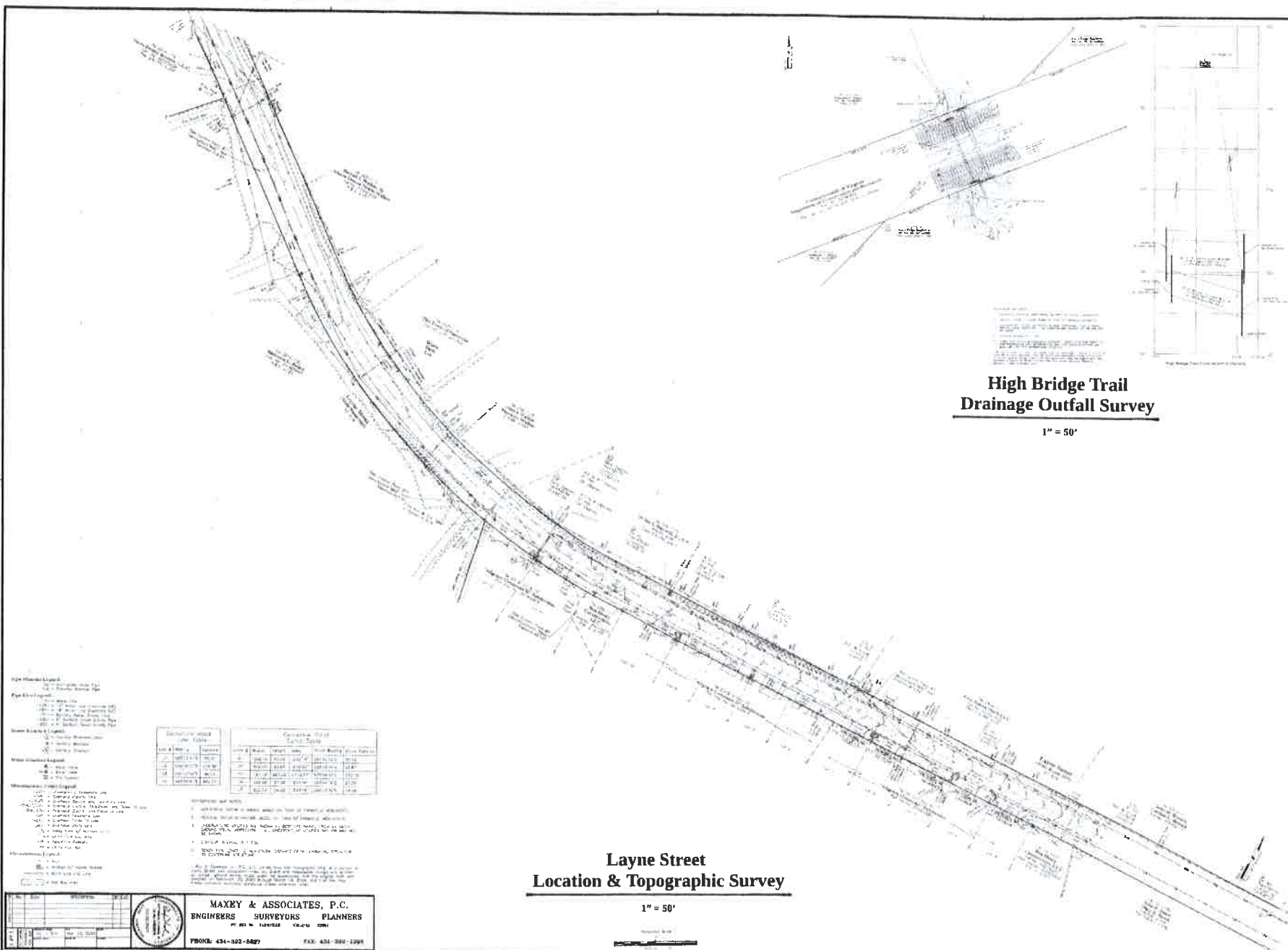


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Road & Trail Construction Details  
The Residences at Israel Hill  
Town of Farmville  
Virginia

Project No: 2312-02  
Scale: As Shown  
Sheet No: 9 of 9  
Date of Revision: 3 April 2024



## Site Perimeter Surveys

**The Residences at Israel Hill  
Town of Farmville  
Virginia**

Plan All Restaurant Orders  
3 April 2024

Project No. 2312-02

As Shown

Sheet No. 10 of 10



## **Presentation to Community about The Residences at Israel Hill June 4, 2024**

Thank you to STEPS for allowing me to be a part of this project and its presentation to you today. Shawn Rozier and I have considered two other sites over a couple of years time before concentrating on this one.

This site contains a total of 48.58 acres of land. It is split into two parts by an abandoned railroad which has since been developed as the High Bridge Trail by the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. The portion of the site on which we will make our proposal today lies to the north of the trail and contains 44.03 acres. The site only has public road frontage on Layne Street. To help you better understand our proposal, I have prepared 10 exhibits to show you and to discuss nature of the site.

### **Panel 1**

This is simply a Title Sheet for the preliminary design package. I alone take responsibility for this naming and am open to any suggestions should it need to be changed. In fact, one of the primary reasons we are here tonight is to solicit your input about names, designs and any other item that comes to your mind. We want to have this project reflect the desires and to serve the needs of the community.

### **Panel 2**

This is an aerial photograph of the site and the surrounding area. The parcel under consideration is noted by a dotted line. You may readily locate the site by its relationship to Davis GMC Truck to the north, Layne Street to the east and High Bridge Trail which splits the site into the two parts.

### **Panel 3**

As many of you know, this site is located on part of what was Israel Hill. This area was the location of a community comprised of bequeathed land to freed slaves. This which was created about 1810 and survived as an active community until the early 1900s.

#### **Panel 4**

This panel is a copy of a post card of Farmville, VA from 1903. Our site appears to be located to the right of this photo. The water stream you see is Buffalo Creek, which lies to the south of our site and that of the High Bridge Trail.

#### **Panel 5**

In our research about the site and Israel Hill, no greater source of information was consulted more than his 2004 book titled *Israel on the Appomattox* by Dr. Melvin Ely. His book won the prestigious Bancroft Prize in 2005, for works about diplomacy and the history of the Americas, awarded by Columbia University. Dr. Ely is currently the Newton Family Professor of History and Black Studies at the College of William and Mary.

Dr. Ely has consulted with our STEPS task force on a virtual meeting. At this moment he is somewhere in Bulgaria, I am sure fact finding and researching some historical matter, but he wanted me to send his regards about our topic and also his regrets regarding his absence here today.

This panel shows an excerpt of his book for your review. It is the start of Chapter 3 which gives a taste of the founding of Israel Hill. If you are interested in the historical nature of Israel Hill, I highly suggest you obtain a copy of his book for more detailed reference.

#### **Panel 6**

This panel shown a map of the srea and the current land owners. It also shows a Town of Farmville zoning map. This site if currently zoned High Density Residential (R-3). Also shown is a section of the town's Zoning Ordimamce for the uses permitted either By Right or by a Conditional Use Permit. Our proposed residential development is a By Right use.



### **Parcel 7**

While probably not of much interest to you today, this Panel shows the existing vertical topography of the site. The elevations are shown in 2' contour intervals of between about 360 and 424 feet above sea level. This information will be used for more detailed design in order to construct new site facilities.

### **Parcel 8**

This Panel shows a Preliminary Site Plan depicting what is propose at this time. The plan shows at this timer one Multi-Family Residential building and about 15 Single Family lots for individual homes. This plan may change but it is a fair representation of what is proposed and anticipated. The use of other vacant land area on the site have yet to be determined.

The gray areas are public roads and parking. The blue area is a reconstruction of the existing pond on site which will be used as a recreational amenity and for stormwater management. The site will also have a series of sidewalks and trails for pedestrians, as well as an allocated open activity athletic field and playground area.

### **Panel 9**

This Panel shows some site construction details for the roads and trail.

### **Panel 10**

This panel shows some accurate field run location and topographic surveys for the Layne Street frontage and the drainage of the site under the High Bridge Trail. It will be consulted in further more detailed design.