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MY FIRST TEACHING JOB ** QUINCE ORCHARD, MARYLAND

When one is fresh out of college and full of the newest ideas in teaching, life takes on a rosy aura. I felt this rosy aura about me in September 1937 because I was beginning my first teaching assignment in Montgomery County, Maryland. I had been assigned to teach primary grades at Quince Orchard Colored Elementary School. By this time, surely Montgomery County must have all of the beautiful materials I had been taught to use. How capable the children may be didn't worry me. I had confidence I could teach children.

There were visions in my head about this wonderful job as I walked from my home on Peach Tree Road to Route 28 where I was to catch the high school bus to ride to my school. I knew I was very lucky to have a job.

I had dressed in my cool cotton dress and my black, flat heeled Endicott Johnson oxfords that Mama had bought for me. She said, "Child, you will need 'sensible shoes' because you will be standing on your feet all day." My sisters had laughed heartily at my "sensible shoes" that Mama insisted I must wear. The shoes were a dull black with round toes. My brothers called them "gun boats." I must say, they were the most comfortable shoes I have ever worn. Oh, yes, Mama had bought a black leather "book satchel" with straps that buckled around each end. This was used to carry my books and papers. These purchases represented a sacrifice for Mama but she wanted me to look professional on my first job.

I arrived at school as fast as our chug-chug bus could carry me. I met my two fellow teachers--Lorraine Johnson, primary teacher and Grace Richardson, principal and upper grade teacher.

The school had only two classrooms, so Lorraine and I taught in the same room (team teaching in its infancy). We shared on teacher's desk. We had "wall to wall" children in that room (about 60 children). I taught grade one and Lorraine taught grades two and three. Grace, our principal, taught grades four through six across the hall.

This school had been established in Quince Orchard in 1874. On April 14, 1874, Gary Green and others had sold a house and lot for \$5.00 to the Board of School Commissioners to be used exclusively for the education of colored youth. Other types of meetings were barred. The community

Virginia and Henry Jackson, Mamie Beckwith, Irene Branison, Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Ricks, Lucille McDonald, Emma Baker Green and others.

Some of these same people were faithful to the ~~M.~~ Pleasant ^{View} Methodist Church that stood on the same lot with the school. This little church had been built in Quince Orchard since 1880 after the free Blacks purchased this land in 1868. This church and this school were the elements that kept the widely dispersed community closely allied.

The PTA group was made up of people from three communities and was divided among the Pleasant View M. E. Church in Quince Orchard, the Poplar Grove Baptist Church in Poplar Grove and the Seneca Methodist Church in Seneca. There was great cooperation among the people of Quince Orchard School.

William B. Gibbs, teacher/principal at Rockville Elementary School had won his salary equalization case against the superintendent and School Board that resulted in equal salaries for black and white teachers. I was earning \$62.50 per month. This was the first increment of equal salaries for black and white teachers. This was 50% of the difference between the two salary schedules. I paid Mama \$20.00 for room and board. I had \$42.50 to spend as I wished. I had never had so much money of my own. I was able to have a bank account and to replace my hand-me-down clothes I had worn all of my life.

Lorraine and I burst into teaching with gusto! We worked diligently with our meager supplies and our 60 children. Grace did likewise across the hall. Our fertile, young minds began to want better books for our children. We decided we would write a pre-primer set since we didn't have any. Quickly, we sent an order to several publishing houses and purchased official first grade word lists. We wanted our books to be scientifically correct.

We waited anxiously for the arrival of our word lists. As soon as they arrived, we spent all of our lunch hours and hours before and after school poring over and sorting out words for our books. Lorraine was the artist. She had planned to draw beautiful brown-skinned characters for our books. Our ideas preceded the Bank Street Reading Series of Columbia University with their first brown-skinned characters. I would write the stories. We were so elated! At last our children at Quince Orchard would have some of those new, beautiful, slick first grade books we had seen at book fairs while in college.

The day arrived when we thought we had completed the first pre-primer. We showed our work to a school official. We were told, summarily, "You can't write a book. How did you ever get such an idea?" When the official had gone we looked at each other with sadness in our eyes.

of Quince Orchard was promised to have this school continued as long as the legal attendance average was met. (Montgomery County School Law stated there must be 20 children in daily attendance. Maryland State Law stated not less than 15 scholars must be in average daily attendance.) A slight conflict existed.

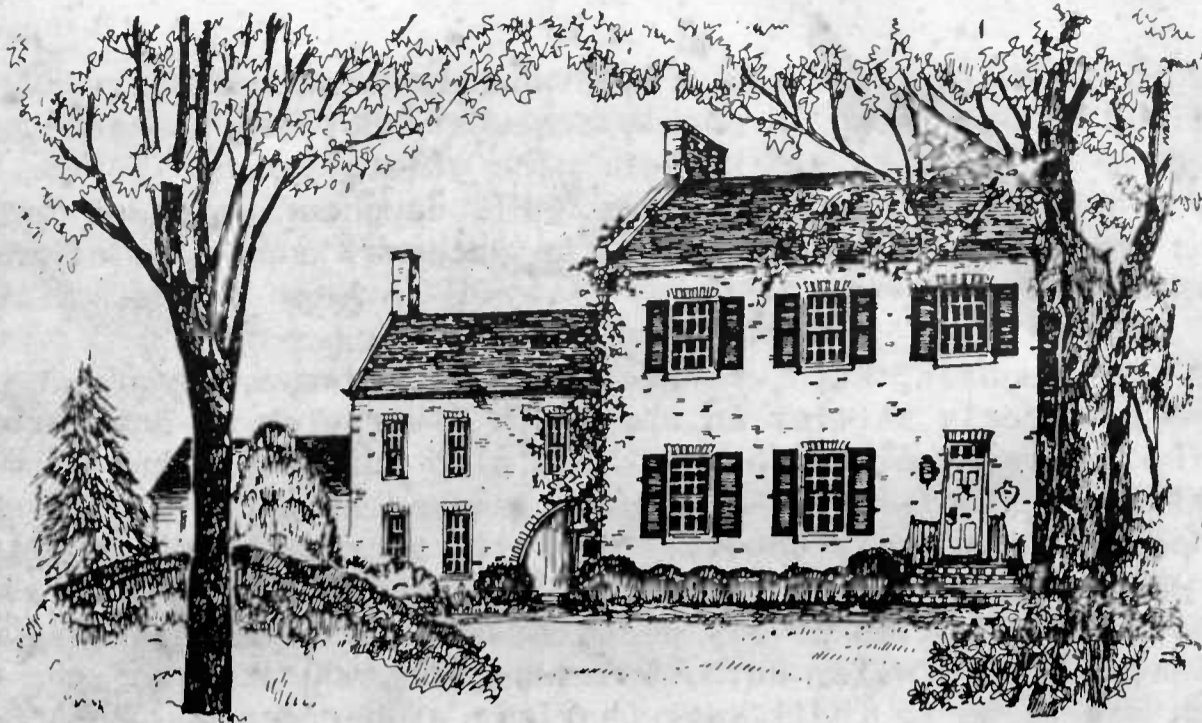
On March 12, 1901, Quince Orchard community lost its school because a fire destroyed it. There were suspicions that this fire was a deliberate act. A reward was offered for the arrest and conviction of the culprit. The suspect was not found. In 1902, an abandoned white school building was opened for the blacks of Quince Orchard. In the late 1920's the two room yellow Rosenwald building was built on the lot adjacent to the Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church. The Julius Rosenwald Fund provided one-half of the money and the people of the community provided the other half of the money to build this school. This was the building in which I taught.

Here I was, ready to continue the education of Quince Orchard youth. I was ready to continue to build on these "roots" that had been established sixty-three years before my debut.

A big, black, rusty, pot-bellied stove with a tin jacket around it sat in the middle of the room. The long stove pipe would give us much trouble in months to come by falling down and dusting us with soot. There were long brown benches that could seat three students each, uncomfortably. The floor was freshly oiled with black waste oil that had been secured from a garage. We learned to be very careful not to drop anything on this oily floor. The pock-marked blackboards were placed so high on the wall I had to tiptoe to reach the top. I suppose they had been placed to accommodate a tall man teacher. Everything was second-hand and thoroughly used.

There were piles of dirty, torn, used textbooks tied neatly in bundles on the table. They had just arrived from some white school that had finished with them. The other supplies that were there were a box of chalk, a few blackboard erasers and a few packs of writing paper. I learned to use this paper front and back to make it last. I had to supply pencils, paste, scissors, crayons and any other supplies I needed to teach these children.

We had no playground equipment. If some lucky child had a ball and bat, that was all we had. Later, the Parent Teacher Association bought a dodge ball for us. We relied on the faithful parents in that community to be liaisons between the school and the Board of Education. They were Ruby and Harry Clipper, William and Christine Ridgley, Samuel and Evelyn Hallman, Sadie Green, Lena White, Martha and Alphonzo Jackson, Arlene and James Jackson, Martha and Sandy Beckwith, Annie Johnson, Laura Talley,



CAROL STUART WATSON

*The Beall-Dawson House, c. 1815
home of the Montgomery County Historical Society
103 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Maryland*

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DARNESTOWN, AS IT WAS

by Jane Chinn Sween

Like many Montgomery County communities, the village of Darnestown is surrounded today by new housing developments. But along Darnestown Road (Route 28) where Seneca Road (Route 112) comes in from the south, one can still catch a glimpse of Darnestown as it was a century ago. This village, like its counterparts throughout the county, was home to the doctor, the merchant, the tavern keeper, the blacksmith, and the wheelwright who served the everyday needs of the farmers in the surrounding area.

Settlers came to the Darnestown area around 1750. One of the first was Ninian Beall. (He is not to be confused with the famous Ninian Beall, Indian fighter and patentee of "Rock of Dumbarton" on which Georgetown was founded.) Darnestown's

Ninian Beall began patenting land about 1749 when he acquired "Barren Hill." Just where he lived is not known (probably somewhere between Darnestown and German-town), but he was a licensed tavern keeper. The greatest contribution he made to the community was his large family of girls. His daughters married men who were important in the community and thus became the maternal ancestors of the first families of Darnestown.

Ninian Beall's daughter, Ruth, married Charles Gassaway, a great grandson of Nicholas Gassaway, an early settler in the South River area of Anne Arundel County. Gassaway not only married Beall's daughter but also purchased land from him. Gassaway was well thought of in the community, served as a Captain in the Militia, and was a Coroner for Montgomery County. He built a brick house at "Pleasant Hills" in 1763-1765,¹ which remains today one of the most charming pre-Revolution homes in Montgomery County. At the time of his death in 1815, Charles Gassaway owned over 2000 acres of land. To his wife, Ruth, Gassaway left 400 acres of the dwelling plantation which was to go to their son, Charles, at her death. Ruth Beall Gassaway must have died by 1829 because, on September 28 of that year, Charles Gassaway sold² the dwelling house, buildings, and 425 acres of "Pleasant Hills," except a 10-square-yard lot which was the family burying ground, to James Hawkins. After the Civil War, the heirs of Hawkins sold the farm to John Thomas Kelley. Kelley, who was born in Baltimore County, had gone west but returned to Georgetown where he was a merchant for 20 years. Sometime before 1900, he added an east wing to the house. His son, Dr. John Thomas Kelley, a prominent Washington physician, added a symmetrical wing to the other side of the house in 1918. The wings were made of bricks taken from old slave quarters on the farm and laid in Flemish bond to match the original house.³ Long before Dr. Kelley's death in 1953, "Pleasant Hills" became the residence of his son, Thomas C. Kelley. Despite the effects of childhood polio, Tom Kelley graduated from law school, entered private practice in Rockville, and became one of the most respected members of that profession in the county. In 1934, Kelley was elected Judge of the Montgomery County Orphan's Court, the first lawyer to serve in that capacity. He was instrumental in the change to the county council system of government in Montgomery County and served on the first elected council from 1948 to 1950. His widow, Catherine Merrill Kelley, continues to live in the lovely old house.

To his daughter, Elizabeth, Charles Gassaway left 505 acres of "Mount Pleasant," part of "Mitchell's Range," and "Promise Fulfilled" as well as part of Morton's Island in the Potomac. In 1798, Elizabeth Gassaway had married William Darne. One⁴ claim was that Darne was born at "Mountain View," at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain in Frederick County. However, a family of Darnes in Fairfax County, Virginia, claims relationship through a John Darne, Sr., and his wife, Mary Gunnell. Several of the Darnes moved to Virginia, which gives credence to this relationship.

1. Roger Brooke Farquhar, *Historic Montgomery County, Maryland, Old Homes and History* (Baltimore, MD: Monumental Printing Company, 1952), p. 253.

2. Montgomery County Deeds, Liber BS 2, f. 338.

3. Farquhar, *op.cit.*, p. 254.

4. T.H.S. Boyd, *The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, from Its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879* (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), p. 89.

William Darne and Elizabeth lived on part of the tract "Mount Pleasant" east of the house at "Pleasant Hills." He became very active in county affairs - a Judge of the Levy Court, a representative in the State Legislature, and a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He was referred to by a contemporary as a man "distinguished for his hospitality and urbanity of manner."⁵ It was for William Darne that Darnestown was named. There is evidence that the town was originally called Mount Pleasant. However, when the Post Office came, the town took the name of the principal landowner and became known as Darnes or Darnes Town and finally Darnestown.

The first postmaster and merchant was John Candler. John Candler married Sarah Hays in 1804. The Candlers owned farmland on the west side of the Darnestown-Seneca Road and two lots in Darnestown which, for many years, were used as a store and tavern stand. Improvements on these lots included a dwelling house with attached kitchen, smoke house, stables, blacksmith shop, and schoolhouse. Descendents of the Candlers continued to live in Darnestown until the early 1900's.

The first wheelwright was Samuel Leeke. In 1820, Samuel Leeke purchased land from William Darne on the south side of Route 28 (then called the Road from Georgetown to the Mouth of the Monocacy). Here he had his home and plied his trade. He married Rebecca Candler, and they later moved away from the community. Richard Harper succeeded him as wheelwright.

An early blacksmith was John Dowd. He seems to be lost to the records of Montgomery County, but he was quickly followed by others. There was always at least one and sometimes two blacksmiths in town. The first tavern keeper was Andrew Barneyclois. Nothing is known of him except that his wife was Delilah Trundle.

An early physician in Darnestown was Benjamin Edwards. He was the son of Benjamin Edwards of an old Virginia family and Margaret Beall, another of Ninian Beall's daughters. Benjamin Edwards, Sr., had come to Montgomery County as a young man. A planter and merchant, he was a member of the State Legislature, a delegate to the State Convention of 1788 which ratified the Federal Constitution, and a member of the Third Congress of the United States, filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of Uriah Forest. Edwards was also a Justice or Judge of Montgomery County.

But stores and blacksmiths are not all it takes to make a town. The first church of which we have knowledge was a log building on a lot at the left where Route 118 to Germantown intersects Route 28. It was used by several denominations. For some time prior to 1855, the Presbyterians had been one of the denominations using this building. Then, on May 12, 1855, Reverend Daniel Motzer, the supply assigned to the Neelsville Presbyterian Church in 1854, officiated at the organization of the Darnestown Presbyterians as a "missionary point" of the Neelsville Church.⁶

5. *Ibid.*

6. The history of the Darnestown Presbyterian Church and of the Andrew Small Academy was taken primarily from "A History of the Darnestown Presbyterian Church" by John F. Wells, Jr., compiled for the Centennial Celebration, September 24-25, 1955.

The first aim of this organization was to have its own building. Major George Peter offered the congregation land on what is now Berryville Road. Intense debate ensued about whether or not to accept the gift. The site was not favored by the majority, primarily because it was so far from town, so the offer was turned down. Shortly thereafter, the church was offered three acres by John DuFief; this offer was accepted. John DuFief, son of a French immigrant, was a miller and large landowner who lived near Travilah, to the southeast of Darnestown.

The congregation numbered only 10 communicants so its taste in architecture had to be tempered by its pocketbook. It chose a style popular in public buildings of the day, Neo-Grecian, classic in line and simple in detail. The cornerstone was laid September 14, 1856. Papers, coins, and other mementos were reported to have been sealed in the stone with appropriate ceremonies. The completed building was dedicated on May 22, 1859. By this time 27 members were claimed, and a Missionary Society had been organized.

Alice Darby Nourse, an early member of the church, further describes the building of the church: "When the foundation was laid, the men hauled the stone. The women, not to be outdone, delved into their scrap bags and were organized to meet together to make strips of their colored material into large balls. These balls were sold to a rug company so the ladies could add their mite to the general fund.

"Finally the church was completed. Then the ladies were confronted with a problem. Carpet was needed for there were no furnaces then and the floor was cold. But there was no money. At length it was decided that each pew owner should bring his own strip of carpet from home. Our church floor soon bore the resemblance of a 'Joseph's Coat.' Mrs. A's strip of carpet was red, while just back of it Mrs. B's shone a golden yellow, and Mrs. C's across the aisle was a purplish hue."

The original church ended where the present-day chancel begins. At the rear the bell tower and church parlor were added about the turn of the century. The basement of the church had a separate entrance at the side of the building. Presbyterians, always a denomination concerned with education, used the basement as a small parochial school from the beginning, as well as for Sunday School. Mr. Burr was the first teacher; he had one assistant.

At about this time there was a rift in the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Before the Civil War, a "New School" liberalism was chosen by some congregations; "Old School" churches formed the Confederate Church. Nearby churches in Rockville and Poolesville chose the latter. Somehow the Darnestown congregation, not necessarily reflecting the political views of its members, remained in the Northern Church, or Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. Black communicants were received into membership, and there is a small balcony or gallery where these members sat.

The first period of the church's history came to an end with the death of its founding minister, Reverend Daniel Motzer, on November 1, 1864 at the age of 46. He had labored for 10 years in the Neelsville-Darnestown community and was paid by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

The Reverend J.S.H. Henderson was then appointed supply to the church. His stay covered the years 1865 to 1870, six stormy years that covered not only the war years but years of financial problems and of strained relations with the Neelsville branch of the church.

In December 1865, Frederick A. Tschiffely, elder of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and a friend of the Darnestown congregation, brought news that his friend, Andrew Small, wished to give money to the church. Mr. Small, a native of Scotland, had been a contractor on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in the vicinity. There he had laid the foundation of his moderate fortune. There he became acquainted with the community. He admired the efforts of the people to improve their educational facilities. Therefore he gave them \$5000, stipulating that the principal not be used, that the interest be directed to the part payment of the pastor's salary, and that a site be chosen for a parsonage and a home erected for a pastor who would devote at least three-quarters of his time to work in the Darnestown community.

This offer precipitated a conflict with the Neelsville Church over the location of the manse. It was resolved in time, and the manse was built on land which had been acquired adjoining the original three acres, east of the church building. The minister's home was completed in February 1870. By this time the Presbytery had agreed that each branch was to have its own minister and that the earnings of the Andrew Small Fund were to be divided between the two branches.

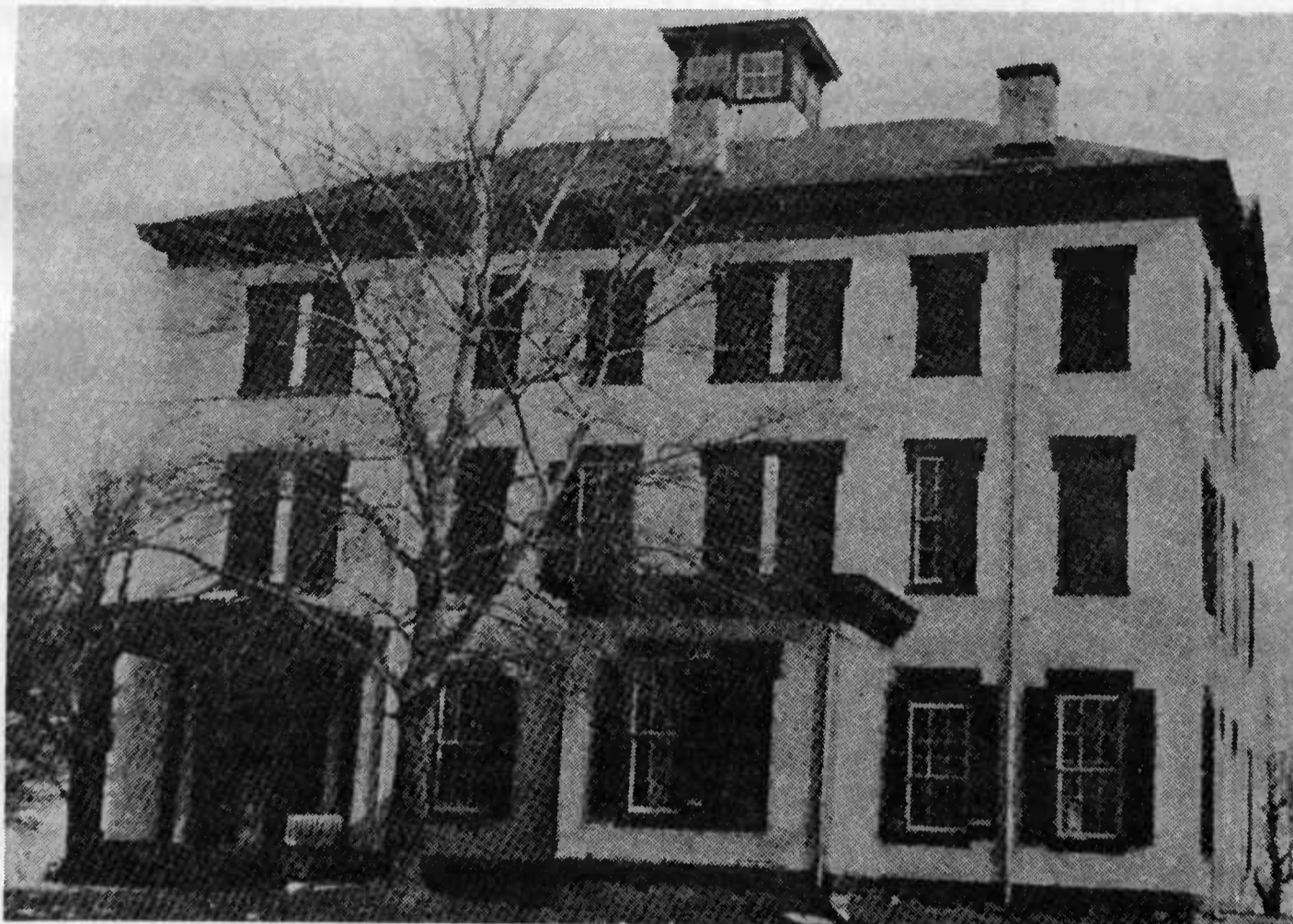
In the meantime, in 1867, Andrew Small died. He is buried in the Darnestown Presbyterian Cemetery, where his grave is marked by a tall shaft. He left no widow or children but the princely sum of \$35,000 to the community. With this second gift, the Andrew Small Academy was founded.

Since the trustees had no corporate standing, an Act of Legislature was required to grant them power to conduct business as "Trustees of the Andrew Small Academy of Darnestown, Md." The trustees had their first meeting in June 1867. They elected Frederick A. Tschiffely president, Nathaniel Clagett treasurer, and George R. Rice secretary. The fund they administered was invested in bonds of Washington City with a low interest yield. A later treasurer, James S. Windsor, reinvested the funds and greatly increased the income.

The Academy did not wait for its building but opened for pupils in September 1867 with Reverend Parke Poindexter Flournoy as teacher and one assistant. But there were problems! The parsonage was nearly finished in late 1868, and Mr. Easterday, the contractor for the Academy building, had permission to live in the incompleated house. There was a succession of teachers, each of whom stayed but a short time. Reverend Henderson knew he was to leave. And there were financial complications. Although the school moved into its new building in 1869, it was forced to close for the year 1871.

The Andrew Small Academy reopened in 1872 and remained in operation until 1907. It placed Darnestown ahead of neighboring communities in terms of educational facilities. In those days an education at college-preparatory level was rare in rural areas. Quickly the Andrew Small Academy established a reputation which attracted boarding students as well as day students. The third floor was outfitted as living quarters for students and teachers. Some of the local families went to considerable sacrifice to send their children to the Academy.

Until 1892, the minister of the church was the principal of the Academy. The first full-time principal was Professor William Nelson; he remained for seven years. Succeeding principals were David Jaquette, Frank Andrews, W.F. McIlwee, and M.L. Fearnow.



Andrew Small Academy

In 1907, the Academy was closed, and the Montgomery County Board of Commissioners of Public Schools took over the building as part of the county public high-school system. The trustees of the Andrew Small Academy continued to maintain the building and to pay a part of the principal's salary. In 1927, after 20 years as a three-year public high school, the county converted the building to an elementary school, using only the bottom floor for grades 1 through 6.

Then, in January 1955, the following appeared in the newspaper to announce the removal of the Academy building which was being replaced by a new school: "The 75-year-old Darnestown Elementary School building ... will be torn down sometime next month, the Montgomery County School Board has decided. The Board awarded a \$750 contract to William Mossburg to raze the old building which will be replaced February 1 by the new \$207,000 ... school a few hundred feet from the old structure. The school building originally housed the Andrew Small Academy, a private school attended by Dr. Edwin W. Broome, who retired as Montgomery County School Superintendent two years ago."⁷

With the demolition of the building, the community lost more than a school. The building had also served as a cultural and social gathering place. Commencements, class plays, recitation nights, award nights, and other social functions were attended by many in the area. Andrew Small's gift was felt by every man, woman, and child in the community.

7. *The Evening Star*, Washington, D.C., January 20, 1955, p. B-13.

The Civil War also had its impact on the quiet rural town of Darnestown. Only imagination can tell us what the political feelings between families as well as within families must have been. Loyalties were divided between the North and the South in this part of Montgomery County. But the Union soldiers came to town. General Nathaniel Banks had his headquarters in Darnestown for many months. The artist, David Strother, using the name Porte Crayon, was there and made sketches which were printed in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. Some Civil War soldiers are supposed to be buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church, but they were victims of sickness not battle casualties.

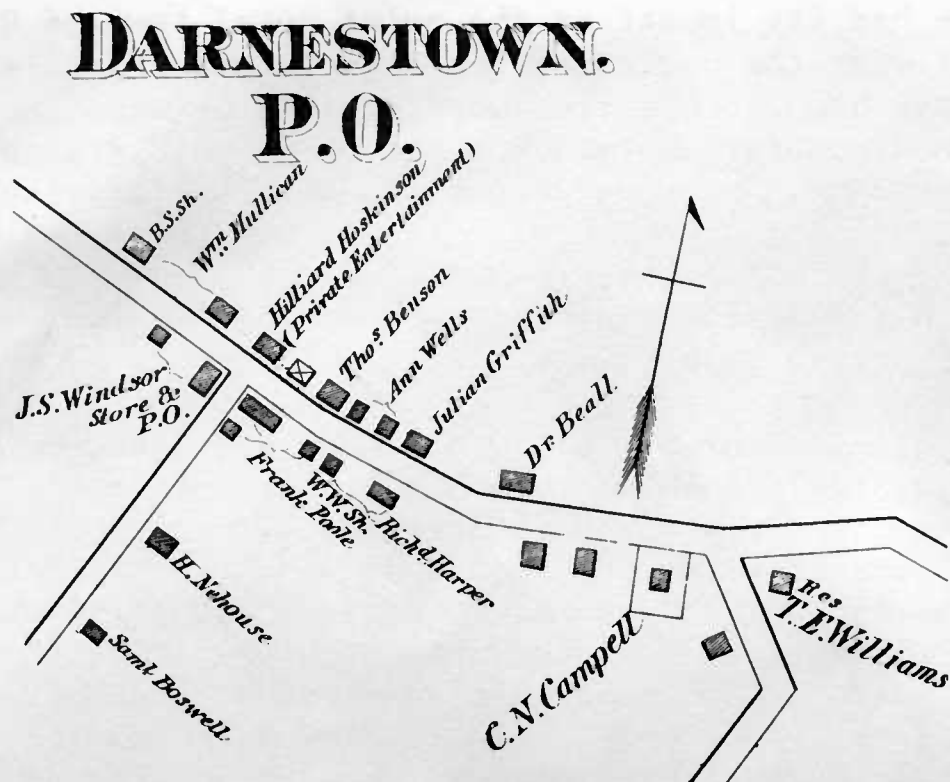
Mr. Claude Owens, grandson of Samuel T. Magruder who lived on what is now the Iler farm on Seneca Road, tells this story about his grandfather's farm during the war. "The farm overlooked the river and it bristled with cannon and fortifications - just waiting for the Rebs to ford the Potomac at Seneca. Mrs. Magruder had a nephew, Colonel Nicholas Dorsey, who was captured and held prisoner at Baltimore. Somehow he managed to escape. Still in remnants of his uniform, he traveled at night through the back roads of Maryland until he reached the Magruder farm. Little did he know that General Banks and a sizable army were heading for the same place. The very day after Colonel Nick arrived, hungry and tired, the General arrived. Again the Colonel was a prisoner. During the confusion of assigning quarters and locating various sites for the units, the Confederate Colonel decided it was a good time to leave. He dressed in one of Mr. Magruder's civilian suits, calmly walked down the steps, waved to the sentries, ambled down the driveway, and caught a ride on a wagon to Seneca where he was rowed across the river to safety."

After the Civil War, Darnestown became one of those Montgomery County communities which were more populous and prosperous than they were after the turn of the century. In 1871, the population of the towns in the county ranked in this order:

Rockville	297
Sandy Spring	207
Poolesville	180
Clarksburg	153
Damascus	126
Laytonsville	108
Darcy's Store (Bethesda)	108
Hyattstown	99
Darnestown	99

Boyd⁸ gives a population of 200 in the Darnestown area in 1879. The inhabitants of the town at that time are recorded in G.M. Hopkins' Atlas from which the map reproduced here is taken. Let us now meet a few of the residents of this thriving crossroads community.

8. Boyd, *op.cit.*, p. 126.



Map of Darnestown, 1879, from Hopkins' Atlas

On the right as one approached the crossroads coming from Rockville was the home of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Beall. *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* of October 1866 shows their house as a story and a half "cottage" among trees and vines. There was a main section and two additions of decreasing size with a steep roof slanting to the ground in the back. Richard Beall had married Cecelia Darne in 1831. This lot in Darnestown was part of the land that Cecelia had inherited from her mother, Elizabeth Gassaway Darne. Dr. Beall was the physician for the community. He died in 1879 at the age of 75.⁹

In 1865, Samuel M. Fisher owned the building next to the Bealls' house. With his brother-in-law, James N. Benton, he was a merchant trading as Fisher and Benton. This was their store, and Fisher was a postmaster of Darnestown. In 1868, Samuel Fisher sold the building and land to Ulysses Griffith and James S. Windsor who had been renting the property for a while previously. Ulysses Griffith had purchased a share to set up his son, Julian, in business. Griffith and Windsor became the merchants of the town. Then, after about 10 years, they dissolved the partnership, and Windsor moved to the southwest corner of the intersection of Darnestown Road and Seneca Road. Here he built a large store and house. They were connected through a doorway in the hall, and their mutual porch was divided by a railing. The changes in the times were reflected in subtle changes in the merchandise sold in the store. The candy counter filled with jars of chocolate babies, licorice whips, and stick candy later added soft drinks and commercial ice cream; the bolts of cloth and spools of thread declined; canned goods were augmented by bakery bread; nails and tools were sold and, with the advent of the automobile, came the outside gasoline pump. A post office occupied part of the store for some time.

9. *Montgomery County Sentinel*, January 10, 1879.

Darnestown, As It Was,
Looking West on Route 28

Building in right fore-
ground was Julian Griffith
store.



Richard Beall House,
As Sketched by
Porte Crayon

James S. Windsor Store



James S. Windsor had interests other than his mercantile business. He had an interest in the Gaithersburg Milling and Manufacturing Company. He was a director of the First National Bank of Gaithersburg in whose incorporation he had an active part. He was on the Board of Trustees for the Andrew Small Academy and was a trustee and treasurer of the Presbyterian Church at Darnestown. For over 25 years he served as an elder. A Republican in politics, he never sought an elective office, but the political appointment of postmaster was a position he held for more than 20 years. Mrs. Windsor, Sarah Rebecca Darby, was also an active person in the community. She was instrumental in the organization of the Darnestown Woman's Club and actively involved in the church. The Darnestown Woman's Club was organized as the Mutual Improvement Club. In 1905, it became one of the original members of the Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs.

On the Darnestown Road west of James Windsor lived Philip Reed, a blacksmith who came to Darnestown from Poolesville. In 1880, Philip Reed bought this lot from Windsor on which he built his house. His blacksmith shop stood beside the house. Reed's sons, Edgar and Lewis, became the owners of Reed Brothers Dodge and Plymouth agency in Rockville. The house was later owned by Kelley Rice who ran the farm at "Pleasant Hills."

Dr. Beall was succeeded as Darnestown doctor by Dr. Charles Nourse. Charles Nourse was born in Washington, D.C., grew up at Seneca where his father, Reverend Charles Nourse, was tutor to the children of John Parke Custis Peter, and was receiving an excellent preparation for Princeton College when the Civil War broke out. Although he was but 17 years old, he enlisted in the Confederate Army in White's Battalion of Cavalry, Company A. After the war, he studied medicine with Dr. Maddox in Rockville; in June 1869, he graduated from the Medical School of Georgetown University. He began practice in Washington but came to Darnestown in 1870. Here he met, or renewed acquaintances with, and married Alice Darby. In 1875, they returned to Washington, mainly on account of his father's failing health. There he entered the drug business and continued to reside until 1882. But he never gave up intentions of returning to Darnestown. After coming back to his home on the east side of Seneca Road, he practiced medicine throughout the upper part of the county for the next 35 years. He was retained by the Seneca Stone Quarries for their employees and was on the county Board of Health.

No story of Darnestown would be complete without mention of "Montanverde." Sometime between 1806 and 1812, this house was built by Major George Peter of Georgetown as a summer home. The house faces south toward a tributary of Seneca Creek. It is built of brick but has a facing of clapboard. The center section is two storied with a one-story wing on each end. The wing on the west is known as the Lincoln Room. Abraham Lincoln, a congressman at the time, is supposed to have attended a political rally that the Major gave during the campaign of 1848 between Zachary Taylor and Lewis Cass. Lincoln stayed overnight, and tradition says that he slept in the west wing.¹⁰

In 1815, Major George Peter was elected to the Fourteenth Congress from the Sixth District of Maryland (Montgomery, Frederick, Allegany, and Garrett Counties), to succeed Alexander Contee Hanson who had resigned. He was the first Democrat to be elected from that district. However, his seat was contested on the grounds that he was not a resident of the area he was elected to represent. He was considered a

10. Farquhar, *op.cit.*, p. 217-218.

resident of Georgetown and was a member of the Georgetown Town Council. The House of Representatives, nevertheless, voted to seat him on the basis of the large amount of land he owned in Montgomery County. Major Peter was re-elected to the Fifteenth Congress and served from October 7, 1816 to March 3, 1819. Then, from 1819 to 1827, he served in the State House of Delegates. He again became a member of Congress in 1828 but was defeated in his bid for re-election. In 1855, he was elected by the Democratic Party as a commissioner of Public Works for the State of Maryland.

Major Peter was married three times and had 16 children. When he died in 1861, he left the use of "Montanverde" and 50 acres to the children of his third wife for a period of 10 years. After that it was to be sold. Since the other children were settled in their own homes by the time he died, his daughter, Sarah Agnes Peter, who never married, occupied "Montanverde." The house was sold to William Barnum, the brother of P.T. Barnum of circus fame. In 1916, it was sold to Frank Harmon, Sr. "Montanverde" is still owned by the Harmon family.

Among the farmers in the area whose names appear in the Hopkins Atlas of 1879 were Rudolph Beall, James Nathaniel Benton, Nathaniel Clagett, Joseph Estworthy, Judson Fields, Hillary Higgins, Zepheniah Nathan Jones, William T. Lewis, Thomas Magruder, Elbert Perry, James W. Purdom, William H. Rice, Martin Thompson, James Tschiffely, Charles Vinson, William H. Vinson, and Mary Jane West, widow of Tilghman West. While few of their descendants still live in the Darnestown area, most of their names are easily recognized as old Montgomery County names. And, while only a few of the buildings that once lined Darnestown and Seneca Roads remain, the town still is a reminder of by-gone days.

The Montgomery County Historical Society, Inc.
103 West Montgomery Avenue
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Non-Profit
Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Rockville, MD
Permit No. 24

Bannerker-Douglass Museum Foundation, Inc.

20 Dean Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21401

Mr. Vernon J. Green

15715 Science Orchard Road

Hartshornburg, Maryland 20760



DEFEAT MIAO
DISTR PITY
SUPPORT INDA



September 16, 1981

Dear Vernon,

Jeff Squire telephoned me today and we had a nice exchange of views regarding Union Square, its future, etc.

We have tentatively set a meeting for Saturday, September 26th. Since I want you to be present and told Squire, the meeting ^{on} that date is yet to be confirmed. I have spoken with Lawrence concerning this date and he seems optimistic about it.

I suppose that we should meet somewhere in Baltimore and then take Squire to on-site visits. Of course,

he is familiar with J. D. Carey. We'll want to take care so as not to arouse too much interest on the part of the Union Square Realtors, if you know what I mean. I don't want to be worried silly by them.

I've just gotten some figures re my house here. And its going to take every cent + just to get me in on the ground floor. Of course, there are outside repairs and a new floor under the old kitchen, new windows, a gas furnace... etc. But I am losing money by not being in my own house. Goal: To be in 38 Lafayette by December 1st.

I have enclosed letter regarding the machine shop. I sent a copy to Steve Karanick. I have received the Certified receipt. I underplayed my reaction because the City can always find additional charges... I hope that you can move on this soon even if in a small way. Be in touch. Best, Carver

Officers of Pleasant United
men & Church Corp also
known as Pleasant View
Historic Association

Secretary Tomkins
Hallman

Financial Secretary
William Ridley

Assistant Chairperson
Charles Thomspon
Jr.

Chairperson G A Greer
Jr.

Acting Trustee Gerald
Greer Sr

May Fest committee ✓

Alma Ridgely

Cemetery committee ✓

William Ridgely

Fund raising committee ✓

co chair person ~~com~~

ESTER LYONS

co - ~~member~~ May JAMP

chair Talley

Buildings & Grounds ~~at~~

Committee 2 months ago

Volunteers are needed for

there



8/2/86

Dear Vernon:

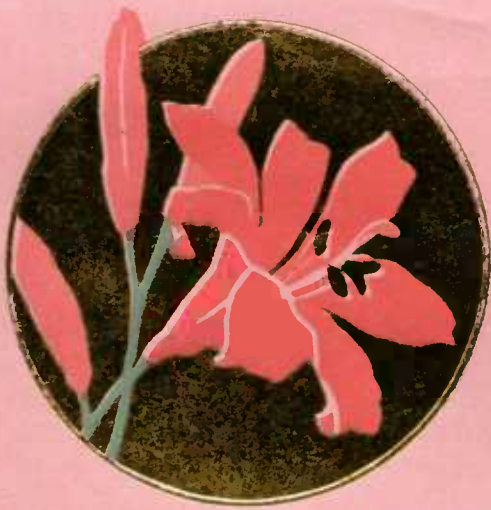
The "American Corp" box of soap
produce received. And was I curious to
know what was in the box? You bet!
How surprised to find 12 varied cakes
of soap inclosed, of which I was al-
ready familiar; and free to! ☺

You can be assured that I will
give each one to a person who will ap-
preciate its excellence. You the "maker,"
"creator" and "inventor" are on your way!
No more about that at present!

Would kindly send me informa-
tion concerning ingredients to go along
with gifts (those cakes of soap I gave, as
Christmas gifts had this) Each piece of
soap is a jewel of the workmanship,
and idea of a G60-inspired mind.

(next page please)

2



The "May Fest" photos came out very well; history in the making!

I do hope you continued success in this undertaking.

May best wishes and prayers,

In the Precious Love of
JESUS CHRIST,
Your Cousin Annabelle

It is so nice to know Mrs. Nancy McNealy and Mrs. Evelyn Hallman are home from the hospital. Hurry and get well. We miss you at church.

8888
Alma Ridgley

The Capitol Choral Ensemble Concert was fantastic at church. It was well received by all, despite the small attendance. It was one of the most moving and inspiring experiences that any of us have witnessed in a long time. My commission, will again sponsor this group ~~again~~ June 26, at 5 p.m. (This date may be changed so watch the next newsletter).

Alma ~~Rd~~ Ridgley

8*****

In keeping with the needs expressed at the annual conference. There is a crisis in the ethnic church leadership and we at Fairhaven hope to bridge that gap by keeping the needs of the total church forever before our church and the community. Transitional churches, such as Fairhaven, are those churches experiencing change ~~#####~~ racially/ethnically or culturally from one group to another. WE feel it is important that we keep our eye on the emerging community at Fairhaven rather than community which is disappearing.

In order for a transitional church to survive, it must like a community be willing to creatively iron out the differences that result from different life styles and cultures, otherwise it is likely to die. A community does not die. It may change but it does not die. This is why ^{it} is so important that we watch the community. And this is the difference between a transitional church and a transitional community. Some transitional churches aren't really transitional; they are dying.

THE CRISIS IN

*Vernon, this
Read this*

ETHNIC CHURCH LEADERSHIP

Charley Lerrigo

**Ethnic
populations
in the U.S.
are on
the increase.
Is the
church
keeping pace?**

Pastors who have to pump gas for a living. Ministers who are losing the "joy of ministry." An ethnic population increasing at rates up to 500 percent and a serious shortage of ethnic pastors for ethnic congregations. These are problems the United Methodist Church has to face in the next quadrennium as it moves to implement the ethnic minority local church priority approved by the 1976 General Conference.

The recruitment and training of new ethnic leadership was highlighted at an August, 1976 conference on how the church should minister in and to racially and culturally changing neighborhoods. The conference in San Francisco, sponsored by the National Division, dealt primarily with churches in "transitional" communities, but the theme has implications for the church at large.

Transitional churches, as defined by those who planned the San Francisco conference, are those changing from one racial or cultural group to another. Usually the reference was to churches in the inner city, and usually, the change was from a predominantly white congregation to a membership primarily of another racial/ethnic group. But it is at that local church level, during the process of transition, that the church's racial problems perhaps become most evident.

"Whites don't know how to be a minority very well," one conference participant observed. When white flight from the inner city begins, those whites who stay find themselves becoming a minority within a community which has some very different styles and

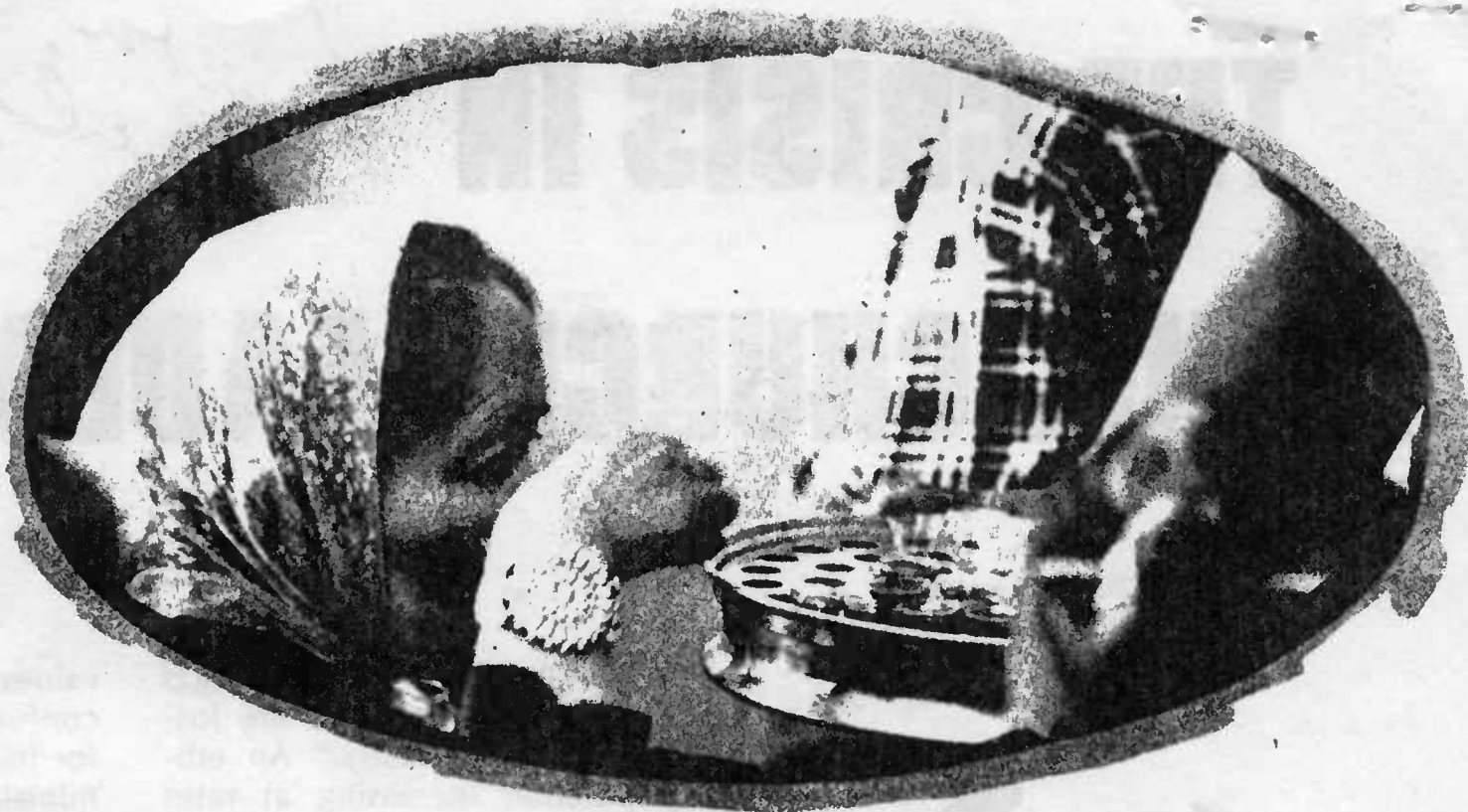
values; they often feel threatened, confused. The ethnic population, for its part, wants a style of life and ministry which is its own. If the old white congregation and new ethnic community do not creatively iron out their differences, the church is likely to die.

"It's important to keep our eye not on the community which is disappearing, but on the community that is emerging," urged the Rev. Dr. James H. Davis of the National Division, at the San Francisco conference. "A transitional community does not die. It changes. It's still there. Now that's the difference between a transitional community and a transitional church. Some of our 'transitional churches' aren't really transitional. They're dying."

The extrapolation of transitional church problems to the larger church is not difficult. Whether the congregation is in the inner city, the suburbs or rural sections, one factor tends to remain the same: United Methodists (white, brown, black, red, yellow) tend to gather in congregations predominantly of their racial or cultural group. A landmark study in 1975 by the Rev. Dr. Grant Shockley found that 95 percent of all blacks, 82 percent of all Hispanic Americans, 68 percent of all Asian Americans, and 82 percent of all Native Americans in the United Methodist Church belong to congregations predominantly of their own color or culture. Some whites may charge that this constitutes "reverse racism." The ethnics retort that "integration" has not led, in practice, to either racial equality or empowerment.

Another factor for the church at large to consider is that ethnic populations in the United States are on the increase. According to 1974 cen-

Mr. Lerrigo is a staff writer, United Methodist Board of Global Ministries.



ensus estimates, there are 24.1 million blacks and 10.8 million persons of Spanish origin in the country. The 1970 census data show 1.5 million Asian Americans, and census data are usually considered conservative. By 1990, predicts the Rev. Dr. Roberto Escamilla of the Board of Discipleship, Hispanics will be the largest ethnic group in the nation. The Asian Americans continue to grow. The Rev. Dr. Peter Sun, chairperson of the church's Korean American caucus, estimates that Koreans have increased some 500 percent over the past seven or eight years. In 1975, the Immigration and Naturalization Services reports, the Filipinos outnumbered the Koreans in terms of legal immigrants. Native Americans are also experiencing a population increase.

The United Methodist Church may be the most pluralistic denomination in the country, yet the number of racial and ethnic United Methodists has not kept pace with the rise in the general ethnic population. According to Dr. Shockley's study, there are, in all United Methodist

Churches, 359,124 blacks, 37,285 Hispanic Americans, 16,943 Asian Americans and 14,091 Native Americans. These figures have been challenged by at least two of the ethnic groups concerned. Dr. Escamilla, for example, puts the number of Hispanic United Methodists in the U.S. and Puerto Rico at 75,000, and a tabulation of various counts by Asian Americans puts their number at over 20,000.

Ethnic growth creates a huge need for new ethnic leadership. It is rare that a white pastor can successfully lead a black congregation, or an English-speaking pastor

a congregation whose first language is not English. While racially different congregations may share a church building, successfully integrated congregations unfortunately remain rare.

With a few exceptions, the church does not have sufficient ethnic pastors or persons in training to lead its existing congregations or develop new ones. The generally small size of ethnic congregations means the number of pastors has to be spread over a large number of pastoral charges, compounding the problem.

Of the 30,128 United Methodist



**"It's important to keep
our eye not on
the community
which is disappearing,
but on the
community that
is emerging."**

ministers in full connection, 842 are black, less than 100 are Hispanic American, some 150 are Asian American, according to recent estimates by the ethnic groups themselves. If those figures are compared to the number of ethnic members, the pastor/parishioner ratio is high: 1:2000 in the case of the Native Americans. Lay pastors and persons not in full connection somewhat ameliorate the high pastor/parishioner ratio.

Seminary training and full connection do not guarantee that a pastor will have an effective ministry. Katie Scott, who reported on the Native American scene at the San Francisco conference, made a slip of the tongue as she was talking about the small number of Native Americans headed toward "... cemetery." She blushed and corrected herself, "... I mean seminary." But Dr. Douglass Fitch of Division of Ordained Ministry,

Board of Higher Education and Ministry, who was leading the panel on ethnic minority recruitment and training, continued the point. "Katie's Freudian slip is what we hear most of the time from many of our lay persons," he said. "That seminary really turns out to be cemetery for too many of our clergy. They go there with a sense of zeal and inspiration, and come back almost dead, unable to relate to their own local congregations and the community . . . I am not anti-seminary training, but I know too many successful black pastors who never got a seminary degree." One of the clear messages from the ethnic groups is that seminary curricula are going to have to be modified to provide the kind of training needed for the ethnic ministries.

Of course lay pastors make less money than ministers in full connection. While the merits of that pay differential may be argued positively, the fact remains that the ethnic minorities will have more trouble attracting new pastors because of the low salaries. The Rev. Conrado Soltero of El Paso, an Hispanic member of the San Francisco panel, pointed out, "There's a youth drain. So many other industries and professions are looking for Mexican Americans to enter them." Competition for the best of young ethnic leaders, coming from national and conference church agencies, as well as secular firms, was noted by other ethnic spokespersons as well.

Asian Americans have a somewhat unique problem. Especially among the Korean American community, there are a number of immigrants who were qualified pastors in their home country who have

not been able to pursue that work in the United States, partly because of language and culture, partly because of educational requirements. But Dr. Sun lays the responsibility for this lack of opportunity primarily on conference and district leadership. "Our bishops and district superintendents are too cautious or afraid to take the risk" of opening new Korean-language congregations, he said. As Korean immigrants have a high percentage of Christians and their growth is extremely high, chances of new congregations becoming financially self-sufficient in three or four years are good, he said—if church leaders provide the initial backing needed. Until that time, qualified Asian American pastoral leadership may have to resort to outside jobs to support themselves. The Rev. Jonah Chang, executive director of the National Federation of Asian American United Methodists, reports "one former pastor who was doing the job of waiter, another was pumping gas, and there are so many working as janitors and other menial jobs."

There is a deep problem for all ethnic clergy: that of working conditions. "Our clergy have been so harassed and harangued by the system and structure that they've lost the joy and excitement of ministry," Dr. Fitch said. "When you lose the joy of ministry, it's very difficult to attract new pastors." All the ethnic groups assert that their culture and theology—different in style and sometimes in content from the dominant white style and theology—is not appreciated by the church's largely white leadership. Black spokespersons observe, for example, that the "black





church" does not make the distinction between saving the individual soul and saving the community that exists among some white United Methodists. Social action and evangelism, the blacks proclaim, are not separate, but part of a whole Gospel.

Black United Methodists also face a unique kind of pressure from their fellow clergy in the predominantly black denominations. "Maintaining one's ethnicity or blackness is a fundamental issue," asserted the Rev. Dr. Woodie White of the Commission on Religion and Race. "Black pastors appointed to a white church in a racially transitional community . . . often feel guilty because they are not in a black congregation." Their fellow clergy chide them about being "a fly in a bowl of milk," he reported. And if the black pastor is serving in a church that is in the process of change from mostly white to mostly black members, he must walk a difficult tightrope as he considers how fast the residual white members can go along with the changes from white to black worship and action styles.

All signs indicate that the church's ethnic minorities are going to continue to insist on their right to be who and how they are, and are going to resist being forced—by pressures economic and political—into a white style of ministry and church life. The theological and cultural challenge is going to reach into every congregation as the United Methodist Church struggles with its pluralism. One of the ethnic strategies in that struggle will be to develop new leadership and new conditions for that leadership. ■



BUTCHERING

Carroll T. Greene Jr.

Henry Hailstock is a native of Washington, D. C. and a product of the District of Columbia Public School System. He attended Lincoln University in Missouri on an athletic scholarship. Afterwards, he played professional football for the Houston Oilers. He completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Maryland University College with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business in May 1980. He is presently working on his Masters in Human Resources Management. Presently, he resides in Montgomery County, Maryland. He has resided in Montgomery County for over 30 years.

Formerly with Giant Food, Inc for 33 years. He recently retired as the Director of Diversity and Community Relations for the Food Marketing Institute (FMI). In this position, he was responsible for Diversity Issues, Community Outreach, Urban Affairs, Supplier Diversity Initiatives and Publication Sales.

Early in July, 1861, my father, Mrs. White, was in Co. E. V. White, commanding the 35th Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., called at the home of my father, Mr. C. T. Hempton, near Leesburg, Va., to invite me to spend a few days with her at "Temple Hall," the home of Mr. Henry Ball, where Mrs. White, her children, and nurse, stayed for many months, just as they did at my father's home. That afternoon we planned a little trip across the Potomac River into Montgomery County, Md. The Yankee pickets having been withdrawn from the "Banks of the Potomac," we deemed it safe to make the trip to procure clothing for our dear Maryland boys in gray. With Betty and Kate Ball and their brother George we went in a two-horse open wagon to the home of Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. Gott, of Gott's Mill, near Dickerson. In the afternoon George Ball returned home, and Mrs. White's brother, John Gott, and I went on horseback to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sellman, near Clarksburg, who gave us cloth and boots. Their two sons were in the Confederate army, Alonzo being in White's 35th Battalion, and Wallace in Company A, 1st Maryland Cavalry. Soon afterwards Wallace died in the Valley of Virginia of typhoid fever.

On the outskirts of Barnesville we stopped at the home of Cap. and Mrs. William O. Sellman, whose oldest son, John Poole, ran away in the spring of 1861 from Brookville Academy where he was a student, and crossed the Potomac into Virginia to fight for State Rights and constitutional liberty. He joined Company K, 1st Virginia Cavalry. After serving in it one year, he and eighteen other young men met at Hanover Junction, Va., and organized Company A, 1st Maryland Cavalry, which was the nucleus of one of the most famous cavalry commands in the Confederate army.

Capt. William Sellman's daughter, Mary Jane, slipped a bundle of calico under my saddle as I sat on my horse, and we returned to Mrs. Gott's and spent the night. The next day we tied the cavalry boots to our hoop skirts and wound the cloth and calico in and out until we were burdened with weight. Thinking all was safe for our return, we started for home, but before reaching the Potomac we learned that pickets had been placed there again. Our hearts were full, and we trembled in fear of losing our treasured collection. We returned to Mrs. Gott's and hastened to secure our much-valued articles by stringing them on ropes and suspending them in cuddly holes in the wall. We made ourselves comfortable, trusting for an early opportunity to return to Virginia, but ere the lapse of another day, Mrs. White was arrested by order of Major Thompson and taken to Muddy Branch, where he was stationed. Late that night he sent an ambulance with four guards for the Ball girls and me. It was well after midnight when we joined Mrs. White. We spent the rest of the night in a guarded house, which was infested with vermin. We kept our tallow dip burning, but the pests swarmed all the more. Early next morning we were taken in an ambulance to Washington and placed in Capitol Prison in close confinement, as we were accused of being spies and were threatened with hanging. Mrs. White and I were in room No. 41. Our furniture consisted of iron cots with straw beds; the rough gray blankets we hung at the window to shade our eyes from the glaring sun. While there, kind friends living in Washington visited us and did what they could to make us comfortable. I still have several cards that came with baskets of fruit and delicacies, which I shared with the soldiers confined in Capitol Prison.

Mrs. White was taken ill, and, as soon as she was able, was moved to a boarding house, and I was sent to nurse her. A Dr. Ford attended her. After three weeks we were paroled and given a pass. We first went to the home in Georgetown of a Mr. Williams, a relative of Mrs. White, who brought us in his carriage to Rockville, a distance of twelve miles, where we dined with Mrs. Bouie, and then went on to Mrs. Gott's. There we obtained our same collection of supplies and left for home, notwithstanding the Potomac was heavily guarded. Mr. Gott took us to Edward's Ferry as the safest place to cross the river. Mr. Will Jones, who was clerking in a store there, came out to help us out of the wagon. As he lifted me, I whispered: "Lift me down carefully, or my hoops may tilt and show the boots and materials."

prison I was unwilling to give up, so, in packing my valise, I placed them on top, that they might be seen by the Yankee guards who would search our baggage. When they opened my valise and the letters rolled out by the dozen, which I purposely arranged to aggravate the inspector, I laughed, which was considered a great insult, and he exclaimed in anger: "If I had my way, I would send you straight back to prison where you came from."

We crossed the Potomac in a skiff. I was obliged to stand, on account of the cavalry boots dangling from my hoop skirt. When we reached the Virginia shore, we walked to a house on Goose Creek, where we had dinner, I have forgotten the name of the people, but they kindly sent us in a one-horse wagon to my home at Leesburg, where we were heartily welcomed by our loved ones. In a few days, our dear boys in gray of Colonel White's Battalion, hearing of our return, came to see us in my father's home, and we distributed the supplies we had collected.

It was in the Episcopal Church in Leesburg that I first saw John Poole Sellman; he was with Mr. Horatio Trundle. My sister Jennie whispered to me: "There is Johnny Sellman." That evening he came to my father's home and spent the night, leaving the next morning for Charlottesville to join the army. In October, after my return from prison, Mr. Sellman procured a furlough and came to Leesburg to spend a few days, and while at my father's home, a squad of Yankees invaded the town. Hearing they were near, he mounted his horse and fled to a near-by corn field, where he was captured, taken to Old Capitol Prison, and placed in close confinement, under threat of being hanged. In February, he was sent to Old Point Comfort, and from there on to Richmond to be exchanged.

While in prison Johnny Sellman took from his tin cup of soup a small beef bone, from which he made with his pen-knife a Maltese Cross, carving his initials upon it, and filling them with red sealing wax, using a common brass pin to make pin and catch, so that he might wear the cross on his coat. This cross is now one of my most cherished possessions. On February 13, 1866, I married him, and we lived near Barnesville until his death in 1908, after which, with my two daughters, I came to live in Frederick, Md. My only son, his father's namesake, lives in Washington, Ind.

In 1862 I made a small Confederate flag, the "Stars and Bars," for Mr. Sellman, which he carried through the war. It was used by my little grandson, Hunton Dade Sellman, when he helped unveil the Confederate monument in Rockville, Md., on June 3, 1913.

After the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, the 13th, 17th, 18th, and 21st Mississippi Regiments and the 4th South Carolina Regiment encamped near Leesburg until March 7, 1862. As soon as they arrived, several boys who were ill of typhoid fever were brought to my father's home and remained for weeks. Among them were Adjutant Nicholson, 18th Mississippi; Tip Williams, Charles Russell, and Capt. Edward Fontaine, all of Company K, 18th Mississippi. Captain Fontaine was an Episcopal clergyman, and preached one Sunday in St. James Church, Leesburg. When able to leave us, he received a furlough and went home, unfit for active service.

After the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, a hospital was established in the clerk's office in Leesburg, where my mother frequently went with one of her servants to carry food and minister to the comfort of the wounded and dying soldiers. In this battle, Jack Pettus, son of the governor of Mississippi, Mr. Halloway, Mr. Terrett, and others of Company K, 18th Mississippi, were killed. They were buried in Leesburg cemetery, and my sister and I took care of their graves. The best of all we had was kept for "our boys in gray."

Our growing crops were destroyed by the Yankees, fields of wheat just ready to harvest were trampled down, hogs butchered, and horses driven off. Several times there were threats to burn our home.

I was a young girl then, now I am in my eighty-third year, but have never forgotten the horrors of the War between the States, nor my love for the Confederacy.

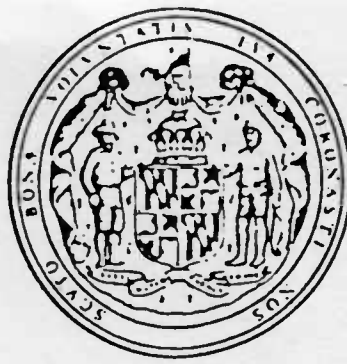
Barnesville



CLOPPERS COLORED

- September 20, 1898- "Colored school at Metropolita Grove".
February 14, 1910 - Insured for \$90 with notation "not owned by County".
September 16, 1917- Moved into abandoned white school.
December 24, 1917 - Insured for \$470.
May 14, 1918 - Patrons request to move back to Metropolitan Grove.
May 28, 1918 - Ordered back to Metropolitan Grove.
August 28, 1923 - Board approved \$40 a year rent for hall used as a school.
June 21, 1927 - Contract \$2,168.95 to Pope and Barry.
August 9, 1927 - Offered Herman Rabbitt \$200 an acre for two acres at Metropolitan Grove.
February 12, 1952 - Accepted \$2,700 bid of Herman Rabbitt for old property.

OFFICERS
Benjamin Quarles
Chairman Emeritus
Louis R. Harlan
Acting Chairman



MEMBERS
Pearl C. Brackett
M. Lucia James
Mary S. Johnson
Earl Koger, Sr.
Richard V. Landis
Roland C. McConnell
Verda F. Welcome
Angeline F. Williams

Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture

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Bettye C. Thomas
J. Alexander Wiseman

20 Dean Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
269-2893

Baltimore Program
12 West Madison Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
383-3648

July 25, 1978

Senator Verda F. Welcome
2101 Liberty Heights Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

Re: FY '79 Commission Budget

Dear Senator Welcome:

In preparation for returning to visit Acting Governor Lee concerning additional funds for the Commission, I have prepared the enclosed statement.

My request is for an additional sum of \$25,700 which when added to our present budget of \$84,872 would bring it to a total of \$110,572. Please note my summary of pps. 8 and 9. You will note that this amount is still less than one-half of the budget of the next agency (St. Mary's City).

The amount being requested is really minimal since it still does not include an administrative assistant for me. Here, again, we are trying to keep from losing two contractual employees whose contracts will expire in a few months.

The first two sheets are official and show the organization of the Commission and the actual budget and budget breakdown.

If you have any questions before we go, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Carroll Greene, Jr.
Carroll Greene, Jr.
Director

CG/cad
Enclosure

ship in this area of history and culture as well as human relations. Besides, to be "America in Miniature" means more than geography, let us then take the opportunity to recognize the diversity of our people and the richness and strength which accrues to our society as a result.

During my years as a research fellow and curator at the Smithsonian Institution, I travelled all over the country and from that vantage point my estimate is that the Banneker-Douglass Museum alone will generate not only a national host of tourists but benefactors from increasingly larger segments of the public and industry. There remains a void to be filled. But, the Commission and the Museum project must be given a fair chance of success. This is Maryland's golden opportunity to step out and give national leadership in a dynamic manner.

Carroll Greene, Jr.

Executive Director

the Mount Moriah project were sponsored by the state. She remarked how forward-looking she thought this action was and inquired as to how many other states had similar Commissions. Other states do other things in this area. The City of Philadelphia, for example, built an Afro-American Museum at a sum exceeding \$2,000,000 during 1975/76. But, Maryland got a headstart and still retains a lead on the state level.

Pride in the Commission and Its Work

My point is, that there are legitimate reasons for Maryland to take pride in the Commission and its work. There is indeed an economic component here, but it is subtle rather than obvious. But, it may be said that the Commission and its work makes up an important aspect of the Maryland landscape which if it were not there that landscape would be a whole lot less attractive to many of its citizens and prospective citizens, as well as industry. In essence, the Commission and its work add to the quality of life in Maryland. A high score in the quality of life category has many benefits, economic, social, political, etc.

An adequately-funded Afro-American History and Culture Commission would prove itself of even greater benefit to the State of Maryland. Imagine, if you will, what the proper opening of the Museum in the old Mount Moriah Church will mean to black Marylanders, to all Marylanders. What will it say to industry about our State? What will it say to the Nation about Maryland? It will indeed attract national attention if handled properly. And, I can assure you that "American in Miniature" will be looked upon as providing leader-

to use their energies and resources to discover a long neglected area of the Maryland experience--Afro-American life and history. I might add here, parenthetically, that our services are used by all kinds of groups ranging from the schools and colleges, to civic and service organizations to the D.A.R. as well as other historical/cultural organizations such as Historic Annapolis, Inc., the Maryland Historical Society, the Herbert Frisby Historical Society and the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, etc.

If, Maryland would attract quality industry to the state along with high echelon executives and their families, I think that the Commission and its program especially the Banneker-Douglass Museum will be an attractive feature for them. I believe that generally speaking the forward-looking educated family today is looking for a place where their children can grow up in a relatively stable environment and where intergroup relations are without hostility. Maryland offers that environment. However, an active approach is needed, not a quiescent one. Things can deteriorate rapidly.

A³ Forward-Looking Maryland

Further, industry today has either a legal and/or moral obligation to hire minority executives within its ranks. What does state sponsorship of the Commission, the Museum, etc. say to both groups? What does it say to Marylanders? A recent interview with a writer from The Washington Star revealed her astonishment when she discovered that the Commission and

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY & CULTURE

New Perspectives Needed

Recently, the Secretary of the Department of Economic and Community Development, invited the Staff to contribute their thinking to Maryland's economic strategy and to how our individual agencies relate to it. It is obvious that some of the historical/cultural agencies have a larger economic component than others because of their very nature. The St. Mary's City Commission, for example, which owns land and buildings and hires comparatively large numbers of persons is way out front from that perspective.

This Commission, on the other hand, the smallest of Maryland's historical/cultural agencies has an economic component as well even though it is less obvious and more difficult, perhaps, to pin down. But perhaps we should take another look and try some new perspectives:

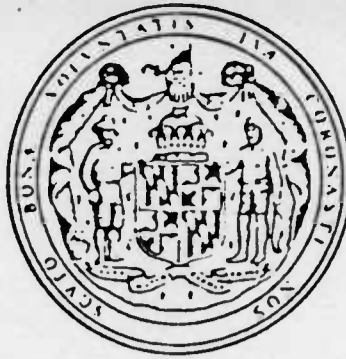
Quality of Life Concern

As necessary as the economic strategy is, and as necessary as it is to woo businesses to Maryland, I firmly believe that this approach must be balanced by a "quality of life" concern for the people who already live here. This Commission is an expression of that concern. For its purposes are more than historical and cultural, but have to do with a) helping to promote an atmosphere of understanding and appreciation for the diversity of Maryland's heritage b) thereby helping to promote more harmonious relations among Marylanders by offering the people an opportunity

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Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture

20 Dean Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
269-2893

Baltimore Program
12 West Madison Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
383-3648.

July 28, 1978

Honorable Blair Lee, III
Acting Governor of Maryland
The State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Acting Governor Lee:

As background for the meeting with you, Senator Welcome and myself, on Sunday, I have prepared the enclosed materials relevant to the immediate budgetary needs of this Commission.

I know that yours is an extremely busy schedule, but perchance you might have an opportunity to peruse our request.

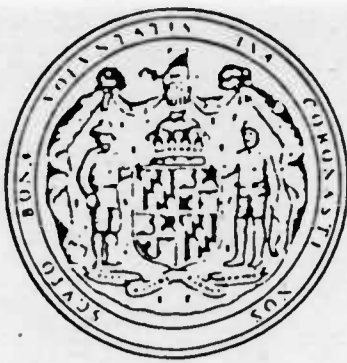
With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Carroll Greene, Jr.
Carroll Greene, Jr.
Executive Director

CG/cad

OFFICERS
Benjamin Ouarles
Chairman Emeritus
Louis R. Harlan
Acting Chairman



7/15 1978

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July 28, 1978

Honorable Verda F. Welcome
2101 Liberty Heights Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21215

Dear Senator Welcome:

Enclosed herewith please find the following:

- 1). A copy of an article from "The Washington Star" of July 26th about the Commission's children's book and about the work of the Commission.
- 2). A paper: Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture: Some New Perspectives
- 3). "Looking Back...Moving On: A Black Pictorial History of Anne Arundel County"

I hope that that \$60 million dollar surplus will be to our favor. After all, we are only talking about \$25,700. I realize that every agency will say that. But it is time that the Commission be treated differently and not like a sop.

I will see you on Sunday.

All best wishes.

Sincerely,

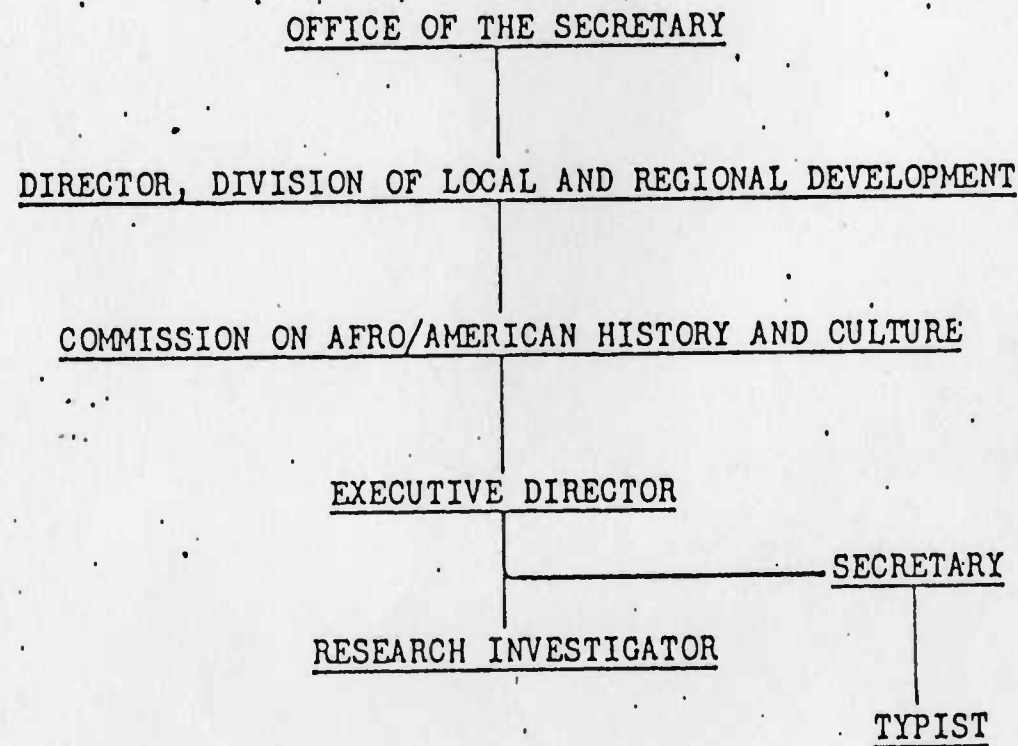
Carroll Greene, Jr.
Carroll Greene, Jr.
Director

P.S. I am sending the Governor a "care package" of these items also.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
FISCAL YEAR 1979

37.01.23.04 Maryland Commission on Afro/American
(Program No. and Title) History and Culture
Division of Local and Regional Development
(Institution or Unit)
Department of Economic and Community Development
(State Agency)

MARYLAND COMMISSION ON AFRO/AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE
1978 AND 1979 ORGANIZATION CHART



BUDGET ESTIMATES
 FISCAL YEAR 1979
 APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

37.01.23.04 Maryland Commission on Afro-American
 (Program No. and Title) History and Culture
 Division of Local and Regional Development
 (Institution or Unit)
 Department of Economic and Community Development
 (State Agency)

(1) OBJECT No.	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6) Object No.
		ACTUAL 1977	ACTUAL 1978	APPROPRIATION 1978	REQUEST	ALLOWANCE 1979	ALLOWANCE	
01	Number of Authorized Positions	4		4	4	4		
01	Salaries and Wages	49,323		58,026	56,938	56,938		01
02	Technical and Special Fees	608						02
03	Communication	2,919		2,500	3,000	3,900		03
04	Travel	338		1,904	1,950	4,420		04
05	Food							05
06	Fuel and Utilities	5,685		4,400	8,166	7,434		06
07	Major Vehicle Operation and Maintenance							07
08	Contractual Services	5,653		3,590	6,310	6,310		08
09	Supplies and Materials	1,877		3,000	3,000	3,000		09
10	Equipment - Replacement							10
11	Equipment - Additional	77		700	790	790		11
12	Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	73						12
13	Fixed Charges	8,187		7,900	4,800	5,080		13
14	Land and Structures							14
	Total Operating Expenses	24,809		23,994	28,016	27,934		
	Total Expenditure	74,740		82,020	84,954	84,872		
	Original General Fund Appropriation	77,375		79,866				
	Transfer of General Fund Appropriation	2,500		2,154				
	Total General Fund Appropriation	74,875						
	Items: General Fund Receipts	135						
	Net General Fund Expenditure	74,740		82,020	84,954	84,872		
	Add: Special Fund Expenditure							
	Federal Fund Expenditure							
	Reimbursable Funds							
	Total Expenditure							

BUDGET CONDITION:

The budget of the Commission for FY 1979 is \$84,872. Of that amount, \$56,938 is designated for the salaries of four regular employees and most of the rest is designated for such items as rental, fuel, utilities, postage, telephone and office supplies. with \$6,310 for contractual services.

CONTINUING PROBLEM:

The budget of the Commission on Afro-American History and Culture has remained at a no growth position since the Commission first hired staff in 1971. It began with four regular employee slots and still has the same four slots.

In effect, funds for program have never been appropriated. Each year the Director of the Commission must frantically seek funds from outside sources for basic program. We would seek outside funding in any case, but the Commission is hard put to provide match for outside funding sources because of the lack of funds and personnel. This means that we have to pass up funds which could otherwise be made available to us for program.

BASIC NEED:

The basic need is for programmatic funds for both personnel and activities. The low level of funding is chronic and threatens to maintain the Commission on a perpetual treadmill of no growth and frustration. This is especially true since the interest in ethnic and local history is

probably at its height in the Nation today. We are not able to respond to all of the requests that we receive for help from groups throughout the State. Further, the Commission has the primary responsibility of establishing, operating and maintaining the new facility at Mount Moriah. The projected opening date is July 1980. Yet, the kind of preparation that that date requires is not being met due to the same no growth problem. Granting of the following request will partially help to alleviate this immediate situation.

EMERGENCY IMMEDIATE NEED FOR FY '79:

Object .13 -

Office Rental at 20 Dean Street, Annapolis \$4,500

Needed to pay rental since this amount was omitted through error in '79 budget for this purpose. (See attached memorandum)

Object .08 -

Janitorial Services \$1,000

Needed to operate and clean facilities at 20 Dean Street and 12 West Madison Street, Baltimore.

Historic Structures Report \$2,000

Needed to initiate an historic structures report on Mount Moriah Church. This sum can be matched 100% through National Park Service Funds available through the Maryland Historical Trust. This report which

will have to be contracted to an outside firm is the necessary first step in obtaining Federal funds for the Mount Moriah Project.

	Sub Total	\$7,500
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The sum of \$7,500 represents an absolute deficit in the current FY '79 budget.

FUNDS NEEDED TO RETAIN TWO POSITIONS PRESENTLY FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES:

<u>Clerk-Typist Position</u> to replace Public Service	\$8,700
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Employee position now being phased out by A. A. County on or before October 1978.

To assist the Secretary to the Director in carrying out office routines and producing an ever increasing heavy volume of correspondence.

<u>Exhibition Designer/Photographer</u> to replace contractual	\$9,500
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position which will terminate on November 4th.

Purpose: To work with the Director in the development, fabrication and production of the entire educational, exhibition and promotional program of the Mount Moriah project. Duties will range from photographic documentation to the preparation

and layout of brochures, newsletters, posters, catalogs to the actual physical construction of exhibitions and redesign of space areas. Use of handtools such as power saws, electric drills, sanders, etc. are a must for this position. This is a key position for the planning, promotion and execution of a program for the Mount Moriah project. This position needed by November 1st.

TOTAL REQUESTED	\$25,700
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STATE SPONSORED HISTORICAL/CULTURAL AGENCIES

FY 1979 GENERAL FUNDS APPROPRIATION

MARYLAND ARTS COUNCIL	\$ 855,380.00
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST	265,087.00
ST. MARY'S CITY COMMISSION	245,176.00
MARYLAND COMMISSION ON AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY & CULTURE	*84,872.00

With the exception of the Commission on Afro-American History and Culture, each of the other historical/cultural agencies has either an assistant director or an administrative assistant. An administrative assistant is badly needed by the Commission on Afro-American History and Culture at this time. However, due to the State budgetary situation, we are deferring the request for funding until FY '80. A job description for the position has been prepared.

SUMMARY:

*Should the emergency request of \$25,700 be granted, the budget of the Commission would rise to \$110,572.00 in FY '79. But, please note that with that budget, the Commission is enabled to do the following: (1) Open the way for Federal

funds for the Mount Moriah project (2) Retain the services of two vitally needed employees presently on contracts which will soon expire (3) Pay rental at 20 Dean Street, Annapolis (temporary headquarters of the Commission until Mount Moriah is ready for occupancy circa July 1980) (4) Provide part-time janitorial services for 20 Dean Street, Annapolis, and 12 West Madison Street, Baltimore (5) To have a modest program of professionally designed exhibitions and to produce brochures, booklets and pamphlets for the school population and the general public and to promote the program of the Commission and especially the Mount Moriah project to the public for greater support.

We are desperately trying to gain that greater support from the private and corporate sectors, but to do so, requires personnel, time and proper presentation. Our present request will bring us to the threshold of being enabled to do these things.

MEMORANDUM

July 11, 1978

TO: John Moore
THRU: Ed Wise
THRU: Aggie Barr
FROM: Jack Carroll
SUBJECT: Afro-American Commission, Rent for 20 Dean Street
REFERENCE: Carroll Greene's letter of June 30, 1978

Ed Wise, Aggie Barr, Carroll Greene and I met July 10, with Robert Sparks to discuss the problem of the rental item missing from the FY'79 budget for AAHC: first, how it happened; second, how to solve the problem.

Problem

When Carroll Greene prepared his FY'79 operating budget in June or early July, 1977, he had been led to believe by several potential architects that the Commission office could be moved into Mt. Moriah as early as the beginning of the fiscal year, 1979, and that work on the rest of the building could continue around them. He concluded that he could, therefore, omit rent for the Dean Street office from his budget.

On December 7, 1977, Mr. Greene, following a procedure initiated by Dr. Barnes a year-and-a-half earlier, wrote to Ron Schilpp to discuss several questions concerning his 1978 and 1979 budgets. One major item in that letter dealt with future rent for Dean Street. He made the point that his first assumption was completely wrong and that he could in no way move into Mt. Moriah by the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The Department's reaction to his letter was to express our concern with his dealing directly with DBFP, contrary to policy. All this was explained in memoranda of December 13 and 14. We concluded at the time, you may recall, that Mr. Greene was acting in good faith and that we should not intervene in that particular arrangement. We did remind him, however, of department policy in this regard.

Mr. Greene thereupon began to discuss the rent problem with Mr. Schilpp - and with me and Candy Davis. But somehow nothing was

July 11, 1978

done about it; not even a supplemental budget request was submitted. The issue "fell between the slats" sometime between January and June when Carroll rediscovered the problem he first identified in December.

Solution

In our meeting Mr. Greene informed us that he is presently renegotiating the lease on the Dean Street office with DGS. He intends to request emergency funds for his rent for the balance of FY'79 when he take the lease to the Board of Public Works for approval two or three months hence, along with one or two other emergencies he identified.

Mr. Greene is working very closely with Aggie Barr, making certain that all avenues of possible relief are explored within the Department before he makes his emergency request. He intends to follow procedures outlined by Dr. Sparks and will preview a draft of his BPW emergency request with us in DLRD.

JLC:paj

cc: Sparks /
Greene

NORA'S CORNER

When the Quince Orchard School was 'Colored'

By NORA H. CAPLAN

I must have passed the little church and the low rectangular building near it countless times before I learned why the sign, "Pleasant View Historical Association," was there. The traffic both east and west on Darnestown Road (MD 28), 1/2-mile east from Quince Orchard Road, doesn't allow a driver much time to study the landscape. It wasn't until I met Pearl Green, a much loved and respected member of the Quince Orchard community, that I found out about the historic importance of this site.

The first Pleasant View ME Church was built in 1888 on a 3-acre tract that the trustees had bought for \$54 in 1868. By 1914 the church was in poor condition, so it was torn down and rebuilt. It is now called Mount of Olives Church, still in use, but by

COLORED SCHOOL

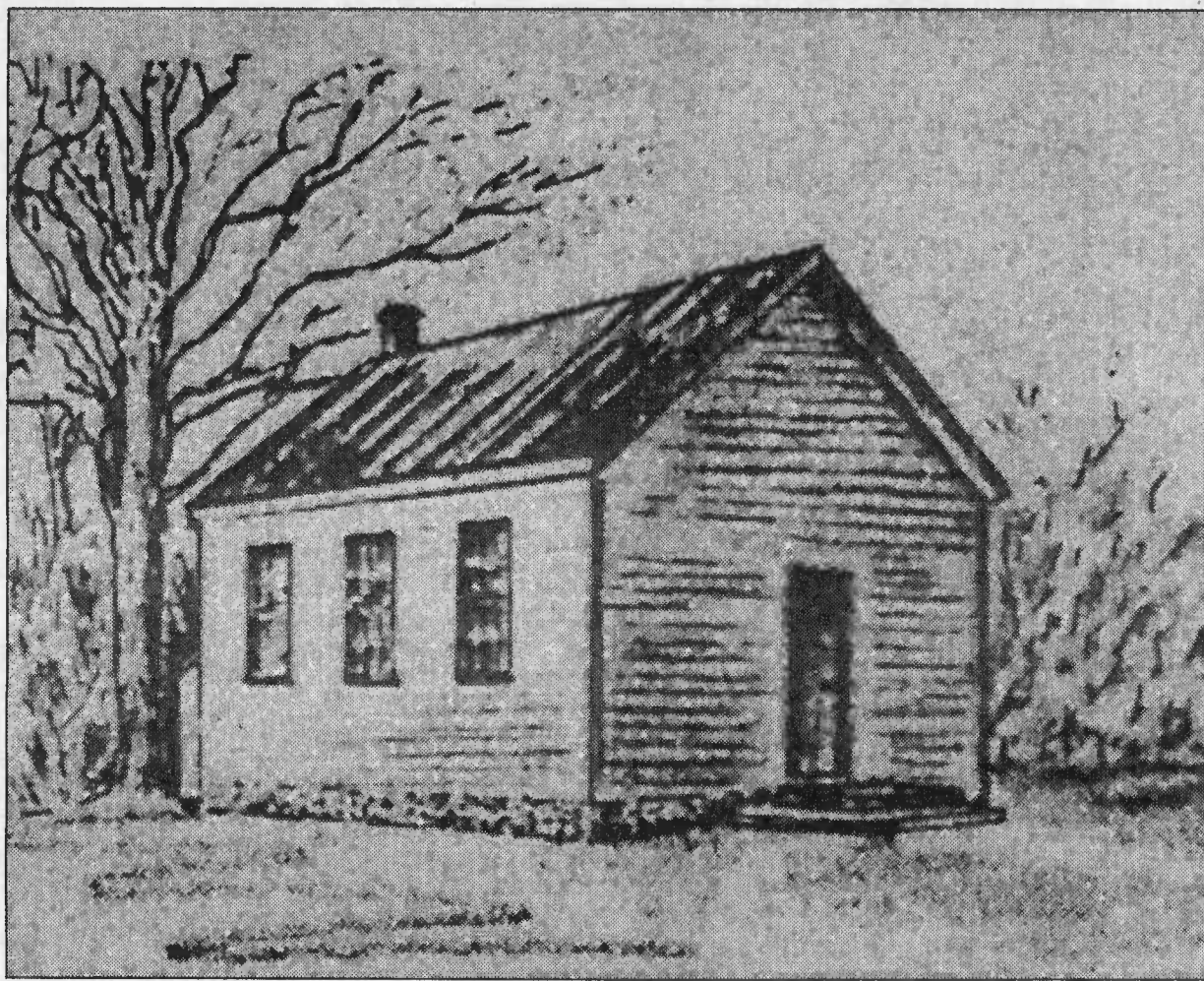
from page B9

mother, like mine, could sew anything. She could make boys' short pants from a pair of men's pants. She could cut out a girl's dress from hand-me-downs from her grown-up relatives. She took in washing and she made her own bread. The Hallman children took homemade bread and preserves or jelly sandwiches in their "school buckets" each day. Their home was on a dirt road that turned to mud after a heavy rain.

"The milk trucks always got stuck," Pearl said. "We had to walk a mile to school on what we called the 'Pike' (Darnestown Road), but to us it was a long mile. Winter weather was the bad part."

Pearl attended the Quince Orchard School from 1924 to 1932, with one year off to take care of her home and siblings while her mother went out to work. It was during the Depression and times were especially hard. "The school year was from September to May. The boys were off for a week or so during corn thinning in the spring and corn cutting in the fall. We had double desks and one teacher for grades one to seven. I remember that my teacher's name was Mrs. Blunt. There were at least 60 children in that one room. In cold weather whichever kids got there first had to build a fire in a pot-bellied stove that's still in our original schoolhouse. We helped the teacher do work like erasing the blackboard and sweeping the school room."

Regarding school supplies, she said, "For those who could afford them, those children brought their own pencils and notebooks."



This sketch is of the old Quince Orchard Colored School on Darnestown Road where Pearl Green went to school.

Image: Courtesy Pleasant View Historical Society

papier-mache ornaments my mother used to hang on our Christmas tree.

A cemetery is at the back of the property. ("That's where I'll be buried someday," Pearl told me.) To the right is a box-shaped white frame building that was until the mid-1900s named the Quince Orchard Colored School. The white cinderblock outhouses between the cemetery and the schoolhouse have been preserved as well.

books. The teacher supplied the rest of the students. Our textbooks were left over from white kids' schools. We had to share books and sometimes they had pages torn out, so the teacher told us what was supposed to be there. She wrote the lessons on the blackboard."

Because there was no indoor plumbing, the children used the outhouses. Instead of a drinking fountain the students had to pump a bucket of water from the well outside and place a dipper in it when they brought the pail inside.

There was no playground equipment, so during recess the girls played games like Ring-a-Rosy or Hide and Seek. The boys played ball games with balls they had brought from home. When I asked Pearl if the school ever had parties at holiday times like Halloween, she said that she didn't remember ever celebrating Halloween, but the church had Christmas and Easter parties. For her own family's Christmas gifts, each child received one toy and an article of clothing - like a new dress.

Pearl mentioned a "county-wide oratorical contest" that was conducted each year. "We all came together in a school in Rockville. Students could recite a poem [or something else appropriate for the occasion]. First and second prizes were given for each grade. One time someone from our school got second prize."

In May all the black schools came together in Rockville for "Field Day." She thinks it was held at the high school that used to be where the Town Center is now. "There were games like dodgeball, baseball and races," Pearl said. "Prizes were given out to the winning teams."

Black public schools in Maryland began in 1872 when the state legislature voted a total of \$50,000 for their support. Montgomery County was to receive \$532.05 quarterly. This allocation plus state and county school taxes paid by the African-American population made their share of each election district of the county \$462.84 per year, according to "History of the Black Public Schools of Montgom-

ery County, Md, 1872-1961," by Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown. In 1874 when Gary Green and several other church trustees sold a house and lot for \$5 on the Pleasant View site to the county school board, it was stipulated that the building and lot were to be "used exclusively for the education of colored youth." The teacher's salary was to be paid by the community.

Originally the one-room schoolhouse was behind the church. It was destroyed in a fire (some suspected arson) in 1901. The following year the school board decided to build a new white school in the neighborhood. The old white school in what is now Kentlands was moved across Darnestown Road and became the Quince Orchard Colored School. It was closed for several years from November 1904 - 1906, supposedly because of a shortage of funds, although no official reason was given. In the 1950s when the black public schools of Seneca, Tobystown and Quince Orchard were consolidated, two rooms and two more teachers were added to the Quince Orchard School, and students from the other two schools were bused here.

The entire Quince Orchard area was once farmland. Pearl Green's parents, Samuel and Evelyn Hallman, had saved for two years so that they could buy 4 acres and a house on what later became Riffle Ford Road. The Hallman family with their eight children grew most of what they ate - a corn crop and all kinds of vegetables. In addition they had chickens, ducks, a cow and a horse. Pearl has told me that her

COLORED SCHOOL

Continued on page B10

She remembers that a Mr. T. Johnson had a cafeteria near the high school that was the only place in town where black people could eat. "He had the best hot dogs."

After finishing the Quince Orchard Colored School, Pearl went on to the black high school in Rockville. "We could ride a bus there," she said. "I finally finished in 1938."

She explained, "If you had to leave school for any length of time, you couldn't make it up. You had to start all over again."

Only her oldest son, Howard Bell, began his elementary education at Quince Orchard before all the black public schools were integrated.

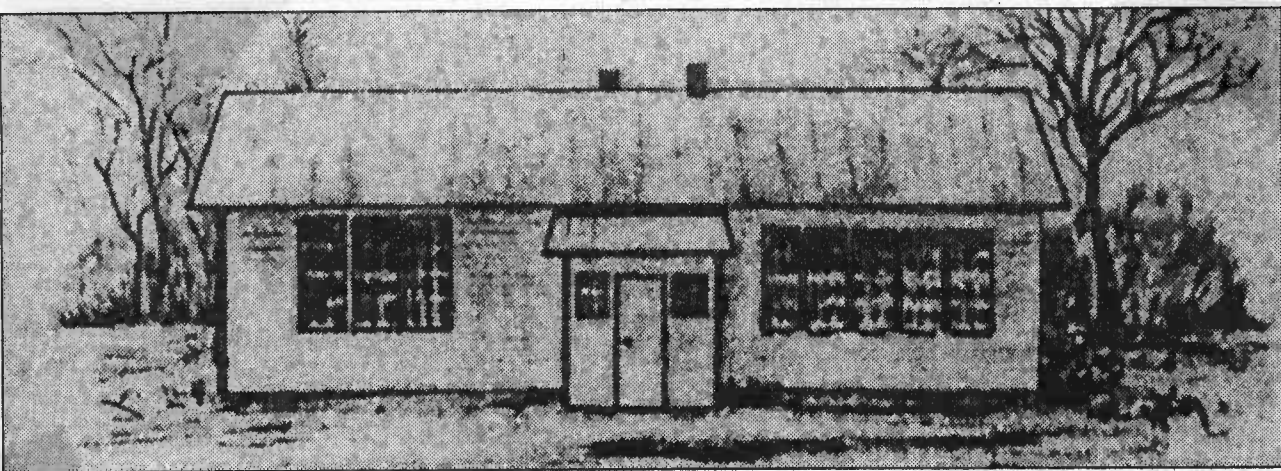
After the Quince Orchard Colored School closed, Montgomery County used the building for storage. The Pleasant View Trustees brought legal action against the Trustees and an historical association was founded. At one time the third room of the school was rented to a family. Bathrooms were added and a kitchen was renovated. That part of

the building eventually burned down. Only two rooms are left, with the oldest part under the care of the Pleasant View Historical Association. The Mount of Olives Church uses the restrooms and the remaining space as a fellowship room.

On the fourth Saturday of June each year the historical association sponsors a "June Fest," a celebration to honor this important site. The historic part of the school is open to display exhibits. Food, music, and guest speakers are an attraction to many visitors. This past year a new group, the Quince Orchard Voices of the Past, provided an outstanding program of choral music. The members are children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of former students of the Quince Orchard Colored School.

When I asked Pearl what this school means to her, she said, "It was a wonderful school at that time. It was the beginning of education for black people in the community."

Tours of the Pleasant View Historical Site can be given by special arrangement with Vernon Green. Call 301.926.1798 for further information.



This sketch is the expanded Quince Orchard Colored School.

Image: Courtesy Pleasant View Historical Society.

his was true of the Confederate advance in September, 1862. Inhabitants of Montgomery and Frederick Counties fled pell-mell toward Pennsylvania and Baltimore for safety's sake.

All military stores were moved to Frederick, leaving only a supply for the 600 hospital patients. A report states that "It was thought that not over 200 Marylanders joined the Confederates during this invasion!"

Montgomery County experienced probably its most active warfare immediately following the battle of Antietam, by the raid of Confederate Cavalry under the daring command of General "Jeb" Stuart.

His expedition originated at Winchester, Va. and was dedicated to the destruction of a road bridge over the Conococheague Creek near Chambersburg, and the fond hope of seizing desperately needed horse supplies.

General Lee wrote to Stuart that it was more desirable "to act the enemy toward Cumberland—but should you be led her East, you are to cross the river in the vicinity of Leesburg." Leesburg was a local focal point for the South—White's

Edward's Ferry were only one and six miles distant respectively.

Stuart wrote of this expedition "I proceeded on the expedition to Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1800 men and four regiments of horse artillery. We assembled at Darksville. At daylight we crossed the river between Williamsport and Hancock with some little opposition, capturing two or three horses of the enemy's pickets. We proceeded northward until we had reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock. Crossing directly across the National Road (Route 40) I proceeded in the direction of Merksburg, which point was reached about midnight.

I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown where large supplies were stored, but was dissatisfied from reliable information that the notice of my approach and the proximity of his forces would enable him to prevent my capturing it.

I therefore turned toward Chambersburg. I did not reach this point until after dark in a rain.

I did not deem it safe to delay the attack till morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender.

"I accordingly sent in a flag of truce and found no military or civil authority in the place; but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be occupied, and if any resistance were made the place would be shelled in three minutes. Brig. Gen. Hampton's command being in advance took possession of the place, and I appointed him military governor of the city."

"From Chambersburg I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburg as the best route of return. Taking the road towards Frederick we intercepted dispatches from Col. Rush which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy.

"Before reaching Frederick I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night via Liberty, New Market and Monrovia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad. We reached at daylight Hyattstown, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and we pushed on to Barnsville, which we found just vacated by a company of the enemy's cavalry.

"We had here corroborated what we had heard before, that Stoneman had between four and five thousand troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords, I started directly for Poolesville, but instead of marching upon that point avoided it by a march via a road through the woods leading to the mouth of the Monocacy. Guarding well my flanks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, meeting the head of the enemy's column going towards Poolesville.

"I ordered the charge which was responded to in handsome fashion by the advance squadron of Lee's brigade which drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the body of infantry advance to occupy the crest.

"Quick as a thought, Lee's sharpshooters sprang to the ground, and engaging the enemy skirmishers held them in check until the artillery came up which, under the gallant Pelham, drove back the enemy's forces to his batteries beyond the Monocacy.

"I made a rapid strike for White's Ford, to make my way across before the enemy at Monocacy or Poolesville could be aware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by about 200 infantrymen, strongly posted in cliffs over the ford, they yielded to the moral effect of a few shells before engaging our sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry) and river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile on a hill."

If the South was jubilant over the results of Stuart's invasion, words would fail to express their elation after the bloody battle of Ball's Bluff, opposite White's Ferry.

This is the oldest Potomac River Ferry known, and had operated continuously long before the War between the States. And here was fought, just two months after the battle of Bull Run, one of the bloodiest battles of the war. It resulted in a complete rout of the invading Union forces and caused much consternation and concern in Washington. So absolutely and utterly was the Union army beaten that steps were taken to move the capital from Washington. This, however, was not done.

Ball's Bluff's heights are an astonishing twenty meters, and at certain spots, is absolutely inaccessible.

The Union forces numbering between four and five thousand under the command of Generals, decided on an attempt to capture Leesburg, then considered an important upper outpost of the South.

The Union scouts climbed the high hills of Marble Quarry to observe the bivouac fires of the enemy. Cunningly the South had concealed in the dense woods adjacent to Ball's Bluff, a fighting force equally as large as the North's, and purposely kept their camp fires at night at a very minimum.

The North, unfortunately, reached the conclusion that the South's forces were small in number, and the undertaking to land on the Virginia shore from Harrison's Island was undertaken without trepidation.

To be on the safe side 2,000 Union troops were sent downstream to Edward's Ferry, (a culpable blunder) this deployment to cross over to the mouth of Goose Creek and there to head upstream to provide reinforcements for the original task force should the need arise.

Meanwhile at White's Ferry, and from Harrison's Island, three huge scows each carrying 40 men per load, with full equipment, left for Ball's Bluff.

And now occurred another of the Union's fatal mistakes—call it foolhardiness or bravado or whatever you will—but they chose to land at the worst debarkation point imaginable—a spot where the high cliffs were unscalable and a place of dense copse wood thickets.

The rebels patiently waited until all of the invaders had landed—then opened fire. Surely pandemonium reigned that fateful day at Ball's Bluff! Retreat was difficult because only three boats were available; the fact that the Potomac was swollen by torrential rains six feet above normal (almost flood stage) made swimming hazardous and foolhardy. Some, in desperation, tried it; a very few made it.

One retreating boat, heavily laden with frantic soldiers, sank in the swirling, muddy waters and all on board were lost. Retreat down the river in the hope of joining up with the hurrying reinforcements coming up, was thwarted by the Confederates who apparently had knowledge of the maneuver. The slaughter that bright Spring day was unbelievable. The Union forces, half of which were untrained, were completely demoralized; few knew how to operate the cannons when the veteran cannoners were killed—as a consequence Union officers manned the guns, and few of them lived to tell the tale. Nineteen hundred Union troops had crossed the river; only eight hundred returned. Casualties, 223 dead, 250 wounded, 500 taken prisoner. The South lost 300 men, 153 of which were killed.

Today, a stone's throw from the river is probably the smallest Civil War cemetery in the country—a mere handful of graves. All are unmarked. Here lie gallant men from both sides. This little, well-kept cemetery is beautifully fenced with native stone; in the center is a modest monument to forever mark the spot where brother fought brother because of a conviction dear to each.