

5 Names to be placed on Survey #2

[Hope/Peace/Justice Middle School](#)

- Albemarle County Schools Core Values
 - Excellence, Young People, Community, and Respect

Journey Middle School

- Journey represents the paths we traverse, the people who impact us, the incredible things we encounter along the way as we travel through life, and middle school is a microcosm of that trek.

[Monacan Middle School](#)

<https://www.pointofhonor.org/monacans>

[Katherine Johnson Middle School](#)

- One of three black students to integrate West Virginia's graduate school.
- In 1953 she began work as a computer at NASA.
- Later, her math helped send astronauts to the Moon and back.

[Jack Jouett Middle School](#)

- Night of June 3 1781 Jouett made his ride to warn Thomas Jefferson and members of the Legislature that British Troops were headed their way.
- In 1797, Jouett bought a 530-acre farm in Woodford County. He owned a distillery and grist mill on Craig's Creek, located near the Kentucky River. Jouett relied on enslaved labor to run his farm. He enslaved as many as 25 men, women, and children throughout his life.

Committee Research:

[Jack Jouett House Historic Site](#)

- Versailles, KY
- Working Cattle Farm
- Grant was given to the Jack Jouett House to research the stories and experiences of the enslaved African Americans who built his house and worked on the farm.

[Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society](#)

[Charlottesville Va Court Square](#)

- Jouett's father owned a tavern in court square

[Thomas Jefferson's Monticello](#)

- Explains the ride to warn Jefferson

[Explore Kentucky History](#)

- History of Jouett's land in Kentucky specifically his farm where he relied on enslaved people for labor for both his farm and distillery.

<http://www.kentuckymonthly.com/culture/history/our-spirited-history/>

After settling in Kentucky, Laracuenta quickly got to work furthering his studies at the University of Kentucky and securing a job with the Kentucky Heritage Council. He began researching distilling history and started running a volunteer archaeology program at **the Jack Jouett House Historic Site in Woodford County**. He read through the papers in the collection and realized there had been a distillery associated with the site. It had been referenced both in a lawsuit and in an advertisement for the rental of the farm, complete with the distillery and **its enslaved distiller**, who the ad boasted was the “best distiller in all the land.”

https://www.state-journal.com/news/jouett-house-receives-grant-to-explore-local-african-american-history/article_648ce478-4463-11ea-8226-5bc88d33a999.html

Jouett House receives grant to explore local African American history

The Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) has awarded the Jack Jouett House Historic Site in Versailles with a \$400 grant from the Kentucky Local History Trust Fund.

Dr. Amanda Higgins, KHS's community engagement administrator, said that the grant will help the museum develop an exhibit about the African American experience in Woodford County by interpreting the experiences of enslaved African Americans who lived at the site.

“Their focus on telling a more inclusive history is an important step for the long-term success of the Jack Jouett House and is a model for local history across the commonwealth,” Higgins said. “We are pleased to support their efforts.”

Susan Hughes, executive director of the Jouett House, said that the grant will help them tell a more complete story.

“We are pleased to receive funding from the Kentucky Local History Trust Fund Grant for a panel exhibit featuring the role of African-Americans in Kentucky's

early settlement period,” Hughes said. **“The role of African-Americans in setting early Kentucky is a story sometimes underrepresented. The enslaved African-Americans built Jack Jouett's 1797 home, worked in the fields and managed Jack's whiskey distillery.** This grant will help us tell those stories.”

This exhibit is part of a year-long series of programs and events that will explore the history of African Americans in the area.

Administered by the KHS, the Kentucky Local History Trust Fund is a tax option that allows Kentuckians to donate a portion of their state income tax refund when they file their tax returns. The grants are used to help Kentucky museums and local history organizations with projects that strengthen their organizations and promote long term sustainability.

In its four grant cycles, 40 Kentucky organizations from 30 counties have received a total of \$51,200 from the grant pool. To learn more about the Kentucky Historical Society, visit history.ky.gov or call 502-564-1792.

<https://30daysofkentuckyarchaeology.wordpress.com/2017/09/22/whiskey-archaeology-and-things-th-at-will-never-be-excavated/>

While it is fun to think about, I’m fairly sure that I will never find a jug of whiskey on an early Kentucky farm distillery (sealed “dusties” from industrial distilleries are a different story). **At the Jouett / Buck distillery (beginning around 1790), Jack was using slave labor to essentially distill money. Stoneware jugs of whiskey were currency in Kentucky’s barter economy.** People traded them for help with things like raising their barns. In Jack Jouett’s case, he traded his distillery to the Buck brothers in 1804 for 1400 gallons of whiskey and a hundred dollars worth of merchantable goods.

<http://jouetthouse.org/>

[Jack Jouett House Historic Site](#)

The Home of the Paul Revere of the South

Jack Jouett's Ride:

On the night of June 3-4, 1781, Captain John "Jack" Jouett, Jr. rode 40 miles through the backwoods of Virginia to warn Governor Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia legislature of the approach of 250 British troops.

Jack Jouett's heroic act saved the American Revolution by preventing the capture of its most important political leaders.

Jouett migrated to the Bluegrass after the war, where he played an important role in the Kentucky statehood convention, served in the legislature, and became a prosperous planter and breeder of fine horses and cattle.

He and his wife Sally Robards reared twelve children, including renowned portrait painter Matthew Harris Jouett.

This rural homestead includes a 1780's frontier stone cabin, used as a kitchen by the Jouetts. The 1797 Federal-style brick house features a formal parlor, a dining room, and three bedrooms. Period furnishings complement the rooms.

Trained docents provide tours on days of operation and by appointment. Special tours are available.

Jack Jouett House Historic Site
255 Craig's Creek Road
Versailles, KY 40383
[\(859\) 873-7902](tel:(859)873-7902)

May 28, 2021

Hello,

I am the Regent of the Jack Jouett Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and I would like to send a letter and speak on behalf of my chapter in support of keeping the name of Jack Jouett on the middle school here in our area. Our chapter suggested the name for the middle school, worked to have it accepted and attended the opening. We strongly believe it is vital for patriots such as Jack Jouett to be remembered for their heroism.

I worked as an educator and guide at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello for 9 years and told the Jack Jouett story to the visitors and guests that came to visit on each of my tours. Visitors were always excited to hear this story and the Thomas Jefferson Foundation even commemorated Jack Jouett's ride in a re-telling of the "British Invasion". It was a story that the Foundation believed to be vital to our American story and especially here in Charlottesville.

I now work at Broadus Wood Elementary as a teaching partner and I tell the story to my first graders. Jack Jouett's extraordinary account brings history alive for all those who hear it and especially for local citizens who have learned the vital role that he played in the fight for independence. We believe his story is relevant in that it shows that ordinary citizens can do extraordinary things when faced with insurmountable odds and opportunity. Patriots come from all walks of society. Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and James Madison are all men we celebrate for their role as founding fathers, but Jack Jouett was an ordinary citizen who stepped up when he was needed. I believe our students need to hear these stories and celebrate those who aren't as famous.

It's stories and patriots like Jack Jouett who should not be forgotten. Our students need to know that they can also step up and do extraordinary things. He should remain in our educational curriculum and on this school to honor and celebrate the role that this patriot played in our American Revolution.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Richard H. Jouett
2379 Harrods Pointe Trace
Lexington, Kentucky 40514
(859) 221-0962
RHJouett@aol.com

June 2, 2021

Attn: Jack Jouett Middle School Advisory Committee

I would like to add another perspective as you consider whether the name of your school is still appropriate and reflects the values of your community. My family and I are direct descendants of Captain Jack Jouett. While I live within just a few miles of the area in Kentucky where Jack Jouett settled after the Revolutionary War, his descendants now reside all over our country.

Noted American Historian, Thomas D. Clark recalled the story of the Jack Jouett ride on that fateful night of June 3, 1781. Many of you in the Charlottesville community know that on that night the brave Capt. Jouett rode his father's swiftest horse through dark, uncharted wilderness in order to warn Thomas Jefferson and other statesmen who were gathered at Monticello of the approaching tyrant, British General Banastre Tarleton and his cavalry. Dr. Clark and many of his distinguished colleagues agree that the act of heroism displayed by Capt. Jouett had a far greater impact on the eventual outcome of the Revolutionary War than that of Paul Revere in Massachusetts. He further suggested that if famous poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow had lived in Virginia, all Americans would know the story of the Jack Jouett ride instead.

As residents of Charlottesville, you know this story better than most Americans. Yet, if it were not for Jouett, America might still be a colony of Britain. As a lifelong resident of Lexington, Kentucky I was not aware of such a school named for Jouett until one day I saw a bumper sticker on the car of a friend at church proclaiming to be the proud parent of an honor student at Jack Jouett Middle School. I later met via email the band director at your school who had written and debuted a musical composition honoring the Jouett ride.

I have every right to be biased in favor of my family name and descendants, but the principles for which Captain Jack Jouett stood for make us all proud of our heritage. I wish you all my very best as you review this important community decision.

Richard Hall Jouett

Notes compiled from reviewing school board minutes 1964-67

Stephen Hendrix

May, 2021

September 10, 1964

-First mention in school board minutes for the need for new junior high school(s)

September 29, 1964

-It was decided to adopt the "6/3/3" alignment for schools (i.e., K-6 in elementary schools, 7-9 in junior high, and 10-12 in high schools)

March, 1965

-It was decided that one of the new junior high schools (Jouett) would be built on a tract of land adjacent to Albemarle High School.

-a request from a citizen for the school board to consider naming one of the new schools after James Monroe (minutes from 1964-66 indicate that the only other public comment regarding naming any of the new schools was to consider naming one after J.T. Henley).

May 12, 1966

"The matter of naming the new schools . . . A committee should be appointed for this purpose."

Mr. Thomas Jenkins (school board)

Dr. W.E. Moody (school board)

Mr. Walter Salley (school board chairman)

July 4, 1966

"After brief discussion, on a motion by Mr. (Thomas) Jenkins, supported by Mr. (Rodger) Rinehart, the Board adopted the following names for the four new schools."

J.T. Henley Junior High

Brownsville Elementary

Jack Jouett Junior High

Woodbrook Elementary

It is notable that included in the minutes of Albemarle School Board meetings from 1964-66 are those pertaining to the "desegregation" of schools in the county. It was decided that beginning in the 1966-67 school year that students would be required to attend those schools in whose "zones" they resided. Prior to this families had a "Freedom of Choice" to have their child(ren) attend any county of school of their choice, assuming that there was space in that specific school, in addition to attending the

school in one's school zone. "Freedom of Choice" was the policy chosen by the school board to address issues of desegregation, which had been put into motion by the Supreme Court decision of Brown v. Board of Education, 1954.
