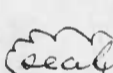


sum of fifty dollars current money, I, the said Marshall
Bowman, do grant bargain and sell all my interest
unto Frederick F. Bowman of said County and State, all
that piece or parcel of land situated and lying in Mont-
gomery County State of Maryland it being that part of
a tract or parcel of land called "Retirement", it also be-
ing the same land as conveyed by Israel G. Warfield
and wife to Sarah A. Bowman by deed dated February
13th 1868 and recorded in E. B. P. No. 5 folio 46 & one of
the land record books of Montgomery County and bound-
ed as follows. Beginning at a stone planted near a
marked White Oak tree running North forty degrees East
fifty four perches to a stone, then leaving the outlines of said
land called "Retirement", and running across said tract
south seventy eight degrees West eighty two perches to a stone
planted at the end thereof, still with said land South
fifty eight degrees East forty perches to a stone, then with
a straight line to the beginning, containing ten acres of land
more or less, in fee simple, together with all the improvements
ways water courses water rights advantages and appur-
tenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining
thereto. The said Grantor covenants to warrant specially the
property hereby conveyed and to execute and deliver any
further assurance that may be requisite to convey an
absolute and fee simple title thereto.

Witness my hand and seal.

Test

Marshall V. Bowman 

L. Russ Kinsey.

State of Maryland, Montgomery County, To wit:
I hereby certify that on this first day of March 1892, before
the subscriber a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County
personally appeared Marshall V. Bowman and acknowl-
edged the foregoing deed to be his act. JA34-58

L. Russ Kinsey J.P.

1165

1892.

At the request of Emma M. Ricks, the following Deed was
recorded this 13th day of August, 1892. To wit:
This Deed made this tenth (10th) day of August
Eighteen hundred and ninety two (1892) by Martha Ricks
of Montgomery County in the State of Maryland, Witness
that in and for the consideration of one dollar, the said

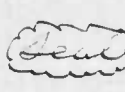
Evid
to Ricks
per line
Aug.

Martha Ricks does grant, bargain and sell unto Emma M. Ricks, (colored) of the county and state aforesaid, all her right title and interest in all the parts, pieces and parcels of land, situated, lying and being in the said Montgomery county and State of Maryland, namely a part of a tract of land called "Trouble Ended" and a part of a tract of land called the "Resurvey on Mitchell Range" and contained within the metes and bounds courses and distances, Beginning at a stone planted on the north edge of the road leading from Rockville to Darnestown at the South corner of Major Gray's lot, being a part of a six line of Conveyance from George Peter and James B. Henderson trustees; to John H. Spurrier dated the 26th day of January in the year Eighteen hundred and eighty and recorded in Liber D. B. P. No. 21 folio 456^r one of the land record books of said county and then running reversely with said lot to a stone. Part of a lot of land sold to Martha Ricks by John H. Spurrier and wife. The said Martha Ricks has divided the said lot between her daughter-in-law Emma M. Ricks wife of Ernest L. Ricks, John F. Ricks. Emma M. Ricks has the first lot where the dwelling house stands the said Martha Ricks reserves the right of the house during her lifetime and then it goes to Emma M. Ricks and her children. The division of said lot Lot No. 1. starts at a stone on the north side of the road leading from Rockville to Darnestown, North $27^{\circ}30'$ West 150 feet to a stone thence N. $48^{\circ}30'$ W. 505.5 feet to a stone planted on the fourth line of the above mentioned conveyance thence with said line South 19° W. 240 feet to a stone planted at the end thereof, thence still with the outlines N. $69^{\circ}30'$ East 457.87 feet to a stone planted on the north edge of the Darnestown road, thence with the north edge of said road N. $46^{\circ}45'$ E. 506.5 feet to the beginning, containing four acres of land.

Test:

Samuel Higgins.

Witness my hand and seal

Martha ^{her} Ricks ^{mark} 

State of Maryland, Montgomery County, ss: I hereby certify that on this 10th day of August in the year 1892, before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for the County aforesaid personally appeared Martha Ricks and did acknowledge the foregoing and to be her respective act.

Samuel Higgins J. P.

and recorded in Libra C. B. P. No 21 folio 456f, one of the land record books of the said County, in and well grant in fee simple,

Witness our hand and seals

Test,

Samuel Higgins,

State of Maryland, Montgomery County, To wit;

I hereby certify, that on this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty two, before the Subscriber a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Montgomery County, personally appeared John H. Spurrier and Martha J. Spurrier his wife, and did each acknowledge the foregoing deed to be their respective acts,

John H. Spurrier, Seal
Martha J. Spurrier, Seal

Samuel Higgins, J. P.

646
Jan 7 1883.

at the Request of Benjamin F. Newman, the following Deed was recorded the 30th day of May A. D. 1882, To wit;

This Deed, made this Thirtieth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty two by James H. Harris and Margaret V. Harris, his wife, of Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of eight hundred dollars, the said James H. Harris and Margaret V. Harris, his wife, do grant unto Benjamin F. Newman, of Loudon County, in the State of Virginia, all their right, title and interest in and to all that tract part of a tract, piece or parcel of land lying and being in said Montgomery County, and which was conveyed to the said James H. Harris by a certain Edmund H. Brooke by deed bearing date the twenty ninth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty eight and recorded among the Land Records of said Montgomery County in Libra J. G. W. No 7 folios 27f, and which is described in said deed by the metes and bounds courses and distances, following, to wit; Beginning at the North East end of a stone fence and running thence North sixty two degrees and thirty minutes East, one hundred and seventeen feet, thence North forty five degrees and six minutes West, two hundred and ninety four feet thence North forty seven degrees and forty five minutes West, two hundred and ninety one feet, thence North forty two degrees West, one hundred and seventy two feet, thence North thirty three degrees and thirty minutes West, one hundred and twenty five feet, thence North twenty seven degrees West, two hundred and fifteen feet thence North thirty two degrees West, one hundred and

THE FORMER PLEASANT VIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

ON APRIL 8, 1868, THREE ACRES WERE PURCHASED BY AQUILLA FISHER AND HIS WIFE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, THOMAS NERVERSON, GEORGE W. JOHNSON AND CHARLES BEANDER.

HOWEVER, NOT UNTIL 1888 WAS THE FIRST CHURCH CONSTRUCTED. AS WAS CUSTOMARY IN THE DEVELOPING BLACK COMMUNITIES FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR, THE CONGREGATION WORSHIPPED IN THE SCHOOLHOUSE UNTIL THEY COULD AFFORD TO CONSTRUCT A CHURCH. BY 1914, THE 1888 CHURCH HAD OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS AND THE PRESENT BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCTED. IN 1950, IT WAS ENLARGED AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS WERE MADE.

IN ADDITION TO THEIR HOMES, THE PLEASANT VIEW CHURCH AND THE QUINCE ORCHARD SCHOOL WERE THE PREDOMINANT SHAPING INFLUENCES FOR GENERATIONS OF GREENS, RICKSES, DYSONS, RIDGLEYS, HALLMANS, NEVERSONS, JENKINSES, BROWNS AND OTHER FAMILIES. TRADITIONALLY, THE RESIDENTS HAVE COMPOSED A TIGHT KNIT GROUP OF FAMILIES AND EXTENDED FAMILIES. ANNUAL FAMILY REUNIONS ARE NOT UNCOMMON.

ALTHOUGH THIS COMMUNITY CONTINUES TO EXPERIENCE VAST SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES, IS FAST URBANIZING AND BECOMING INCREASINGLY MORE DIVERSE, THESE TRADITIONS SEEM UNDAUNTED. IN THE PAST, MOST OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE WERE FORCED TO LEAVE THE COMMUNITY TO SEEK OPPORTUNITY ELSEWHERE. TODAY, MANY ARE STAYING AND CREATING FUTURES FOR THEMSELVES WHERE THEIR FAMILIES ESTABLISHED ROOTS OVER A CENTURY AGO.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1968 MARKED THE LAST OFFICIAL SERVICE HELD AT PLEASANT VIEW CHURCH. THE CONGREGATION BECAME A PART OF THE NEW FAIRHAVEN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, FURTHER UP DARNESTOWN ROAD. IN ADDITION TO PLEASANT VIEW CONGREGATION, THE NEW FAIRHAVEN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH WAS COMPOSED OF THE FORMER CONGREGATIONS OF HUNTING HILL AND MCDONALD CHAPEL. THE REV. DOUGLASS HORTON WAS MINISTER AT THAT TIME.



Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church

2. The church is located on Darnestown Road, south of Annee Richard Rd and Shopping Center and approximately 2/10 mile north of National Geographic Society. It sits on an embankment

3. (1) 2/10 of a mile south of Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church on the left hand side is the site of National Geographic Society, Gauthers Bus. Branch. The National Geographic acreage was purchased from the old Kent Estate.

→ find some info on Kent Estate

→ find some info on National Geo. in regards to when purchased, cost, function

(2) Annee Richard School. Located on the same acreage as Pleasant View Methodist Church was originally built across the street from Pleasant View Methodist Church. At that time it was a white school and was called Annee Richard Elementary School. Later, it was moved to its present site, as one room building and became part of Pleasant View when the new elementary school was built on Schuffely's farm

Two acres had been purchased by trustees of Grace Methodist Ch. at the intersection of Route 24 and Route 28 from John Higdon, being a part of the property of William Small.

Approximately half of the tract of land had been sold to the Board of Education for a nominal sum and an elementary school was built.

In _____ Oune Orchard School, Seneca, Scotland became the first consolidated black school district in Montgomery County.

The PVMC is approx. 1/2 a mile from the ~~Post~~

more info

→ The old Army busby 1 1/2 mile
→ And Canett's dairy now Vet.

5. School House

tin roof, porch cinder block, floor wood,
foundation: stone mortar, cement, flag stone
and some red brick
- red brick chimney

2.

Pleasant View Methodist Church

Built 1858

rebuilt by Rev. U. N. S. Hughes 1914

The church is $\frac{2}{10}$ mile from National Geo-
graphic So. Church property across the
street from old Kent Estate or plantations

3 acres more or less

Church has cement foundation

It is located route 28; south of Juneau Orchard Rd.
road approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ north of the National Geo-
graphic society

Landmark Research

Vernon S. Green

(United Pentecostal Church ^{OK})

1. Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church, Quince Orchard School House, and Pleasant View Cemetery.
2. The church, school house, and cemetery are located on Darnestown Road, south of Quince Orchard Shopping Center and approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ of a mile north of National Geographic Society on the left side of Darnestown Road, also known as Route 28.
3. ⁶ On the same approx 3 ^{acre} tract of land stands the Pleasant View Church on a slight embankment, Pleasant View Cemetery is located directly behind the church, and the school house stands approx. 50 yards away parallel to the side of the church, with the school house ~~front~~ front facing the ~~side~~ ^{North} side of the church.
4. On April 8, 1868, approximately three acres of land was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Aquilla Fisher by Thomas Nevenson, George W. Johnson, and Charles Beander, trustees and their successors. The land was purchased on a trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America for the sum \$54. The premises were to be used, kept, main-

Landmark Research

1. Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church, Quince Orchard School House and Pleasant View Cemetery.

2. The church, school house, and cemetery are located on Darnestown Road, south Quince Orchard


3. Shopping Center and approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ of a mile north of National Geographic Society on the left side of Darnestown Road. The three landmarks rest on approx. three acres of land.

The ^{old} Quince Orchard School House, as stated before are located on the same 3 acre tract as the cemetery and church. ~~It is~~ The school faces the side of the church and is approximately 50 yards away.

~~It is~~ Thirty-six feet behind the church, that ~~is~~ lies at the top of an embankment and is located in the middle the 3 acre tract, begins ~~the~~ the Pleasant View Methodist Cemetery

Landmarks Research

1. Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church, Quince Orchard School House and Pleasant View Cemetery.

2. The church, school house and cemetery are located on Darnestown Road, south of Quince Orchard Shopping Center and approximately $\frac{2}{10}$ of a mile north of National Geographic Society, on the left side of Darnestown Road. The three landmarks  sit on approx 3 acres.

Landmark Research

1. a. Pleasant View Methodist (Episcopal) Church, (under current name United Pentecostal Church)
- b. Quince Orchard School House (also called Parish House after school closed).
- c. Pleasant View Cemetery

2. The church, school, and cemetery are located on Darnewtown ~~RD~~ Road, south of Quince Orchard Shopping Center and North of National Geographic Society.

3. 2/10 of a mile south of Pleasant View Methodist Church on the left side of Darnewtown Road (also known as Route 28) is the site National Geographic Society, Gaithersburg branch. Geographic Acreage was purchased from the Kent Estate. Located on the same tract of land as the Pleasant View Church is the Quince Orchard School House. It stands approx. 50 yards away, parallel to the ~~RD~~ side of the church with the school house's front facing the church's ~~RD~~ north side.

~~Pleasant View Church~~

Thirty-six feet behind the church begins the Pleasant View Cemetery. Grave markers are spread randomly ~~are~~ across the back portion of the rectangular tract of land.

①

The education of free blacks and slaves was not forbidden by law in the state of Maryland.

In EARLY 1867, it was recorded that ~~black~~^{black} people had acquired land in Montgomery County in several locations and by the end of that year over thirty schools ~~houses~~ houses were up; all ~~waiting~~ waiting for teachers. ① But it was ~~not~~ not until the 1870's that blacks received appropriated ~~for~~ funds from the state for the establishment and maintenance of black schools.

Prior to the ~~establishment~~^{appropriation of} funds for black schools ~~for~~ ~~black~~ ~~schools~~ for ~~black~~, the county built no school houses for black children, so classes generally met in black churches, churches were often constructed to double for schools. ②

By 1913 all the ~~black~~ schools in Gaithersburg ~~vicinity~~^{vicinity} for blacks were established. (Quince Orchard Colored School, - Emory Grove Colored School (~~also~~^{later} changed to Longview) Stewardtown Colored School and Cloppers ^{Elementary} Colored School (also known Metropolitan Grove). ③

In 1872, the Maryland General Assembly appropriated \$59,000.00 for the education of blacks. Montgomery County's share was \$532. —. It was the first time state funds were appropriated for black education. The commissioners decided they had enough money with a tax on black property owners to maintain one black school in each district.

Gary Green, a black property in Quince

②

Orchard in the 9th election district, appeared before the commissioners to request funds for an existing black school in Quince Orchard. Other persons that attended the meeting were Nathaniel Warren, George Howard, Solomon Williams and other interested citizens.

At the March meeting the board agreed to pay the teacher's salary (Quince Orchard School) as requested by trustees provided the school lot and house was conveyed to the commissioners. On April 14, 1874 Dany Green et. al, sold house and lot for \$5.00 to be used "exclusively for the education of the colored youth of the neighborhood." ④

Quince Orchard Colored School, once established experienced many problems and difficulties that was characteristic of all ^{beginning} black public schools.

~~Lack of funds, which forced short school terms and inadequate facilities for blacks were some of the barriers to black education in Gaithersburg and in Montgomery County.~~

Blacks used texts discarded by white schools when new books were adopted. ⑤ Lack of funds ~~forced~~ shorter school terms and inadequate facilities for blacks were some of the barriers to black education in Gaithersburg, and Montgomery County in general.

In the partial summary of school statistics for year ending Sept. 30, 1880. It stated "Quince Orchard School would be continued and the teacher

(3)

paid provide the legal attendance average was met. Absenteeism ^{another problem that} hindered the development of early black schools in Gaithersburg.

The white school at Quince Orchard and Quince Orchard Colored School operated across from each other on either side of Darnestown Road. (Hopkins Atlas of 1878 Darnestown District).

A new building for black children was constructed in 1892 near Quince Orchard Post Office. It was a 22 x 28 ~~m~~ school house that was insured for \$300.00. Later, it was destroyed by fire in 1901. According to the Sentinel (Feb. 22, 1901), "the county commissioners offered a reward of \$150. for persons involved." It was believed to be the work of a party or parties that had made several attempts at incendiarism in the Quince Orchard neighborhood.

In July of 1902, an abandoned white school was used for a black school at Quince Orchard. After the fire had destroyed the black school the commissioners decided to build a new white school and give the old white school to the blacks. The white school building had remained across from Pleasant View Church. The land the white school was on was sold to Frederick H. Tschiffley in 1901, and the building moved across Darnestown Road next to the Pleasant View Church property, where it stayed until it closed June 19, 1951. ~~The~~ Toward the end of 1941, an addition was

(4)

approved for Quince Orchard Colored School.

[During the period 1900-1920 ten black public schools were opened in Montgomery County, two which were established in Gaithersburg. -] ~~Clippings~~

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, another school for blacks was founded in the Gaithersburg area, Emory Grove Colored School.

It was officially established as a ~~public~~ ^{Montgomery County} public school on Sept 16, 1880, according to Clarke + Brown, History of Blacks Public Schools Montgomery County. Orders were given (in 1877 to 1878 Board Appropriation Committee meeting) to purchase two lots and to build two school houses, one at Emory Grove, first election district and the other near Snake Den, Scotland fourth election district. ⁽⁷⁾ At this time Emory Grove Colored School, was in its infancy, no where ~~it~~ ^{its} near ~~the~~ educational potential. ~~It was not until~~ ~~the Gaithersburg Community~~ It was not until years later, in 1950 that Emory Grove began Emory Grove Consolidated School for Colored, and later yet for its charge to Longview Elementary School. - Cloppers Colored School (Metropolitan Grove) and Stewardtown Colored School.

In September 20, 1898, there was notation that there was "colored school at Metropolitan Grove" and was insured for \$90⁰⁰ in Feb. 1910. but notation - ed "not owned by county." ⁽⁸⁾ Existing schools in order to receive funds from the county had to sign over

5

property to the county. ⁹ Clappers was not under the ~~county~~ auspices of the county until Sept 20, ~~1912~~ 1912. Colored School

In 1917, the black school at Clappers was directed to occupy the abandoned white school building, near the present hall that was being rented for Clappers. The Clappers Colored School, ^{May 14, 1918} Community did not like the decision so they requested to have their school returned to Metropolitan Grove.

After two weeks, a committee of Cooke and Johnson and the superintendent recommended the move back to Metropolitan Grove. The board approved \$40 rent a year for the hall used as a school. ^{the board} and was given the power to sell the abandoned white school building. ¹⁰

Stewardtown Colored School

The people in the community of Stewardtown, now a part of Montgomery Village, were interested in opening a school there for education of black children. On November 27, 1907, the matter was referred to a Mr. Cooke, board member. After some deliberation the school was opened in the community hall in 1908, and \$25 was appropriated to assist the owners of the hall in plastering of walls in the part to be used for school room.

Edward
U. Tynlor
Pg. 7

In 1926, the school board assessed the needs of black's ~~school~~ properties and concluded the estimate of cost of twelve black schools would be \$60,000. The fourteen white schools would need

(6)

\$ 1712,850.00 Between 1926 and 1928 15 schools building were replaced - two which were Clappers and Steward town. Both Clappers and Steward town received newer and more modern building. However the majority of funds ~~com~~ were received from the Rosenwald Fund and contributions from respective black communities.

The Rosenwald Fund was a sum of money set aside to improve the opportunities of black people in America. It was created by Julius Rosenwald an American philanthropist and merchant. (11)

see pg. 73 The fund contributed to construction of more than 5,000 schools for black children which included 217 teachers homes and 113 shops for vocational training.
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→ With the establishment of the first black high school in Montgomery County in 1927, many communities began concentrate their resources to buy the first bus for black children. The bus was called "~~Blue Bird~~", because it was painted blue, and called "The Blue Bird". It was a model T Ford bus owned by the school that cost then \$300.00. After a year with increased enrollment in the high school and the distance some children had to travel, another bus was purchased by United Trustees from the Inter-City Motor Coach Inc., a company in Baltimore for \$175.00. This bus transported black children in the Gaithersburg Community as well as children from Poolesville, Barnesville,

(6)

\$ 712,850.00 Between 1926 and 1928 15 schools building were replaced - two which were Clappers and Steward town. Both Clappers and Steward town received newer and more modern building. However the majority of funds ~~came~~ were received from the Rosenwald Fund and contributions from respective black communities.

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Mont. Co. public schools

Add this ~~to~~ Edward U. Taylor, a native of Caltheburg, and graduate of Howard University in Washington, D.C. was hired permanently on June 10, 1924, as the second black supervisor of Montgomery County Public Schools. He was instrumental in keeping alive athletic events that had begun in 1921.

as well as children from Poolsville, Barnesville

(7)

Martinsburg, Sellman, Popular Grove, Linden Kensington, River Road and Clarksburg.

In 1939-1940 total enrollment in public schools of Montgomery County was 15,562, of these 13,446 were white, 2116 were black pupils. Among the 2116 black students, 25 attended Cloppers Colored School, 122 attended Quince Orchard Colored School, 71 were at Stewardtown. There were ^{now} over 200 black students in Gaithersburg Colored schools. For the entire Montgomery Co. Public school system it was a 7 percent gain from 1938-1939 (13)

In 1948 the school board adopted a plan to consolidate all colored schools into a few modern buildings.

On April 12, 1949, approx. ten acres of Winslow's property in Emory Grove was purchased for \$9,000. The bid of \$150,526.40 of Kemp and Heck Company was accepted by the board for constructing Emory Grove Consolidated Colored Elementary. The building was first occupied in March and dedicated later ~~that~~ same year in May 1950. With the establishment of the first consolidated school for blacks, many schools were closed and students sent to Emory Grove.

In March of 1954, Stewardtown and Cloppers Colored schools closed and ~~sent~~ the pupils sent to Emory Grove. That develop left only Quince

(8)

~~Quince~~ Orchard open, of the original schools established in the Gaithersburg area. However in June, 1951, Quince Orchard Colored School closed its doors, and became a part of Rock Terrace Elementary School in Rockville, through consolidation.

Later the same year, in September, the first kindergarden was added to Emory Grove Elementary school. Emory Grove, was the home of many first for black education in Gaithersburg and for the entire county. 1951, was an eventful year, for the Gaithersburg school system, ^{and} Emory Grove ~~school~~ ~~at~~; ~~the name Longview~~ A contest was held to rename ~~and~~ Emory Grove Colored school. Shirley Duvall, fourth grader, with Lillian Offord (Brown), teacher, wrote: "Many children travel a long way. When we look out the doors and windows the view is beautiful." Shirley coin the ~~#~~ word Longview and that was how Emory Grove Consolidated Elementary school was renamed.

Edith M. Throckmorton was one first principle of the consolidated school and Alethea Plummer the first kindergarden teacher.

The ~~last~~ ^{final} development in black education was desegregation. It was on May 17, 1954, the decision was rendered by the Supreme Court, that ruled segregation in public education unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States

9

Constitution. The decision had an impact on Gaithersburg, Montgomery County and the nation. In the superintendent's professional committee desegregation step proposed and plans to be implemented were thus: a spot map to indicate the residences of all pupils in the schools concerned; the drawing of new school boundaries with ratio of blacks to total white pupils not to exceed 1:3; identification of type; capacity and location of new school facilities necessary to implement plan; description of any special staff requirements to provide adequate program for students ~~and~~ and a time schedule for completion of desegregation in the elementary schools ~~not to~~ not later than the fall of 1961. Desegregation was a long agonizing process. It began in the county after the county had consolidated all one-two room black schools into larger facilities for blacks. The desegregation of Longview Elementary school was completed in the school year 1959-1960. The building was used to house overflow students, until the Gaithersburg Elementary school was completed. After the completion of construction at Gaithersburg Elementary school in 1961, Longview became an integrated special education school for children with learning difficulties. Longview Elementary was the first of the black consolidated

(10)

Schools to desegregate. It took from 1954 until 1961 to eliminate all totally black schools in Montgomery County but forty-six schools still were all white. With this eighty-nine years of ^{legal} separate education was over.

Footnotes:

Richard Paul Fake, "The Baltimore Association for the Moral

1. Clarke and Brown, History of the Black Public Schools of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1872-1961. 1978 Vantage Press, N.Y., N.Y.
and Education Improvement of the Colored People 1864-1870 Maryland Historical Magazine
2. MacMaster and Hiebert, A Grateful Remembrance, Story of Montgomery County, Maryland; Montgomery County Government and Historical Society, 1976; pp. 190-195.
Winter 1971
3. Clarke and Brown, History of the Black Public Schools of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1872-1961. 1978 Vantage Press, N.Y., N.Y. p. 188
Vol 66 no. 4 p. 394
4. Board of Education Minutes, August 15, 1872. ~~Montgomery County Historical Society.~~ Central Records
5. MacMaster and Hiebert, A Grateful Remembrance, Story of Montgomery County, Maryland; Montgomery County Government and Historical Society; p. 280

① Camp Meeting other activities and functions

Bowman's woods later a part of the Plummer farm was established in 1870's in the vicinity of Longview Elementary School as the area for the first camp. In the early years of Blacks in Gaithersburg, bands were an important part of the social life of blacks and it was this outgrowth of early bands and singers that established the camp ground.

The camp ground was founded under the auspices of the Mineral Grove Club of Montgomery County. ^① Frances Ricks, Charles E. Ross, Secretary, William Huster, William Hawkins, Frank Duvall and Washington Ricks were the corporation with ownership passing from from father to son or other relatives.

Originally "camp" was established for religious ~~purposes~~ reasons: spiritual growth and renewal. Later it lost much of its religious ~~atmosphere~~ motivation and atmosphere. People came from all over in August, ~~and~~ trudged for miles in heat and dust to worship. Morning, noon and night services were held on Sunday. A few people came and remained throughout the week for ~~Sunday~~ prayer meetings and other services.

② ~~is~~ being held. People would come. At first it was wagons and ox carts, later buggies with rubber tires, ~~with~~ the fringed top survey - a four wheel carriage. City people came by train by way of Washington Grove.

Food was a part of Camp. It was characteristic to see large black kettles filled with corn, ~~and~~ cabbage and potatoes simmering. Pie, cake, ice cream, ham and chicken, soft drinks and other goodies were a part of the camp ground tradition.

Camp ~~usually~~ ended on the third Sunday night usually consisting of a march around the grounds.

In 1947, Mr. Edward Johnson, present owner, purchased the camp ground from Charles E. Ross, Nathan C. Duval, Horace B. Duval, Frances Richs, and Carroll Washington. After 90 years, the old Camp with its services ended in 1967. ②

There ~~many~~ black bands in the early years in Gaithersburg area, Quince Orchard Band, Goshen Band, Silver Star but the most impression and distinguished was "Charlie Ross Band." These bands played for dances, award nights, churches and for schools.

(3)

Blacks sponsored many small businesses. Store lead the list of enterprises but there were several blacksmiths, and farmers in the Gaithersburg area. For Example, George W. Plummer in the ~~1920s~~ 1920s bought from Zador M. Cooke and Sarah Maude Cook approx 136 acres more or less and became one the first blacks to purchase a farm ~~in the vicinity of Gaithersburg city limits~~ in the vicinity of Gaithersburg city limits (3)

It is believed that a Negro black smith operated in the city limits of Gaithersburg. His name was Charles Steward located near Ben Franklin St. John Tucke established a one room store at inter section of Quince Orchard Rd and Darnestown Road.

Emory Grace, Quince Orchard and Steward town, were areas of substantial black population. However, ~~the~~ only the Black settlement that was in the original city limits of Gaithersburg was called "Froggy Bottom or plain" the Bottom". ~~The~~ Originally all the blacks rented houses in this area and no blacks owned land or had homes built in this area. Now "Froggy Bottom" is area where Russell Street and the Asbury Methodist home are located. Families that lived in this area were the Murrays, Frazers, Miles, Waters

④ Stevensons, Thompsons and Stewards.

In the 1940's James Murray and Melba Murray purchased property in the "Bottom" ^④ and sources indicated became the first blacks to buy and build in the city limits of Gaithersburg ^⑤

Emory Grove supported the most black small businesses in Gaithersburg. The stores that served the community for various durations:

	<u>TIME</u>	<u>Place</u>
Aaron Huster	Early 1900	Camp ground
Frank Duvall	Early 1900	" "
Samuel Claggett	" "	Corner of Muncaster mill and Route 124
W. Dorsey	Early 1900	Corner of Emory Grove Rd. and Route 124
Jack Steward	Early 1900	On Route 124
W. Frazier	About 1912	Camp ground Gate on Route 124
Rev. Bailey		Near Camp Ground
Quest & Patton	Late 1920's	On Gaithers
Millard Sellman	Late 1930's	
Pugh	Late 1930's	Near Johnson's
	and early '40's	<u>Tavern</u>

⑤ Guest and Patton's store can be remembered for its "Try ME" soda. Pugh store was owned by a white man that was a ~~the~~ truck ~~driving~~ driver and rented the property from the ~~the~~ Johnson's Johnson's Tavern. Most of these stores were one room size stores, located in the owner's home. The Du Drop INN, is the only store that remains in the Emory Grove Community; it too operated out of his home.

The most successful store was the "Little Market" built in 1948 on Emory Grove Road by Ruize Tyler. ~~It was sold during the urban renewal~~ With introduction of Urban renewal in the Emory Grove area it was bought ~~and~~

Addition

At the intersection of Queen Orchard Road and Route 28, also known as Darnestown Road a store that served the Queen Orchard Community was established by John Tucker. It took over at of his name and carried a little bit of everything ~~that~~ hats it was destroyed by fire. Directly across the street, another store was established that contributed to the Queen Orchard Community, it was called Snider's store. It was a wood frame store

Tyler, and Henrietta Johnson, the choir was always an integral part of the church. They rehearsed in various homes prior to the building of the church.

In the early 1870's, hewing of the logs for the first church was begun by Frank Duvall, James Johnson, and Henry Tyler. In 1874, this small edifice with its balcony and splendid no-back benches was dedicated by the Rev. N. M. Carroll who died in 1917. Various church activities followed to liquidate the cost estimated between \$500 and \$600. Sunday School, prayer meeting, and class meeting became a regular part of the church program. Revivals were held at designated periods. The first trustees were R. Brown, William Chambers, John W. Dorsey, Frank Duvall, Joseph Duvall, Samuel Johnson, Alexandria Robinson, Alexandria Taylor, and Robert Taylor.

Evidently, the church was built before the execution of a formal deed. The land was deeded March 16, 1878, by Rozell Woodward to William Chambers, John W. Dorsey, Jeffrey Maccabee, and John Waters for a place of divine worship. This church served well until the early 1900's when the congregation decided to rebuild. The old structure was demolished. There is a possibility that some of the best old logs were used in the new church. The congregation worshipped in a hall. The new church with a capacity for 300 was finished in 1903 at an estimated cost of \$3,000. Mr. John W. Dorsey laid the cornerstone.

This new church, the Emory Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, grew as the community grew. The Epworth League, named in honor of the English birthplace of John Wesley, directed by Abraham Lancaster was an organization of young people who met on Sunday evenings. Mrs. Issadore Lancaster served as vice president of the Silver Leaf Club.

The next big enterprise was the building of the parsonage which began under Rev. T. P. Thomas in 1910 and was completed in 1911 by Rev. C. E. Hodges. This auspicious building was located in front of the present Kelly home on Emory Grove Road.

Early in the 1920's, the Ladies Aid Society of the Emory Grove Methodist Episcopal Church became a prosperous organization under the leadership of Mrs. Anna Taylor. The members met once a month in the home of a designated member who served refreshments. The objective of the society as given in the constitution and by-laws was the promotion of the spiritual, social, and financial interest of the church.

During the 1930's, a Junior Choir initiated by Rev. N. C. Barnes presented many inspirational hymns. Other church clubs were Rose Buds and Busy Bees. Several famous quartets developed and sang in many churches during

this period. The quartet, under the leadership of Mr. James H. Braxton, won first place in a county-wide contest. By the late 1930's, these clubs were on the wane.

In the different groups of Methodist Churches, there had been a long struggle to merge some groups into one church. Finally, a plan was adopted in 1939 to form the Methodist Church by combining the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Changes were eminent. In 1940, the newly organized Woman's Society of Christian Service, with Mrs. Viola Diggs as president, took the place of the Ladies Aid Society which sadly bade adieu to the Methodist Episcopal Churches. The Epworth League became the Methodist Youth Fellowship in 1941. The purpose of the M. Y. F. was to develop the spirit of Christianity in young persons between the ages of 12 and 23. The Ushers Club, under the direction of Mrs. Helen Smith, began to render faithful service as well as financial assistance to Emory Grove Methodist Church in 1945. The Men's Chorus, under the direction of Mr. James Henry Braxton, rendered its first program on the third Sunday in April 1946. It has given faithful service by contributing to the spiritual life of the church.

Unfortunately, World War II intervened and many stalwart young men served in the various branches of the armed forces. Five paid the supreme sacrifice.

Robert Davis
Alfred Duvall
Percy Holland
Lloyd Newman
Norris Terry

(But death does not sever the love and memory that live forever, nor the love a heart holds dear.)

The parsonage by the early fifties needed modernization as there was no running water, etc. After many discussions, pro and con, the parsonage was razed. Mr. John Kelly purchased the land which is a small part of his front yard. Final plans for the new parsonage adjoining the church became a reality under the leadership of Rev. C. E. Smallwood and Mr. R. O. Tyler as chairman of the committee in 1957. It was during this period that Mrs. Hazel Chambers organized the Junior Chorus, which gave many enjoyable programs.

The next big project, the remodeling of the church, steered the members into a multitude of problems to solve. Rest rooms had been added, but a basement, new floors, lowering of the ceiling, and a kitchen were needed.

In July 1960 a remodeling permit was obtained. Work began in August. Church services convened on the camp ground until it was too frosty. Then the parsonage was used. The project was completed in the spring of 1962, except for the study which was added later.

In 1961, the Methodist Men was organized. During the early sixties two new clubs were added, the Willing Workers and the Pulpit Committee. Their main purpose was to finance certain projects of the church. The Pulpit Committee purchased new furniture for the pulpit. It was at this time, too, that the District Conference honored the community by convening here. Many of the members enjoyed the fellowship of the visiting delegates who stayed in their homes. The youth, under the direction of Mr. Glen Taylor, started their chorus in 1964. They adopted the name of Gospelettes. This group has appeared in many churches with the songs of spiritual uplift.

This era witnessed two ambitious movements in the history of the church. They were the plans for the merging of the Washington (Negro) and Baltimore Conference in 1964 or 1965 and the merger of the Methodist Church with the Evangelical United Brethren denomination at Dallas, Texas, in April 1968. This new 10.3 million member group was called the United Methodist Church. So the Emory Grove United Methodist Church faced an entirely new phase. The organizational structure had to be revised. The Woman's Society of Christian Service became the Women's Society of Christian Service which held its Charter Service in October 1968. Thirty charter members signed with Mrs. Maude Harriday as president.

In January 1966, on a blustering, snowed-in day, the beloved minister of the church, Rev. T. G. Barrington was rushed to Suburban Hospital where he was pronounced dead. A terrible shock swept the community—the church had to move on—the Rev. J. Carroll finished the term. In June, Rev. Brockington became the minister. June 1968 saw the departure of Rev. Brockington and Rev. H. C. Milstead, who served the Washington Grove United Methodist Church, accepted the appointment to Emory Grove. This was a spiritual challenge which was beautifully met by the congregation and the pastor.

III. Camp Meeting

As an outgrowth of the early singing bands, the first camp meeting was held in Bowman's Woods, in the vicinity of Longview School. Bowman's Woods later became the Plummer farm. About 1877, the present camp ground was established under the auspices of the Mineral Grove Club of Montgomery County. The Corporation consisted of Frances Ricks, Charles E. Ross, Secretary, William Luster, William Hawkins, Frank

Duvall, and Washington Ricks. This association continued with ownership passing from father to son or other relatives.

Originally, camp meeting served as a time for the saving of souls and spiritual growth and renewal. Many persons trudged for miles through August heat and dust to worship. For awhile, some came and remained on the grounds throughout the week for prayer meeting and other services. A morning, noon, and night service was held on Sunday. Their animals were staked out in a common area. Meals were cooked outdoors giving many pleasant aromas to passers by.

Then on Sundays, the citizens who had permanent homes on the campground watched the crowds pour in. At first the wagons and ox carts of all kinds jostled along over the ruts stirring up clouds of dust entering the grounds. Later, it was the rubber tire buggies, the fringed top surrey which was a light four wheel carriage, and the dayton, but they all were destined for one place - Camp. The city folk boarded the train, alit at Washington Grove, walked or had someone meet them, but they came. When the Model T and other horseless carriages appeared in the 1920's, they began to sputter into the gates. It was not long before bus loads from Washington were in regular attendance.

Food, too, always was an intrinsic part of Camp. Open fires over which hung large black kettles of golden cabbage, ears of core, and potatoes enticed many to buy dinners. Ham and fried chicken were a must. Thick slices of cake, pie, and ice cream added an extra joy to the meal. When ice became plentiful and modern refrigeration loomed on the horizon, ice cream cones and soft drinks of all kinds were added to the list of goodies to be purchased at the concession stands.

On the other hand, large numbers of families from the ox cart days to the Cadillac era, prepared their lunch or dinner at home and enjoyed eating under any of the numerous shade trees. This, then, is the gist of the religious side of camp. Unfortunately, not all of the people came for spiritual development. So, many other undesirable elements found in any large segment of society presented problems.

The closing or breaking of Camp on the third Sunday night of Camp for many years consisted of a grand march around the ground singing hymns of praise and thanksgiving. This, too, was abandoned as years passed.

Over the years, Camp remained the meeting place of many old comrades. In the later years, it lost some of the religious atmosphere. But the afternoon worship service in the old tabernacle on the second Sunday, which was always the third Sunday in August, remained to be the highlight. Visiting ministers usually conducted most of the services. The first and last

Sunday attendance never paralleled the attendance of the second Sunday. In 1947, Mr. Edward Johnson, the present owner, purchased the Camp Ground from Charles E. Ross, Nathan C. Duvall, Horce B. Duvall, Frances Ricks, and Carroll Washington. After 90 years, the old Camp with all its evangelistic service ended in 1967.

IV. Schools

Many of the newly freed men realized that the three R's would enable them to adjust more easily to their new way of life. So, some of the early adult citizens of this community traveled to Claysville to attend night school which was held in a home. After the church was built, school was conducted there by Basil Frazier, the first public school teacher in Emory Grove. The one-room school, located about one block from Emory Grove Road on Route 124, became a reality in early 1880. Many children trudged from miles around through bitter cold, deep snow, pelting rain, and mud, but they came from as far away as Stewardtown, Metropolitan Grove and beyond with their lunch buckets and slates. They sat on backless benches with their slates to cipher and write. (Later, used desks and seats were installed.) The water supply consisted of a bucket with a dipper on a stand or table. This served until 1925.

At that time, Mr. Edward U. Taylor, a progressive native son of Emory Grove and a graduate of Howard University, succeeded Mr. Owens as County Supervisor of the Colored Schools. Under Mr. Taylor's leadership, many communities applied for and received aid from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Mr. Rosenwald, president of Sears and Roebuck and a philanthropist, set aside a large sum of money to improve the educational opportunities of Negroes. As a result of this grant, Emory Grove enjoyed the facilities of a new buff colored two-room school housing seven grades. This school, located on Route 124 on the Charles Ross property, was designated as the Washington Grove School. Mrs. Marie Johnson and Mrs. McDowell were the first to enjoy this new building. They found that the learning experience for children was much richer in smaller groups. Before its era ended, the county supplied transportation for all children who lived over one mile from school. By now the school year had been extended from seven months to nine months.

In the 1940's, a familiar phrase heard in the segregated educational system was separate but equal facilities. Discussions, planning, agreements, and disagreements became paramount. As a result, land which had served as a prison camp adjoining the camp ground was purchased for an eight-room brick building. This school, the first modern plant for Negroes in the county, opened in March 1950. The one-room school at Germantown and Cloppers, the two-room school at Stewardtown and Emory Grove, and the four-room school at Brookgrove were merged. Brookgrove, the largest.

school, enrolled pupils from Olney, Brookville, Mt. Zion, and Damascus. Needless to say, children traveled ten miles or more to the new school. For the first time in Montgomery County, Negro children enjoyed modern conveniences. To many, this was a new learning experience - a thermostat, venetian blinds, florescent lights, and many other new terms helped increase their vocabulary. To help guide these youngsters in their quest for knowledge, Miss Edith M. Throckmorton was appointed as principal. Other members of the first faculty consisted of Mrs. Clara C. Boyd, Mrs. Alethea C. Plummer, Mrs. Lillian B. Offord Brown, Mrs. Florence D. Snowden, Mrs. Ethel N. Jones, Mrs. S. Oneita Downell, and Mrs. Harriet B. Budd. Mrs. Louise Davis was assigned as secretary. She soon became the expertise of the office. Mr. J. Henry Braxton won the affection of all with his capability as head custodian. Shortly after the opening day, pupils were asked to submit a name for the new school. A pupil in Mrs. Offord's room, Shirley Duvall of this community, submitted the name LONGVIEW which became the official name of the new school. During this period, the health of Mr. Taylor, who had devoted years of strenuous work and devotion to the school, began to fail. He was able to help plan the formal dedication of Longview on May 19, 1950.

Mr. Edward U. Taylor silently folded a beautiful book and slept away in Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., in November 1951. A few years later, Mr. L. Hoyle, President of the Suburban Trust Bank of Gaithersburg, gave the following poem to Mrs. Maude F. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, as a tribute.

SUCCESS

HE HAS ACHIEVED SUCCESS WHO HAS LIVED WELL,
LAUGHED OFTEN AND LOVED MUCH
WHO HAS FILLED HIS NICHE AND ACCOMPLISHED
HIS TASK,
WHO HAS ALWAYS LOOKED FOR THE BEST IN OTHERS
AND HAS GIVEN THE BEST HE HAD,
WHO HAS GAINED THE RESPECT OF INTELLIGENT MEN
AND THE LOVE OF LITTLE CHILDREN,
WHO HAS LEFT THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE THAN HE
FOUND IT WHETHER BY AN IMPROVED POPPY,
A PERFECT POEM OR A RESUCED SOUL,
WHOSE LIFE HAS BEEN AN INSPIRATION AND
WHOSE DEATH, A BENEDICTION.

Anonymous

In honor of Mr. Taylor's contribution to the county, the new elementary school at Boyd's bears his name.

And life must go on at Longview. In November 1951, an addition of two rooms was necessary even after the seventh grade went to Junior High School. Mrs. Margaret T. Jones, principal of Rock Terrace, was appointed as Supervisor.

With the monumental unanimous decision of the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional began gradually to affect Longview. Some of the children who traveled long distances enrolled in nearby schools. By the spring of 1959, definite plans had been made to close Longview as a Negro School. Miss Throckmorton worked diligently in helping all the members of the faculty to transfer to schools in the down-county area since the superintendent, Dr. Whittier, had suggested that this area was not ready to accept Negro teachers. The entire staff was placed but Miss Throckmorton, who resigned. Children were assigned to the nearest school. Before the closing date for teachers in June 1959, every textbook and library book had also been removed to the Board of Education.

In September 1959, Longview became a part of the Gaithersburg Elementary School and continued in this capacity for several years. At the present, it is a Special Education School for the trainable children. It has been remodeled to serve their needs. Plans for a new school in the area breeze about once in a while.

V. Employment

Since the early citizens for the community drifted in from surrounding farms, naturally most of them eked out a livelihood by laboring in the nearby fields from sun-up to sun-down sowing and reaping the crops of corn, wheat, and hay which were the main money crops. In the winter it was cutting wood by the cord and the many routine jobs of agricultural life. Many of these over-worked men labored the best portion of their lives for 50 cents or 75 cents a day. As a boy, Rev. William Tyler states in his booklet, "The Life of a Retired Methodist Minister", that he worked for \$5.00 a month to help support himself and grandmother.

For years then, except for the few citizens who were engaged in a small business enterprise, agriculture remained the chief employment for the men. The women for the most part did domestic work including "take home" laundry. In the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries, Mrs. Emma Davis, Mrs. Martha Taylor, and Mrs. Rebecca Dorsey traveled miles as midwives. A little later Mrs. Margaret Luster, Mrs. Betsy Davis, and Mrs. Anna Taylor pursued this type of nursing until they became unable.

During the early 1930's, farm machinery began to change the manual labor requirements on the farm. The automobile made transportation

available. So large numbers of men found employment with Suburban Sanitary Commission. The women began working in Bethesda and down county areas.

As with agriculture and other lines of work, the installation of water lines and sewers began to require less manual labor. Mechanization slowly crept in. Except for the few men who were self-employed or worked in other areas, the majority of the males in early 1940 enjoyed a new and varied kind of employment at the Naval Medical Center and then a little later at the National Institute of Health. Some of the women also found employment at these two institutions.

After the war, the Montgomery County school system expanded rapidly. As a result, more adults were hired on the custodial staff and in cafeteria services.

In the late 50's for the first time the female domestic worker began to dwindle. As new industries and government enterprises, such as A. E. C., National Bureau of Standards, and I. B. M. moved to the county, the women as well as the men were employed according to their various abilities and training.

Within the last ten years, the citizens of the community are beginning to find employment in areas from which they were barred because of many prejudices. Now that some of the racial barriers no longer exist, some are employed as typists, clerks, technicians, and other forms of office and skilled labor. A few have broken into what might be termed good salaried jobs.

VI. Business Enterprises - Stores

The citizenry of Emory Grove sponsored many small businesses. Stores lead the list. Some of their prices read around the early century as follows:

Sugar	4¢ a pound
Chicken	15¢ a pound
Eggs	14¢ a pound
Steak	8¢ a pound

Hog heads and jowls were given away. In those days without gasoline fumes, radios, televisions, and refrigeration, a merchant drove his team to Washington, D. C. to purchase staples or they were sent out by one of the trains which stopped regularly at Washington Grove. Most of these one room size stores, located usually in the owner's home, handled a very limited supply of items.

(A)

Quince Orchard Colored School

In 1872 the Maryland General Assembly appro-
priated ^{\$50,000 of funds total \$32,000 were to be paid to Watson & Co,} funds for support of Black schools.
The commissioners decided to establish one colored
in each election district, that they had enough
money ^{to do this} with the tax ^{state and count} on black property and re-
~~appropriation~~ appropriation.

Ray Green, a black property owner in
Quince Orchard in the 9th election district, along
with Nathaniel Warren, George Howard, Solomon
Williams, John Brashear, and a other interested
citizens, ^{also met} met with the board to request funds
for an existing black school at Quince
Orchard. At the March meeting the board
agreed to pay the teacher's salary as requested
by the trustees (Quince Orchard school) provided
the school house lot was conveyed to the
board of education.

ps. 3

Thus the building and lot were conveyed to
the commissioners in 1874 (Liber ESP Folios),
April 14, Ray Green, et al., sold a house
and lot for \$5 to be used "exclusively for
the education of the colored youth of the neighbor-
hood". This building conveyed to the commissioner
was to provide ^{all} the education for black children
in the Southbury 9th district ~~with the~~
~~lot~~ But it was ~~not~~ not guaranteed Quince
Orchard Colored school was established but it took years

of struggling to be established well, and experience
little progress in early ~~year~~ years, ^{Sun & M}

Problems
were lack
funds
for
man
and
schools
schools
terms.

In the partial summary of school statistics
for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880. It stated
Dunee Orchard school would be continued
and the teacher paid provided the legal atten-
dance average was met (legal average was
two)

The white school at Dunee Orchard and
colored school at Dunee operated across
from each other on either side of the
Darneston Road (Hopkins Atlas of 1878
Darneston District 6)

A new building for the black children was
constructed in 1892 near the Dunee Orchard
Post office, The building was insured for
\$300 and 22' x 28 in size. It was destroyed
by fire in 1901, entailing a loss of several hundred
dollars. According Sentinel Feb. 20, 1901, The
County School Commissioners offered a reward
of \$150 for apprehension of person involved,
because it was believed to be the work of
party of parties that had made several
attempts at incendiarism in the Dunee Orchard
Neighborhood.

N.B. S.
p. 21
①

On July 8, 1902 an abandoned white
school was used for a black school at Dunee

In early 1867, it was recorded that colored people had acquired land in Montgomery County ~~and~~ in several locations and the end of that year ~~there were over thirty~~ school houses were up, all waiting for teachers. ①

The education of free ~~negroes~~^{Blacks} and slaves was not forbidden by law in Maryland. But it was not until the 1870's that blacks received any appropriated money from the state for the establishment and maintenance of black schools.

The county built no school houses for black children, so classes generally met in black churches, churches were often constructed to double for schools. ②

Between 1870's and 1913 at least four colored schools were established ^{in Gaithersburg} for the purpose of re-education blacks. Quince Orchard Colored School, Emory Grove Colored School (~~Emory~~ also known as Emory Grove Elementary, later change to Langview Elementary) Stewardtown Colored School and ^{reverse Clappers} ~~Metropolitan~~ Grove Colored School (also known as ^{metropolitan} Clappers). (Schools established ③)

In 1872 the Maryland General Assembly appropriated 50,000 for the education of blacks, ^{Montgomery Co's share} ~~it was~~ ^{was} the first time ^{state funds were used & appropriated.} ~~the state~~ ⁵³² appropriated for black education. The commissioners decided ~~that~~ they had enough money with a tax on black property owners, to maintain one black school in each district.

Dany Green, a black property in Quince Orchard

A new building for the black children was constructed in 1892 near Duane Orchard Post office. ~~It was an improvement~~ It was a 22x28 one room school house that was insured for \$300.

Later it was destroyed by fire in 1901. According to the Sentinel Feb. 22, 1901, the county Commissioners offered a reward of \$150.00 for apprehending persons involved. It was believed to be the work of a party or parties that had made several attempts at incendiary in the Duane Orchard Neighborhood.

In July of 1902, an abandoned white school was used for a black school at Duane Orchard. After the fire destroyed ~~the new building~~ ^{the black school} ~~after~~ the Commissioners decided to build ~~another school~~ build a new white school and give the old white school to the blacks. The white school building ~~was relocated~~ had remained across from View Church. The land the white school was located was sold to Frederick A. Tschiffley in 1901 and the building moved across Darnestown ~~to~~ ^{North} Road to Pleasant View Church property. ~~It stayed~~ until closed in June 19, 1951.

During the period of 1900-1920 two black schools were

Stewardton Colored School

~~Stewardton Colored School, although not in the heart of early Parkersburg, served the educational needs of blacks. (It was established Aug 9, 1857 (5))~~

The people of the community were interested in opening a black school at Stewardton. ~~It began as such~~ ^{They set a} on November

opened in
Munkony
Co. ~~group~~
Next was
Stewardton
which
were
establin
in Coarles
duy Car.
Loppers
IN last
year in early

PS 3A

~~Early Black education in Montgomery was held in churches,~~
~~churches were often constructed~~

~~Early ~~Education~~~~

In 1872, the General Assembly of Maryland appropriated \$50,000.00 for support of black schools. Of this amount \$532.05 would be paid to Montgomery Co, as its share of the state fund. The appropriation along with the state and county school tax paid by the colored population each election district would have \$462.84, enough to maintain one black school in each district.

~~Blacks~~

Blacks schools in ~~the~~ Gaithersburg vicinity were one room grades 1-7.

pt. 1. Beginning of Education where Pers. were taught prior to the opening of public schools in Montgomery County in 1872.

pg 46 A grateful remembrance!

Black education in the 1890's meant teaching the black boy to be a good farmer or skilled worker and preparing the black girl to be a cook or a ~~st~~ seamstress.

① The county built no schoolhouses for black children so classes generally met in black churches, churches were often constructed to double for schools



ps. C.S.

In early 1867, it was recorded that colored people had acquired land in Montgomery Co. in several locations. By the end of the year, over thirty school houses were up, all waiting for teachers.

The education of free Negroes and of slaves was not forbidden by law in Maryland.

~~Education of blacks~~

~~in the~~

the education of blacks ^{in the} second half of the nineteenth century in public schools

(A) The education of blacks in Gaithersburg vicinity in public school was ^{began} when Quince Orchard Colored school was established in April 14, 1876

Edy blacks
1. part simple

There is evidence that colored individuals were taught prior to the opening of public schools in Montgomery County in 1872

ps. (C) It was recorded early in 1867 that colored people had acquired land in Montgomery County in several sections. By the end of this year, 1867, over thirty school houses were up, all waiting for teachers

(B) Between 1874 and 1913 four schools were established for the ^{purpose} education of blacks they were named Orchard Colored School, Emory Grove Colored School (later changed to Longview Elementary), Stewardtown Colored School and (Metropolitan) Grove Colored School (also known as Cloppers).

Richard Paul Full, II The Balt. Ass. of the Moral & Educational Improvement of Colored People 1864-1870 and its history 1871-1886 Vol 66 no 4 p 794

His Black, Public School, Mont Co. 1872-1961

Black Schools

ps. 1

In 1867, it was recorded that colored people had acquired land in Mont Co. in several locations later that year over thirty school houses were up.
~~The Education of free Negroes and slaves~~
was not forbidden by law but it wasn't until the 1870's that an concerted effort was given to the education of colored children in public schools.

CS. REV. 190

ps. 2

① In 1872, the General Assembly, appropriated \$50,000 for Black schools support. of this amount \$5305 would be paid to Montgomery County. This sum together with the state and county school tax paid by colored population made the share of each election district of the county \$462.84 per annum. (With the appropriation and the school tax levied on black property owners, the county board decided that each election district would receive \$462.84 per quarter enough to maintain one black school in each district.

Before this the county built no school houses for black children, so classes were generally held in black churches. ~~The~~ Education of free blacks and of slaves was not forbidden by law in Maryland.

Levine Orchard^{Colored} School ~~was~~ colored school established in Gaithersburg for colored children - when Mary Green & wife sold a house & a lot for \$5 to be used exclusively for

x38.

pg. 37 Summary / During the period of 1900 to 20
10 black schools were opened in Montzoma Co

E ^{ps. 80} In Sept. 1951, the first kindergarten was added to the curriculum at the new school in Emory Grove.

ps 128 A public auction held on January 31, 1952, brought the following prices for some properties. \$6,765 was received for Emory Grove Elementary School from Edward Johnson.

ps. 66 On April -

ps. 60 American schools were over crowded, etc.

ps 61, Two facts
Six-sev
Half year

ps. 66 On April 12, 1949, approx. ten acres of Winslow's property in Emory Grove near Carthage was purchased for \$9,000. The original asking price was \$10,000 etc appraised at \$8,000.00. The low bid of \$150,506.40 of Kamp & Hale Co was accepted for by the board for constructing Emory Grove Consolidated Colored Elementary School. This building was occupied in March 1950 and dedicated May 19, 1950. Pupils were bused in from small schools that were closed, namely Clopper, Dematon, Haytinsville and Stewardtown. With Edith M. Throckmorton the principal, grades one through six were pursued from the outset and kindergarten was added in 1951; the first in the county for Negroes.

Q 8

1st election
dist.

Standard town

Emory Grove

Metropolitan
Grove

PS 21

22, 38, 44, 45, 84, 58

Long View

45, 10, 80, 08

1-7

PS 70

65, 64, 73, 129, 130

66, 67, 67, 10,

27

PS 65

1-7 71 students

103, 104, 117, 123

45, 46

PS 128

124, 127, 131

21, 27, 38, 44, 128

34, 58, 65,

122

1-7

Enrollment in Public Schools Mont. Co. 1939-
1940 - \$ 2,116 whites 13,446

p/31

It took from 1954 until 1961 to eliminate
the totally black schools in this county. After all
the schools were closed, the board of education
disposed of the abandoned school properties

①

The black school and black church were the centers of community activities and often shared the SAME building^① usually after a community was settled, worship ~~was~~^{was} a part of that development. Black churches developed in Emory Grove, Quince Orchard, Stewartown, and Popular Grove. Popular Grove being the only Baptist (Black) serving black community of Gaithersburg.

Emory Grove was settled when families from Redland and Goshen migrated to Emory Grove settled and built ~~around~~^{around} 1870's^②

The 123 acre community began with families purchasing from ~~the~~^{the} farms of the Woodwards, Bowmans, Cooks and Talbots^③

Between 1865 and 1870's, the citizens held church services in the tenant home of John W. ~~W.~~ Dorsey located on the Codwise farm, which is now the Montgomery County Air Park.

~~part of the Washington Conference set up in 1871 in the home of Robert Taylor. It became the nucleus for mission in the area. The conference appointed Rev. Perry Mathews as the first ministered and he served Rockville, Quince Orchard, Knysville, and the mission at Emory Grove.~~

The hewing of logs for the first church was

put in, but must check for accuracy

②

DuValle

begun by Frank ~~DuValle~~, James Johnson, and Henry Tyler, in the 1870's. In 1874, the small edifice with a balcony and no back benches was dedicated by the Rev. N. M. Carroll.

Church activities followed to alleviate the cost estimated between \$500 and 600. ^⑤

It appears the church was built before Executive of a formal deed. On March 16, 1878, the land was deeded by Rozell Woodward to William Chambers John W. Dorsey, Jeffrey Maccabee, and John Waters for a place of ~~the~~ divine worship. ^⑥

The church served the community until the 1900's, when the congregation decided rebuild and the old structure was destroyed while ~~the~~ ^{the} new church ~~was~~ with a capacity for 300 was being finished the congregation worshipped in a hall. In 1903, Emory Grove Methodist Episcopal Church was complete at a cost of approximately \$3,000.00. John W. Dorsey laid the corner stone. ^⑦

The building of the parsonage for Emory Grove began in 1910 under the ~~supervisor~~ Rev. T. P. Thomas. It was completed the following year by Rev. C. E. Hodge. The building was located near the present Kelly home on Emory Grove.

The Ladies Aid Society was organization that existed in many black churches in the Methodist

(3)

Gaithersburg area. At Emory Grove in 1920's the organization grew. The members met once a month in the home of one of the members where refreshments were given. The objective of the society was the promoting spiritual, social & economic concerns of the church. (8)

There had been a long effort to merge some Methodist churches into one. A plan was adopted in 1939 to form the Methodist Church by combining the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. ~~Changes~~ In 1940, the newly organized Women's Society of Christian Service, with Viola Diggs as president, took the place of the Ladies Aid Society. In 1941, Epworth League became the Methodist Youth Fellowship. At that time the purpose of Methodist Youth Fellowship ^{was} to develop a Christian spirit in young people between the ages of 12 and 23. The Usher Club was firmly established and rendered service as well as financial assistance to Emory Grove Church in 1945. (9) The ~~the~~ famed Emory Grove "Men's Chorus" was established in the 1940's and its first program was performed ~~Sunday~~ "third Sunday" in ~~the~~ April 1946, under the direction of James H. Braxton. (10) ~~Another group was~~

In early fifties ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~parson~~ ~~the~~ ~~parson~~ modernization of the ~~parson~~ parson.

(4)

age was discussed. After many discussions the parsonage was razed. Mr. John Kelly, purchased the land. Final plans for the establishment of a new parsonage adjoining the church became a reality under the direction of Mr. R. O. Tyler chairman of the committee in 1957 and the Rev. C. E. Smallwood. ~~After the remodeling was completed~~ ~~shyler problem~~. There was a need for basement, new floors kitchen and ceiling needed lowering. By July of 1960 a permit to remodel had been obtained. Construction began in that August, while church services were held on the camp ground until it became too cold. Then the parsonage was used. The remodeling was completed in the spring except for the study which was added later.

The Methodist Men organized in 1961. During the sixties, the Willing Workers and Pulpit Committee were established also. ~~The~~ ^{These} establishment ~~was~~ ^{was} for the purpose of financing projects of the church.

Two more Methodist churches served the blacks in the Gaithersburg Community - Steward town and Quince Orchard Church.

On April 8, 1868, a total of approximately three acres was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Aguilera Fisher by Thomas NEVERSON, George W. Johnson, and Charles BEANDER, trustees and their successors. ^(D) The property was purchased in trust for the Methodist

⑤

Church in United States for the sum of \$54 but the original structure was not built until 1888.

Add here →

By 1914, the old Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church was in such poor condition that it razed and rebuilt. While it was being rebuilt the members attended services in Quince Orchard School. The church was under the pastorate of ~~Rev. V. H. S. Hughes~~ during the reconstruction. He remained from 1914-21. At that time Charles Washington served as the local minister.

At this
here

In 1924 the church records indicate Pleasant View Methodist Church as Quince Orchard Church. ~~This change was a result of the Washington~~ ~~Change.~~ Pleasant View or Quince Orchard Church had many different charges. During 1929-31 Quince Orchard Church and Scotland Church were on the same charge. Reverend Richard Johnson pastor of Quince Orchard 1931-1935, was ordained as a deacon in 1932 and organized the first Junior Choir at Quince Orchard. One of reason for Quince Orchard's many charges was it was ^{not} big enough to support a minister.

Quince Orchard shared ministers with Emory Grove, Linden, and Scotland all black churches, a part of the Washington (Negro) Conference.

In 1940, the Women Society of Christian Service former known as Ladies Aid Society was organized.

- over -

Add here

The old Pleasant View church was served by John Ricks as local minister and church leaders were Samuel Newson ^{and} Andrew Jenkins. Vernon Green served as chairman of Trustee ~~Board~~ Board

⑥ Sadie Green served as president of the first W.S.S.

In 1941 Emory Grove Church and Quince Orchard Church were placed on the same charge ~~which means that they share one minister~~. Quince Orchard Church was on same charge with Emory Grove ^{several} times in the ~~past~~ life Quince Orchard Church in the Gaithersburg Community. They stayed on the same charge until 1956, when Quince Orchard and Linden Church were placed on same charge.

In 1954, an ~~an~~ extensive building program was initiated at Quince Orchard Church. Among the additions was a pastor's study, a choir room and choir loft, an oil burner replaced the old coal stove. In 1955, running water was installed in the Community House (formerly Quince Orchard Colored School), two rest rooms added and new organ and pulpit set were purchased.

✓ In 1961, the Methodist Men were established at Quince Orchard and officially chartered by the conference in November, 1962. The club contributed ~~annual~~ annually to the church budget. Melvin Hallman served as the first president.

(7)

Other organizations were the Willing Worker Club, Flower Club and Methodist Youth Fellowship and the Trustee Board.

In April, 1961, at a church conference, a new philosophy was initiated ~~that led~~ ~~the way~~ the program was to develop the leadership of Quince Orchard members and let ~~Pleasant View~~ Pleasant View develop into a lay-oriented rather than a minister led church. (13)

In June of 1961, Emory Grove and Quince Orchard were again placed on the same charges. During this time, and under the leadership of Rev. Thomas G. Barrington, the development of a financial budgetary system was implemented, that was in line with modern business procedures and accepted Methodist church financial practices. This meant implementation of a pledge system through every member as the major source of income as opposed to the use of church dinners. It meant too, moving ahead from minimum ministerial salary support. Therefore all organizations were to conduct one activity during the course of year for financial rather than continuous activities during the year.

During this era two ambitious movements in the history of ~~the~~ black Methodism in Baltimore

8 burg was emerging. First, was the plans for merging the Washington (Negro) Conference with the Baltimore Conference and the merger of the Methodist Church with the Evangelical United Brethren denomination Dallas, Texas, in April 1968. This New 10.3 million member group was to be called United Methodist Church.

In the Spring 1965, the Methodist men of Pleasant View provided a means for joint fellowship with McDonald Chapel and Hunting Hill Methodist men. It was at this time that the feasibility of these neighboring churches having joint fellowship was discussed.

At a joint meeting with W.S.E.S. and Methodist men majority opinion expressed favored fellowship between ^{the} churches. When presented for discussion at a church wide meeting opinion of church was to explore the relationship between Pleasant View and McDonald Chapel - Hunting Hill.

An outgrowth of this recommendation, a discussion was brought ~~before~~ forth at the first quarterly conference. District Superintendent (Rev. Carroll of Washington (Negro) ~~Conf~~ Conference) recommended a

9

study committee be established to consider Pleasant Views program and philosophy, (16)
Before the establishment of the committee the present pastor Rev. Barrington died and Rev. Julius S. Carroll was appointed to finish the remainder of conference year. It was during his tenure that financial independence from the Methodist Conference financial support was established. During this time, a lay man became the first chairman ~~of the~~ ^{of} the Official Board and Pleasant View ~~became~~ ^{had become} an lay-man oriented church.

In February, 1967, a study committee, representatives from Pleasant View, Emory Grove and Fairhaven met with District Superintendent (Rev. Edward G. Carroll) ~~Rev.~~ Rev. Brockington (pastor of Emory Grove Pleasant View charge) and Rev. Douglas Warton to discuss a charge relation between Pleasant View and Fairhaven. (17)

The District Superintendent stated he had the power and ~~authority~~ ^{authority} to establish a charge between Pleasant View and Fairhaven churches. ~~The Study Committee findings stated:~~ Pleasant

The study committee had these findings that led to the establishment Fairhaven/

(10)

Pleasant View charge: Pleasant View had remained constant or up a bit ten years and showed no signs of growth 2) present facilities were inadequate 3) small membership forced several leaders to serve in many capacities and made it impossible to give sufficient leadership. (10) Financial resources were not available to improve facilities, ^{and} increased ministerial salary (11)

In May, 1967, the District Superintendent that Pleasant View and Fair Haven would become a charge. In 1967, M.E.F. of both churches decided to meet jointly. In September 1967, the Commissions of Missions and Christian Social Concerns of both churches met, elected officers, and decided to meet jointly. (11)

In 1967-68 conference year joint activities were joint Layman's Day service at Pleasant View, joint study course sponsored by W.S.C.S. and a joint worship service with Bishop Ford at Fair Haven.

Pleasant View participated in ~~an~~ on Ecumenical Dialogue with Churches in Gaithersburg AREA, Dr. King's Poor Peoples' Campaign and ~~the~~ ^{the} head start Program. (12)

(11)

In June, 1968 Rev. H. William Heslop was appointed to the Fairhaven Pleasant View Charge. That July, the committee of Concerned Christians met ~~with~~ at the parsonage with Rev. and Mrs. Heslop to discuss future of the charge. The group of Concerned Christians met again in August at the parsonage with both churches members to participate. It was at this meeting Pleasant View members were invited to join Fairhaven church as the most desirable method to implement joint Fellowship. ⁽¹¹⁾

Sept. 8, 1968, five members transferred from Pleasant View and on Sept 29, an additional 24 members ~~transferred~~ transferred. Prior to this, Hunting Hill, McDonald Chapel both M.E. ^{Victorian} Churches became apart of Fairhaven. By the end of 1968, the three Victorian churches Pleasant View, Hunting Hill, McDonald Chapel in the area were a part of Fairhaven. Pleasant View was the only one ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{did} not "merge", retaining its legal distinction. The last official service at Pleasant View was held Sept. 29, 1968 and its congregation became a part the integrated church of Fairhaven. ⁽¹²⁾ A Trustee Association was established to administer to the property. After 80 years Pleasant View

(12)

had joined Fairhaven to become part of a large fellowship in service to the community.

Emory Grove and ~~the~~ Pleasant View ~~last~~ ~~was~~ ^{was} charge and ministered shared ^{then} Rev. Julius Carroll and ~~in~~ ~~the~~ Rev. Brockington. June 1968 saw Rev. H. C. Milstead become pastor, and serve Emory Grove and ^{Wachin gm} Grove United Methodist Church. Charge.

~~Stewartown~~ Stewartown Methodist Church.

In 1903, Sunday school classes were held in the home of C. B. Stewart. Teachers were Mrs. Harriett Stewart, Ella Stewart Fraizer and Mr. C. B. Stewart. (23)

In 1906 the Stewartown Literacy Social and Religious Society purchased land and built a Social Hall where religious services were held for three years. The first minister (local) was John Posey from Emory Grove. At that time the youth saw a need for a church and asked Harriet Plummer to help establish a church. Russell C. Plummer was the chair man of the committee.

The land was purchased from Clyde Thomas for \$400.00 (25)

The first service was held at the church

13

in October 1913 with Rev. Ben Ross as minister. Stewartown Church was a part of the Brookgrove charge that consisted of Stewartown Methodist and Laytonsville Methodist Church. It too, was under the jurisdiction of the Washington (Negro) Conference at this time. In the progressive sixties Stewartown Methodist became Stewartown United Methodist Church and became a part of the Baltimore Conference the same as Emory Grove and Pleasant View Churches.

① Mac Master and Hiebert, A ~~Case~~ Grateful Re-
membrance, The Story of Montgomery County
Maryland pg. 246-260, 1976 Montgomery County
Government and Montgomery County Historical
Society Rockville, Md.

② A Brief History of Emory Grove; Women's
Society of Christian Service; Emory Grove United
Methodist Church 1970 (unpublished) ps. 2-4

③ ~~same as above~~ A Brief History of Emory Grove; Women's
Society of Christian Service; Emory Grove United
Methodist Church 1970 (unpub)) ps 2-4

④ SAME AS ABOVE

⑤ ~~same as above~~ SAME AS ABOVE

⑥ Land Records Montgomery County ———

⑦ Land Records Montgomery County

8. ~~A Brief History~~ Centennial of Emory Grove
United Methodist Church, Oct 13, 1974
Caitersburg, Md.

- ⑧ Centennial of Emory Grove United Methodist Church Oct. 01974 Gaitherburg, Md p
- ⑩ A Brief History of Emory Grove Women's Society of Christian Service Emory Grove United Methodist Church 1970 ps. 2-6
- ⑪ Centennial of Emory Grove United Methodist Church Oct. 01974 Gaitherburg Md.
- ⑫ Land Records Montgomery County - F.B.P. No 5. Folio 166
- ⑬ Cornerstone of Pleasant View Methodist Church Danwestern Road, Gaitherburg, Md.
- ⑭ A Brief History of Emory Grove, Women's Society of Christian Service, Emory Grove United Methodist Church 1970
- ⑮ History of Methodism in the Quince Orchard Community. Tyner Howard Hallman 1888 - 1970 (1968)
- ⑯ History of Methodism in the Quince Orchard Community Tyner Howard Hallman 1888 - 1970 (1968)

- (17) Minutes of Study Committee Pleasant View, Emory Grove and Fairhaven, 1967
- (18) History of Methodism Quince Orchard Community Tyner Howard Hallman (1888-1970) (1968)
- (19) Minutes of Commission of Missions and Christian Social Concerns 1967-1968
- (20) History of Methodism in Quince Orchard Community Tyner Howard Hallman 1888-1970 (1968)
- (21) Study of minutes of Concerned Christian Pleasant View Fairhaven Church Charge. 1968-1969
- (22) History of Methodism in Quince Orchard Community Tyner Howard Hallman (1888-1970) (1968)
- (23) History of Stewartown Church
- (24) History of Stewartown Church
- (25)

26 The History of Poplar Grove Baptist Church
92nd Anniversary 1883-1975 GaitHERSburg,
Md, 1975

27 Ibid, 1975

28 Ibid, 1975

29 Ibid, 1975

in receipt
in 30th July, 1897.

At the Request of Martha Ricks, the following deed was recorded
the 30th day of May A.D. 1882, To wit;

This deed, made this twenty seventh day of April, in the year eighteen
hundred and eighty two, by John H. Spurrier and Martha J. Spurrier
his wife of Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland, It witnesses
that in and for the consideration of the sum of two hundred and
fifty dollars, the said John H. Spurrier and Martha J. Spurrier, his
wife, do grant, bargain and sell unto Martha Ricks, Coed. of the County
and State aforesaid all their right, title and interest in all the
parts, pieces, or parcels of land situated lying and being in said
Montgomery County and State of Maryland, namely a part of a track
of land called Trouble Ended and part of a track of land called the
resurvey or Mitchel's range, and contained within the metes and
bounds courses and distances, Beginning at a stone planted on
the North edge of the road leading from Rockville to Damertown,
at the South corner of Major Grays lot being a part of a six line
of a conveyance from George Peter and James B. Henderson, trustees,
to the said John H. Spurrier dated the twenty six day of January
in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in Liber
C. B. P. No. 21 folio 456 of one of the land record books of said County, and
then running severally with said lot North twenty seven and one
half degrees West, twenty and three fourth perches to a stone North
two and one half degrees East, nineteen perches to a stone on the
South edge of the road leading to Germantown; thence North two
and one half degrees East, one perch to center of said road, then
with the center of said road North fifty two and one half degrees
West, fifteen perches to the beginning of lot No. 3, in the division of the
real estate of James B. Beall late of Montgomery County, deceased;
as of record in judgement record liber J. G. N. No. 3 folio 3579,
One of the record book of said County, Then with the finish
line of said lot, South nineteen degrees West, fifty and one
fourth perches to a stone; South fifty nine and one half
degrees, East twenty seven and three fourth perches to a stone
at the beginning, and containing in all seven acres of
land, more or less, Being part of the same track of land
with the said John H. Spurrier obtained from George Peter
and James B. Henderson, trustees, by deed dated the twenty
six day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty

3647

Landmarks Research Form

1. Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church and school house or etc. and cemetery
2. The church is located on Darnestown Road, south of Jume Orchard Shopping Center and approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile north of National Geographic Society.
3. ~~As stated before the church is $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile south of Pleasant View Methodist~~
 - A. $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile south of Pleasant View Methodist Church on the left side of Darnestown Road is the site of National Geographic Society, Gaithersburg Branch. The Geographical ~~complex~~ complex has approx acreage and was purchased in for from the old Kent Estate.
 - B. Located on the same ^{tract} ground as Pleasant View Methodist Church is the Old Jume Orchard School. It faces the side of the church and is approximately 50 yds away. ~~Most directly behind the church is the Pleasant View~~ . Thirty six feet behind the church begins ~~the~~ Pleasant View Cemetery.
 - C. $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile North of Pleasant View church is the old Fair Haven United Methodist Church and Elementary School.
4. The property ~~and~~ was ~~dedicated~~ ~~to~~ purchased in a trust for Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America for the sum of \$59.
Baltimore Conference of United Methodist Church

In regards to the school house, the school was originally built near F.A. Tschiffeley's Field the road from Pleasant View Methodist

Episcopal Church,

Jan 3, 1873 Monday
Levine Orchard School House

Dec. 15, 1883

+ 12

1871 ~~1871~~ rebuilt after fire

when he

The Levine Orchard School House is unknown to the researcher. However, this researcher was able to uncover some significant data. On August 31, 1865, the U.S. Army damaged.

1883

12

1871

22 x 26

1. Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church (original name)
~~(used name)~~ (Congregation using it now United Pentecostal Church)
2. Pleasant View Methodist Church (or United Pentecostal Church, Darnestown Road, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760)
4. Baltimore Conference, United Methodist Church
3. Pleasant View Methodist Church is located in approximately ~~the~~ ^{the} middle ~~to~~ of 3 ^{rectangular} acre tract of land 2/10 of a mile North of National Geographic Society and approximately 1/10 of a mile South of Quince Orchard Shopping Center and ~~the Fair Haven Church and Elementary School. Across the Darnestown~~ ~~there are seven lakes within a mile~~ There are several lakes on the same tract of land stands the Old Quince Orchard School House. There are approximately 8 ^{man made} lakes in area of Pleasant View, the most easily noticeable one being Lake Placid, located on ~~the~~ ~~property~~ National Geographic's property. Lake Placid is used as a air cooling and condition as well as for beauty. 6 miles south of Rockville 2 mile North of Darnestown

5.

Fort Lauderdale Area Chamber
 of Commerce West. D.
 208 South East Third Avenue
 P.O. Box 14516
 Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33302



LANDMARKS RESEARCH FORM

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

P. O. Box 87, Stronghold

Dickerson, Maryland 20753

1. Name of landmark:

2. Address:

3. Other locational data:

4. Owner:

5. Description of landmark:

6. Setting:

7. Other observations:

8. Present use:

9. Physical condition
of the structure:

10. Approximate acreage:

11. Zoning status:

12. Date or period:

Architect:

Builder:

Original owner:

Type of construction:

Architectural style:

13. Location map:

14. Name and address of researcher:

Phone:

The Landmark---its history and significance.

Please describe the following (continue on another sheet if necessary):

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (1) the landmark's history | (4) historic relationships of the landmark |
| (2) its significance | (5) bibliography and references |
| (3) notable features of the landmark | (6) if possible, please attach a photograph |

(1) The landmark's history:



L to R
Josephine
~~EDNA MAE SMITH~~ —
ESTHER Jackson ~~Eugene~~ Lyons
Velma Hebron
~~Eugene Hall~~ Eugene Hallman
Upton Hallman
Helen ^{Smith} Thompson
EDNA MAE Smith
MYRTLE JOHNSON

7



↑
NORMAN died in
Ridgley battle 1944
Willie Ridgley's WWII
brother



Mabel Prather Esther Ricks outside Home place on
Parwestown Rd.

Christine
Ridgley
→
During W.W.II
Norman Ridgley died
during ~~gave~~ his
life during combat.



Rev. Leslie and Annie Dyson
→



Esther
Jackson

Quince Orchard
School
CLASS photo!
1950's



Harold
Bell

Instructions for filling out the Landmarks Research Form

1. Name of landmark: present common name
2. Address: street address, if there is one
3. Other locational data: describe the site or structure in relation to nearby roads, towns, rivers etc.
4. Owner: the present owner
5. Description of landmark: a brief word picture of the landmark's exterior and size
6. Setting: the lay of the land around the landmark and its appearance. Describe briefly.
7. Other observations: additional information about the landmark and its site that show its relationship to the historical setting
8. Present use: How are the landmark and its site being used now?
9. Physical condition: Describe, to the best of your information and observation, the present condition of the landmark: is it in good repair? in ruins? needs stabilization?
10. Approximate acreage: If possible, tell the acreage of the site that contains the landmark.
11. Zoning status: Where possible, indicate how the land is presently zoned.
12. Date or period: the time or era when the landmark was built
Type of construction: what materials were used? wood? stone?
Architectural style: If you aren't familiar with architecture, and don't uncover anything in your research, skip this. Maybe your advisor can help.
13. Location map: Make a sketch of the landmark's situation in relation to main roads, towns, streams etc.. Include only the most prominent features.

Page 2.

- (1) History: Sketch the main points about the landmark's construction, use, major repairs or additions to it, important owners, and present status.
- (2) Significance: How or why is the landmark important? historically? culturally? etc.
- (3) Notable features: Are there important or distinctive parts to the landmark that we should know about?
- (4) Historic relationships: How did the landmark relate, historically, to nearby human and natural landscapes—structures, towns, marshes, forests etc.?



THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
MARYLAND

Proclamation

- WHEREAS, This year marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Ricks/Mason Green Family Reunion; and,
- WHEREAS, The annual gathering throughout the years is, and has been, a living demonstration of the rich Black family heritage existent in Montgomery County; and,
- WHEREAS, The family lineage can be traced for more than one hundred and fifty years in the county, prior to the Civil War, to the early 1800's; and,
- WHEREAS, The family during this period, as land owners, entrepreneurs and community leaders, has made significant contributions to the history of this county; and,


Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the Montgomery County Council salute posthumously the early ancestors of the Ricks/Mason Green family, in particular, Nathaniel Mason and Lucinda Simms and the next generation, Matilda Mason and Gary Green; and,

Be It Further Resolved, that the third generation, sisters Jane, Jimmy, and Emma Green of Darnestown, who married John, Washington, and Ernest Ricks of Quince Orchard, are to be honored on this day for their strong beliefs in the importance of family unity, love of God, and country; and

Be It Further Resolved, that the offspring of this distinguished family are to be commended for their ongoing efforts to preserve Black tradition, history and historical sites, which shall enrich the lives of future generations to come; and,

Finally, Be It Resolved, that the Montgomery County Council and the County Executive most fervently join in the celebration of the lives and contributions of all of the descendants of the Ricks/Mason Green unions.

Signed this 10th day of August in the year 1988


Sidney Kramer
Sidney Kramer
County Executive

Michael L. Subin
Michael L. Subin
Council President

DINNER MENU

- Relish Tray
- Cole Slaw / Potato Salad
- BBQ Ribs
- Chicken
- Roast Beef
- Hamburgers / Hot Dogs
- String Beans / Cabbage
- Baked Beans / Corn on Cob
- Rolls & Butter
- Ice Cream & Cake
- Soda

PROGRAM

- Mistress of Ceremonies
Invocation
Black National Anthem
Welcome
Family History
Introduction of Speaker
Speaker
Presentation
- Esther Lyons
Rev. Martin McKenney
Family & Friends
Ulysses Ricks
Vernon Green
- Joyce Ricks Dennis
Vernon H. Ricks, Jr.
Hon. Isiah Leggett
Montgomery County Council
- Family Presentations
Pearl Green
Lucille Lee
Camille Jefferson
- Remarks & Announcements
Blessing of the Food
- Melvin Hallman
Rev. Gerard Green, Jr.

DINNER

FIFTIETH

Annual

Family Reunion

Picnic

RICKS / MASON GREEN

Sunday, August 14, 1988

Residence of Curtis & Esther Lyons

12430 Fellowship Lane

Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878

Reunion Planning Committee

William Ricks

Emma Jackson

Bernice Joppy

Melvin Hallman

Lucille Lee

Pearl Green

Ruth Jackson

Thompkins Hallman

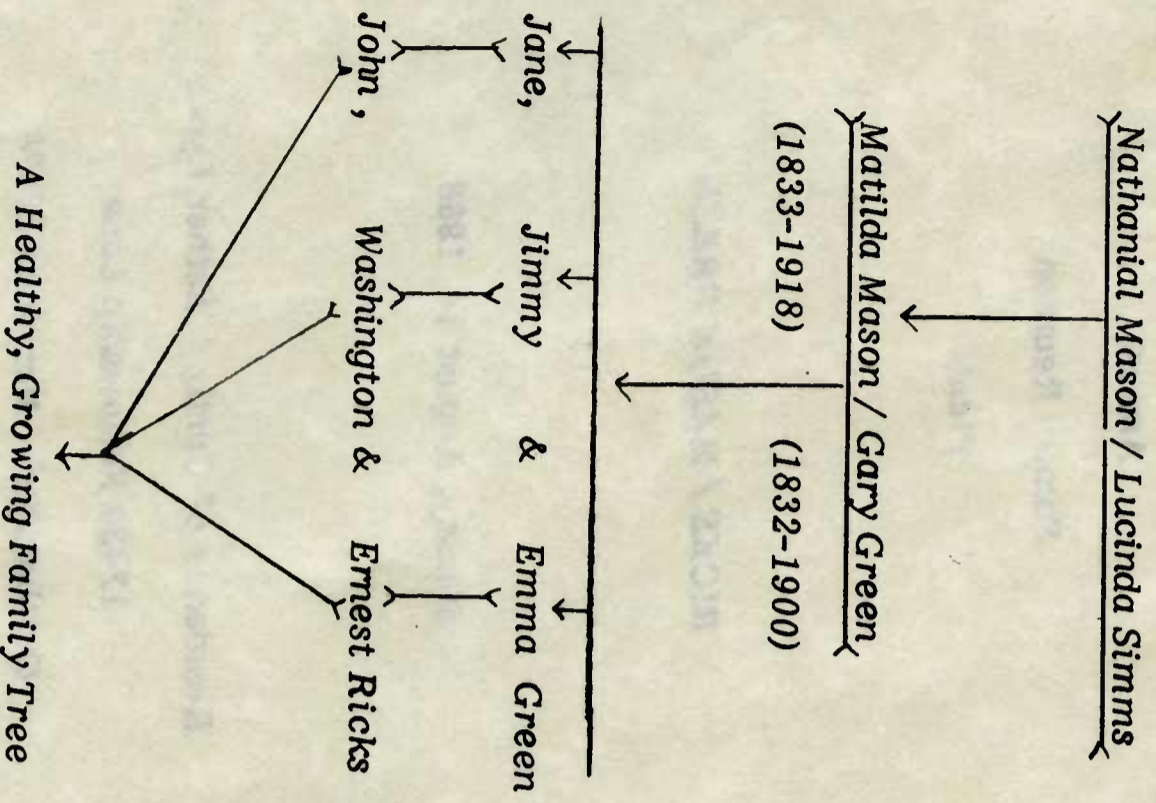
Eugene Hallman

Esther Lyons, Chair

Emma & Ernest Ricks , started the family Reunion

fifty years ago.

THE ROOTS



Lift Every Voice and Sing

Lift every voice and sing, Till earth and heaven ring
 Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
 Let our rejoicing rise, High as the list'ning skies
 Let it resound loud as the rolling seas

Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has
 taught us,
 Sing a song full of the hope that the present has
 brought us

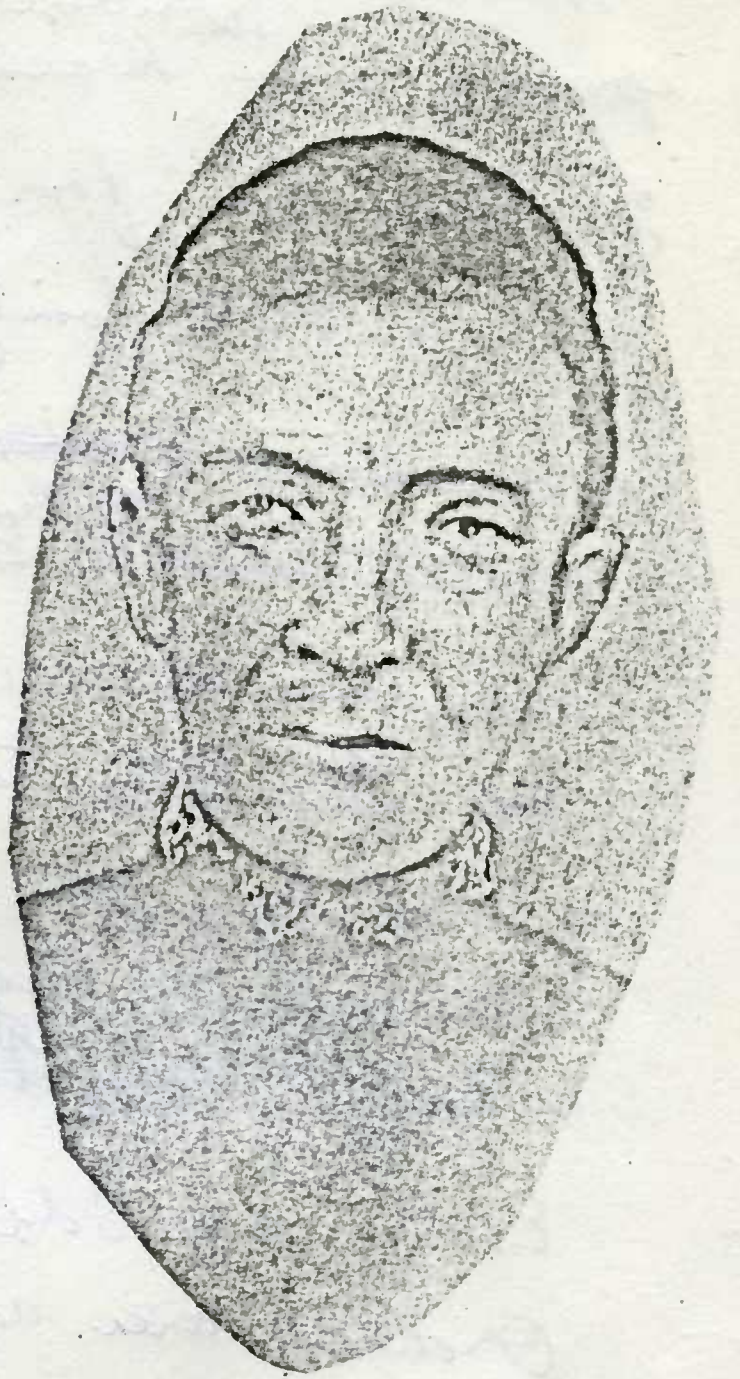
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
 Let us march on till victory is won.

Words by James Weldon Johnson

Music by Rosamond Johnson



Uncle Johnny



He married Matilda Mason, ~~and~~ ^{the release of} ~~and~~ acquired property near Darnestown and established a home there.

The Greens had four daughters, three of whom married into the Ricks family, and eight sons ~~& other~~ ~~sons~~.

~~Three sons;~~
~~James, in Washington~~ ~~James~~ ~~Ernest J.~~
 William Edward, Ernest J. William Edward, and John

Wesley ~~was~~ married and established families in Washington, D.C. The latter two are listed in The Colored Business Directory

of Washington, D.C. ~~as~~ Alonzo moved to New York and never married. Eugene ~~was~~ settled in Philadelphia and established a family there ~~the daughters~~ daughters Jimmy, Janey

Emma and Ida, ^(married a Waters) remains in the Darnestown - Junice Orchard area as did sons Vernon, Robert and

Alexander whose descendants many of whose descendants have remained in Montgomery County.

The Greens established ~~a~~ ^a Methodist tradition ~~and~~ ~~were~~ among the founders of for the family ~~at~~ ~~they~~ and were among the founders of the Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church at Junice Orchard.

ANNUAL HOME COMING

— AT —

Pleasant View Methodist Church
Quince Orchard, Md.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1956

ORDER OF SERVICE

10:30 A. M. Testamonal Service led by Bro. Samuel Hillman

11 A. M. Sermon Rev. Wilbert Young
Asst. Pastor of Mt. Zion and Pleasant View Churches
Accompanied by Pleasant View Junior and Senior Choirs

3 P. M. Sermon Rev. Leolie Dyson
Pomonkey Md. Choir and Congregation

Sponsored by Mrs. Emma Jackson and Mrs. Pearl Green

Refreshments served by W. S. C. S.

Bro. Willie Ridgley, Fin. Sec.

Rev. T. G. Barrington, Pastor