

**References and Supporting Documentation
For the Washington Grove Town Council Resolution
Acknowledging Washington Grove's Racially
Exclusionary Past and Committing to an Equitable and
Inclusive Future**

**Prepared by members of the
Washington Grove Racial and Social Equity Committee**

Text of the Resolution with Reference Numbers

WHEREAS, racial disparities have existed in America for centuries, to the detriment of Black communities and people of color, and institutional racism persists even today, resulting in fewer opportunities for Black Americans to build wealth, own homes, exercise their voting rights, live in safe and healthful communities, access quality health care and education, and receive fair treatment by law enforcement officials and in the criminal justice system; and

WHEREAS, such racial disparities are now so prevalent that they have created a public health crisis that requires action from all levels of government and civil society, as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Public Health Association [1], and Montgomery County, Maryland [2]; and

WHEREAS for much of the history of the Washington Grove community, the successive, evolving organizations that administered its affairs—first, the Washington Grove Camp Meeting Association, and later, the Washington Grove Association and the Town of Washington Grove (collectively, the “Town”)—engaged in Jim Crow racist policies and practices, that, regardless of their intentions, were not only demeaning, exclusionary and painful to neighboring communities, but were also emblematic of a persistent and deliberate refusal to confront the damaging effects of slavery [3]; and

WHEREAS the Town acknowledges the cumulative effects of racist national, state, and local policies and Washington Grove’s complicity by failing to contest the status quo, thereby contributing to the harm imposed upon Emory Grove and other neighboring communities, and

WHEREAS these national, state, and local policies and practices included:

- Black people consistently being paid wages lower than white people for comparable work [4-6]. For example, this standard applied to segregated schools in Montgomery County where teachers at the substandard “colored” school named “Washington Grove” (also known informally as “Emory Grove”), were paid less than half what equivalently experienced and credentialed white teachers were paid at the white school that Washington Grove children attended [7].

- Black children having to attend substandard segregated 'colored' schools, thereby hindering their pace of advancement and contributing to lower intergenerational mobility compared to white students [5];
- Black people being relegated to segregated waiting areas in the B&O Railroad train stations, including the Washington Grove station [9];

WHEREAS the Town acknowledges the policies and practices directly imposed by the Town that have caused harm to Emory Grove and our other neighboring communities, both historically and currently, including these policies and practices:

- Selling properties with racially restrictive covenants and deed restrictions from 1929 to 1953, which prevented Black people (as well as Jewish people, Asian people, and people of other marginalized communities) from purchasing property in the Town [10];
- Denying a theater group access to the Town’s auditorium because the group would not agree to exclude Black Americans from attending shows [11];
- Closing its gates in 1897, forcing Black Americans traveling between the railroad stop at Washington Grove and the Emory Grove Camp Meeting to walk around the Town’s borders [12];
- Objecting to the construction of a county sidewalk on the Town’s section of Washington Grove Lane from 1972 to 1980, which created an exclusionary environment by ending the sidewalk at the Town's border [13]; and
- Producing annual parades and minstrel shows in which performers wore 'blackface' costumes, disrespecting Black Americans' dignity and ignoring the damaging history of slavery [14]; and

WHEREAS, the Town understands the importance of examining its role in institutional racism, both historically and currently, and is ready to take measures to promote racial equity; and

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF
WASHINGTON GROVE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES:**

- A. Acknowledge, apologize for, repudiate, reject and condemn all racially motivated, discriminatory, or exclusionary aspects of the Town's history, and deeply regret the pain, hurt, and suffering that has been caused; and
- B. Welcome all people; recognize the rights of individuals to live with dignity, free from discrimination based not only on race, but also on national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, religion, spirituality or belief, and immigration status; value inclusion, equity and justice; unequivocally condemn racism and bigotry, whether in rhetoric or in action; and envision a Town that fosters diversity, equity, and inclusion; and
- C. Where they have authority and responsibility, will take steps that undo the effects of systemic racism, bias, discrimination, and inequities, which impact the quality of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for Town residents and our neighbors; and
- D. To these ends, will:
 - Commit to further engage in individual and collective work to understand bias;
 - Further address any policies or practices that may have the effect of being racially biased or harmful, and foster an unbiased and inclusive environment free of discrimination and harassment toward any person or group;
 - Treat all persons in a fair and equitable manner, regardless of their race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, religious dress, ability, disability or other individual characteristics;
 - Support ties with neighboring communities, and consider their welfare and the impact that our policies or decisions will have on them; and
 - Continue building a Town where all people are welcomed to live and prosper.

References

- [1] [Media Statement from CDC Director Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH, on Racism and Health](#), April 8 2021
- [2] Press release of the Montgomery County Council, ["Montgomery County Council passes resolution declaring racism a public health crisis"](#), June 16, 2020
- [3] Eugene L. Meyer, ["A Shameful Past"](#), Bethesda Magazine March 29, 2021 updated April 5, 2021
- [4] Thomas N. Maloney, "African Americans in the Twentieth Century" [African Americans in the Twentieth Century \(eh.net\)](#)
- [5] William J. Collins and Marianne H. Wanamaker "Up from slavery? African American intergenerational economic mobility since 1880" (PDF), June 13, 2017
- [6] For example, in 1914, J. H. Nugent was paid \$1.50 per full day's work which included human waste collection from residents of Washington Grove. R. Shantz, *Grove Gatherings*, Wheaton Print Shop 1975 p. 44-45 and Philip K. Edwards, *Washington Grove 1873-1937* Independently published, 1988 p. 132. Present value in 2023 dollars is about \$45, see <https://www.dollartimes.com/inflation/inflation.php?amount=1.50&year=1914> accessed 5/2/2023.
- [7] Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown, *History of the Black Schools in Montgomery County, MD 1872-1961*, Vantage Press, 1978 p. 34. In 1937 the Montgomery County teacher pay disparity was successfully contested in Gibbs vs Broome, Thurgood Marshall's first breakthrough case which set the stage for Brown vs. Board of Education 1954 (p.50-55).
- [8] Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown, *History of the Black Schools in Montgomery County, MD 1872-1961*, Vantage Press, 1978. Substandard conditions are discussed throughout this book, including a 1912 survey on page 36, "nearly all of the colored schools are in a more or less dilapidated condition" and goes on to list problems with heating, lighting, seating, instructional materials, water supply, and unsanitary toilets. For an updated listing and history of black schools, see Ralph D. Buglass and Sharyn R. Duffin, ["The Segregated Schools of Montgomery County"](#), accessed Nov 16, 2022.

[9] Philip K. Edwards *Washington Grove 1873-1937*, Independently published, 1988 pg. 187.

[10] Philip K. Edwards, *Washington Grove 1873-1937*, Independently published, 1988, pgs. 335 -337 and R. Shantz, *Grove Gatherings* Wheaton Print Shop 1975, p. 59. In 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Shelley v. Kraemer* that racial covenants prohibiting the sale of real estate to blacks and other minorities are unconstitutional. Nonetheless many covenants remained in deeds, and were honored in spirit if not in law as redlining and other restrictive practices emerged. See Sarah Shoenfeld and Mara Cherkasky, "[The rise and demise of racially restrictive covenants in Bloomingdale](#)," April 03, 2019.

[11] Philip K. Edwards, "Washington Grove 1937-1977" Independently published, 1999 p. 78-84.

[12] Philip K. Edwards, "Washington Grove 1873-1937" Independently published, 1988 p. 137.

[13] Philip K. Edwards "Washington Grove 1937-1977" Independently published, 1999 238-239, 273-274, and describing the personal experiences of African Americans walking along Washington Grove Lane: "Boundary St meant to stay out if you were black" Oral history, Richard Tyler and others, Emory Grove Washington Grove walking tour, June 5 2022, filmed by Yvette Gause, accessed on Facebook June 6 2022.

[14] Example news articles include *The Sunday Star* Aug 14 1910 "A large audience in the big auditorium...visitors from all parts of the county attended"; *Washington Herald*, Sept 3, 1911; *Washington Herald*, Sept 1, 1912 "Prior to the show the minstrel troupe paraded through the Grove...the performance opened with a chorus by the circle of more than thirty black faces"; *The Sunday Star* Aug 1 1912; *Evening Star* Sept 3, 1913 including the racist song "When Uncle Joe Plays a Rag"; *The Sunday Star* Sept 5 1915 "the company, consisting of thirty-seven minstrels, spared no efforts to make the event a big success"; *The Sentinel* June 24, 1927 "The Washington Grove Band will give a minstrel and concert in the Germantown Hall" <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>. Also, describing a photo in the Washington Grove archives of "A formal portrait of the performers (about 40), most dressed in white pants and shirts with bow ties and their faces in 'blackface': [Washington Grove Minstrel Show September 2, 1916 - September 2, 1916 | Town of Washington Grove \(pastperfectonline.com\)](#)

Supporting Documentation for the References

Reference 1

Media Statement from CDC Director Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH, on Racism and Health

Media Statement

For Immediate Release: Thursday, April 8, 2021

Contact: [Media Relations](#)

(404) 639-3286

Statement from Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH, Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the death of over 500,000 Americans. Tens of millions have been infected. And across this country people are suffering. Importantly, these painful experiences and the impact of COVID-19 are felt, most severely, in communities of color—communities that have experienced disproportionate case counts and deaths, and where the social impact of the pandemic has been most extreme.

Yet, the disparities seen over the past year were not a result of COVID-19. Instead, the pandemic illuminated inequities that have existed for generations and revealed for all of America a known, but often unaddressed, epidemic impacting public health: racism.

What we know is this: racism is a serious public health threat that directly affects the well-being of millions of Americans. As a result, it affects the health of our entire nation. Racism is not just the discrimination against one group based on the color of their skin or their race or ethnicity, but the structural barriers that impact racial and ethnic groups differently to influence where a person lives, where they work, where their children play, and where they worship and gather in community. These social determinants of health have life-long negative effects on the mental and physical health of individuals in communities of color.

Over generations, these structural inequities have resulted in stark racial and ethnic health disparities that are severe, far-reaching and unacceptable.

As the nation's leading public health agency, CDC has a critical role to play to address the impact of racism on public health.

<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s0408-racism-health.html>

Reference 2

Montgomery County Council passes resolution declaring racism a public health crisis

For Immediate Release: Tuesday, June 16, 2020

ROCKVILLE, Md., June 16, 2020—Today the Montgomery County Council unanimously approved a resolution, spearheaded by Councilmember Will Jawando and sponsored by the full Council, declaring racism a public health crisis. In a memo to the Council, Councilmember Jawando noted that racism causes persistent discrimination and inequitable outcomes in many areas of life. An emerging body of research, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, has found that racism itself is a social determinant of health.

Disparities in health outcomes have been amplified during the Covid-19 pandemic, as African Americans have the highest number of recorded cases and deaths. This is true across the United States, in the state of Maryland and in Montgomery County, where African Americans account for 25 percent of the deaths, despite being 19 percent of the County's population.

According to the national COVID Racial Data Tracker, African Americans have been nearly twice as likely to die of Covid-19 than would be expected based on their share of the population. According to an NPR article that analyzed national statistics, "In four states, the rate is three or more times greater," and further, "In 42 states plus Washington D.C., Hispanics/Latinos make up a greater share of confirmed cases than their share of the population. In eight states, it's more than four times greater."

The Council is committed to assessing and eliminating the effects of racial and ethnic disparities on policies, education, economic and health outcomes in Montgomery County, and has a demonstrated track record of promoting racial equity, social justice and inclusions in all aspects of County government. This commitment is exemplified in the development and execution of the Racial Equity and Social Justice Act, the Office of Racial Equity and Social Justice, the Law Enforcement Trust and Transparency (LETT) Act, Policing Advisory Commission, the Community Policing Law, and the Remembrance and Reconciliation Commission.

The Council staff report on this resolution can be viewed [here](#). A video segment about the resolution can be viewed [here](#).

https://www2.montgomerycountymd.gov/mcgportalapps/Press_Detail.aspx?Item_ID=25454&Dept=1

Reference 3


In 1860, on the cusp of the Civil War, 38% of the county's 18,322 inhabitants were Black—5,421 enslaved, 1,552 free. The county was agrarian; close-in suburbs had yet to form. Settlers had migrated in the 18th century from southern Maryland, bringing with them slaves who had worked in the labor-intensive tobacco fields. Here, the farmers, finding the Piedmont soil inhospitable to tobacco, grew wheat and other grains, but they continued to depend on slaves to sustain their way of life.



Anna Weems, who successfully escaped, eventually to Canada.
Photo courtesy of Montgomery History

Eugene L. Meyer, "A Shameful Past"
Bethesda Magazine March 29, 2021
updated April 5, 2021
<https://moco360.media/2021/03/29/a-shameful-past/>

\$500 REWARD.

 **R**AN away on Sunday night, the 23d instant, before 12 o'clock, from the subscriber, residing in Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., my NEGRO GIRL "Ann Maria Weems," about 15 years of age; a bright mullatto; some small freckles on her face; slender person, thick suit of hair, inclined to be sandy. Her parents are free, and reside in Washington, D. C. It is evident she was taken away by some one in a carriage, probably by a white man, by whom she may be carried beyond the limits of the State of Maryland.

I will give the above reward for her apprehension and detention so that I get her again.
sep 29—3t CHAS. M. PRICE.

Charles M. Price, a Rockville slave trader who worried about runaway slaves and slave rebellions, placed an ad in the pro-slavery *Montgomery Sentinel* on Dec. 8, 1855, for Anna Maria Weems. Photo courtesy of Montgomery History

Reference 3

“Not surprisingly, Abraham Lincoln received only 50 of 2,400 votes cast in Montgomery County—2% of the total—in the 1860 presidential election. Lincoln received only one vote in Medley, the rest in Sandy Spring, a largely Quaker community.”

Anti-abolitionist sentiment was strongly reflected in an 1864 referendum when Montgomery residents voted 3-1 against a new state constitution that freed the slaves (it passed statewide, but barely, on the strength of absentee ballots from Union troops). During the constitutional convention preceding the referendum, George Peter Jr., son of Montgomery County’s largest slaveholder, declared that “if we desire to render a people unhappy, turbulent and dissatisfied, we can adopt no surer plan than depriving them of that which they are justly entitled to, without a just cause or a just compensation.”

<https://moco360.media/2021/03/29/a-shameful-past/>

Reference 4

Table 2: Characteristics of Individuals in 1900 and 1990

	1900				1990			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
A. Occupational Distribution								
Professional/Technical	1.3%	3.8%	1.6%	10.7%	9.9%	17.2%	16.6%	21.9%
Proprietor/Manager/Official	0.8	6.9	0.2	2.6	6.5	14.7	5.4	10.0
Clerical	0.2	4.0	0.2	5.6	10.7	7.2	29.7	31.9
Sales	0.3	4.2	0.2	4.1	2.9	6.7	4.1	7.3
Craft	4.2	15.9	0	3.1	17.4	20.7	2.3	2.1
Operative	7.3	13.4	1.8	24.5	20.7	14.9	12.4	8.0
Laborer	25.5	14.0	6.5	1.5	12.2	7.2	2.0	1.5
Private Service	2.2	0.4	33.0	33.2	0.1	0	2.0	0.8
Other Service	4.8	2.4	20.6	6.6	18.5	9.0	25.3	15.8
Farmer	30.8	23.9	6.7	6.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.4
Farm Laborer	22.7	11.0	29.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.5
B. Percent Attending School by Age								
Ages 6 to 13	37.8%	72.2%	41.9%	71.9%	94.5%	95.3%	94.2%	95.5
Ages 14 to 17	26.7	47.9	36.2	51.5	91.1	93.4	92.6	93.5
Ages 18 to 21	6.8	10.4	5.9	8.6	47.7	54.3	52.9	57.1

National data on occupational distribution and percent attending school by age for 1900 and 1990.

Table 4: Mean Annual Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers Aged 20 and Over

Male				Female			
	Black	White	Ratio	Black	White	Ratio	
1939	\$537.45	\$1234.41	.44	\$331.32	\$771.69	.43	
1949	1761.06	2984.96	.59	992.35	1781.96	.56	
1959	2848.67	5157.65	.55	1412.16	2371.80	.59	
1969	5341.64	8442.37	.63	3205.12	3786.45	.85	
1979	11404.46	16703.67	.68	7810.66	7893.76	.99	
1989	19417.03	28894.69	.67	15319.29	16135.65	.95	

National data on incomes by decade.

Reference 5

TABLE 1: NATIONAL INCOME SCORE RANKINGS AND SHARES BY OCCUPATION, BLACK AND WHITE FATHERS

Sons' Cohort Year	1900		1930		1962		1973		1990	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Farmer, owns	41.9	6.8	43.0	6.4	43.8*	3.2	45.5	4.8	60.0	4.0
Farmer, does not own	23.1	3.8	28.7	3.0						
Farm laborer	7.5	1.9	8.8	1.6	8.0	1.6	10.6	2.0	17.8	1.4
White collar, professionals	89.8*	21.1	84.3	19.2	87.7	38.7	86.9	41.5	80.6	41.8
White collar, managerial and clerical					64.2	22.7	60.6	25.4	50.1	20.5
Blue collar, skilled	42.6	14.5	53.1	18.3	61.1	20.3	59.7	24.9	53.8	22.6
Blue collar, semi skilled	34.9	13.5	35.3	17.5	39.1	13.6	41.3	16.1	32.6	14.3
Blue collar, laborer	12.2	9.8	10.8	8.7	16.4	8.1	19.4	10.2	17.5	7.1
AVERAGE	38.0	5.6	42.6	5.5	54.0	10.2	56.1	15.7	56.2	17.6
N	4,345	2,277	10,531	2,270	9,435	772	14,860	1,323	2,325	905

Sons' Cohort Year	1900		1930		1962		1973		1990	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Farmer, owns	44.1	9.8	37.5	13.0	20.4	37.1	12.0	16.0	2.8	0.8
Farmer, does not own	26.2	39.4	23.0	50.8						
Farm laborer	4.6	22.9	4.2	12.3	2.2	7.8	3.4	9.5	0.6	2.3
White collar, professionals	9.7	1.1	13.6	1.7	18.6	5.3	22.6	9.5	32.8	10.0
White collar, managerial and clerical					9.1	2.4	10.4	5.2	13.8	9.7
Blue collar, skilled	7.6	2.9	9.8	2.3	21.9	11.2	24.0	12.9	25.7	20.6
Blue collar, semi skilled	2.9	2.2	5.9	4.9	21.4	16.6	21.0	23.0	19.5	38.0
Blue collar, laborer	4.9	21.7	5.9	15.1	6.4	19.6	6.6	24.1	4.8	18.7

Notes and Sources: Table presents average income score rankings (Panel A) and percentage distribution (Panel B) of sample fathers by broad occupation category for each cohort of sons in our data. See text for definition of “father” in each sample.

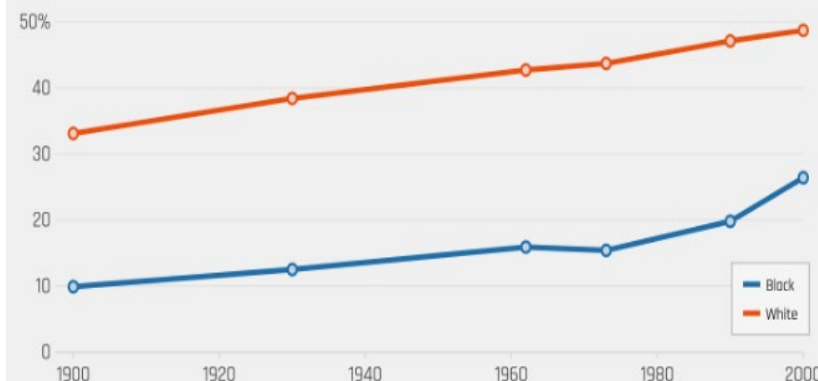
*Farming occupations (Farmer, owns and Farmer, does not own) are collapsed in the modern samples; White collar occupations are collapsed in historical samples.

“Up from slavery? African American intergenerational economic mobility since 1880” William J. Collins and Marianne H. Wanamaker, Washington Center for Equitable Growth, June 2017
<https://equitablegrowth.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/06132017-WP-African-American-intergenerational-mobility.pdf>

“We document the intergenerational mobility of black and white American men from 1880 through 2000 by building new datasets to study the late 19th and early 20th century and combining them with modern data to cover the mid- to late 20th century. We find large disparities in intergenerational mobility, with white children having far better chances of escaping the bottom of the distribution than black children in every generation. This mobility gap was more important than the gap in parents’ status in proximately determining each new generation’s racial income gap.”

The persistence of race-based economic inequality in the United States

The economic status of the sons of white and black men at the bottom of the 10th percentile of the income distribution, 1900-2000



Source: William J. Collins and Marianne H. Wanamaker. “Up from slavery? African American intergenerational economic mobility since 1880.” Working Paper (Washington Center for Equitable Growth, 2017), available at <https://equitablegrowth.org/working-papers/african-american-intergenerational-mobility/>

Note: The data include fathers between the 8th and 12th percentile of the national income distribution for sample size considerations. In 1900 and 1930, all black and white fathers are residing in the South to ensure comparability. From 1962 to 2000, the samples are nationally representative to account for the great black migration beginning in the 1940s.

Equitable Growth

<https://equitablegrowth.org/for-juneteenth-a-look-at-economic-racial-inequality-between-white-and-black-americans/>

Reference 5

Negative impact substandard segregated 'colored' schools connected to economic mobility

"If human capital gaps were a strong determinant of conditional income rank gaps circa 1990, what, then, of the earliest cohorts in this study? For these cohorts, slavery's legacy in terms of literacy and the denial of education was still fresh—directly impacting their parents and grandparents—and even though southern states established public schools during Reconstruction, the schools were strictly segregated and diverged in quality. By 1880, in most places in the South, children in poor black families and poor white families experienced not only different school environments in terms of physical quality, days per term, and teacher quality (Margo 1990), but also different peers and different expectations regarding their future economic prospects. In short, controls for fathers' income score ranks and other family and community covariates in Table 3 do not capture the full set of potentially relevant differences in sons' opportunities for human capital investment.

"Individual-level test scores are unavailable for these cohorts, but we can rely on test score information gleaned from World War II enlistees in 1943 to further explore the relevance of human capital disparities for the cohort of sons observed in 1930 (National Archives and Records Administration 2002). Although imperfect due to selection into the military sample and timing (i.e., 1943 versus 1930), we use this sample to calculate black and white men's mean test scores in occupation-by-region categories. The Army General Classification Test (AGCT) was designed to help sort men into military occupations; the tests emphasized arithmetic, vocabulary, and block counting (i.e., visualizing three-dimensional relationships) (Ferrie, Rolf, and Troesken 2012). As with AFQT, we interpret the AGCT test scores as the cumulative result of educational experiences in and out of school, including both substantive knowledge and test-taking skills. The AFQT was administered to the NLSY79 cohort in 1980 regardless of whether they joined the military. See Neal and Johnson (1996) for further description of the AFQT in the context of a study of black-white income differences. When there were fewer than 50 observations in a race-by-region-by-occupation cell, we moved to race-by-occupation cells. We merge the test score information, by race, region, and occupation, with our 1910-30 dataset. Blacks' imputed test scores are lower than whites' on average, and the test scores are strongly, positively correlated with the sons' earnings rank. In a parsimonious regression that controls for fathers' rank, adding flexible controls for AGCT score reduces the race coefficient to -6.8 (from -22.7).

"Thus, in both historical and modern datasets, black-white differences in test scores are strongly connected to differences in economic mobility. Human capital differences cannot fully account for the racial mobility gap, but their empirical relevance is clear. Understanding the origins of human capital gaps and reducing their intergenerational transmission may be a critical step in narrowing the racial gap in mobility and, ultimately, income and material well-being."

"Analyses for the early and late 20th century suggest that weaker human capital accumulation in black children, conditional on parents' economic status, has hindered the pace of intergenerational convergence in labor market outcomes. Although the barriers have varied over time, structural impediments to black children's accumulation of human capital have been a long-standing feature of U.S. history, most obviously through slavery and then a century of separate and unequal schools. Even after school desegregation in the 1960s and 1970s, residential segregation, which peaked around 1970 (Cutler, Glaeser, and Vigdor 1999, Logan and Parman 2017), continued to limit black children's exposure to high social capital environments and their access to high-quality educational opportunities. "

"Up from slavery? African American intergenerational economic mobility since 1880" William J. Collins and Marianne H. Wanamaker, Washington Center for Equitable Growth, June 2017
<https://equitablegrowth.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/06132017-WP-African-American-intergenerational-mobility.pdf>

Reference 6



Nugent's Honey Wagon Before the W.S.S.C.

J. H. Nugent was a very important person to Washington Grove before the days of the Suburban Sanitary Commission. He was the head of our scavenger service, and is mentioned not only in the minutes, but also the annual budget reports to the stockholders. I have pictures of him and his "honey wagon." In those days each cottage had a "Chic Sale" outhouse near the back roads. There was an arrangement of swinging doors which enabled Nugent to empty what the minutes referred to as "night soil." His little wagon paid a visit three

times each week. In the 1906 report his services cost the stockholders \$190. In 1914 he was paid \$1.50 per day during the season and when he finished before a full day he did other work assigned him. A team of horses was rented from him at \$1.25 per day or fraction thereof in proportion. In 1916 Nugent was still with us and received \$143.02 for scavenger service and \$119.17 for the hire of his horse, making a total of \$262.19. By 1919 the expense had risen to \$409.12 because they had to buy new barrels that year. If people didn't pay their taxes they were threatened with a cut-off of the scavenger service.

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THE ASSOCIATION

been a field at one time but it was now grown up in brush. The clearing efforts led to the drainage improvements under the railroad bed, and to the construction of an elaborate closed storm sewer network beginning at the Circle and ending in the lake woods. Cesspools were forbidden, so most of the cottages had privies with buckets or boxes which had to be emptied daily by a scavenger, a service usually provided by black men from nearby Emory Grove. Originally the buckets were wooden, but metal cans had replaced the last of the wooden ones by the turn of the century.

The scavenger gained access to the buckets or cans through flap doors on the alley side of each cottage. One feature of the Maddox subdivision was to provide a ten foot alley behind all cottages for this purpose—most of these alleys were legally abandoned later and incorporated into the lots. The public toilets—the Men's and Ladies' Walks—were converted from a system of stationary pits to a system of moving trenches. Instead of putting a privy over a pit and moving it when the pit was full, they installed buckets under the privies and hauled the buckets daily to trenches in the east woods, applying lime over the offending matter as required. Then when the trench was full they would dig another, topping off the former with the dirt dug from the latter. J.H.Nugent was the scavenger for many years and was apparently a popular figure in the Grove.

WASHINGTON GROVE

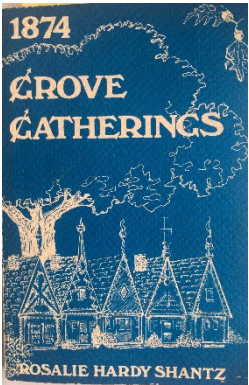
1873–1937

a history of the

WASHINGTON GROVE
CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION

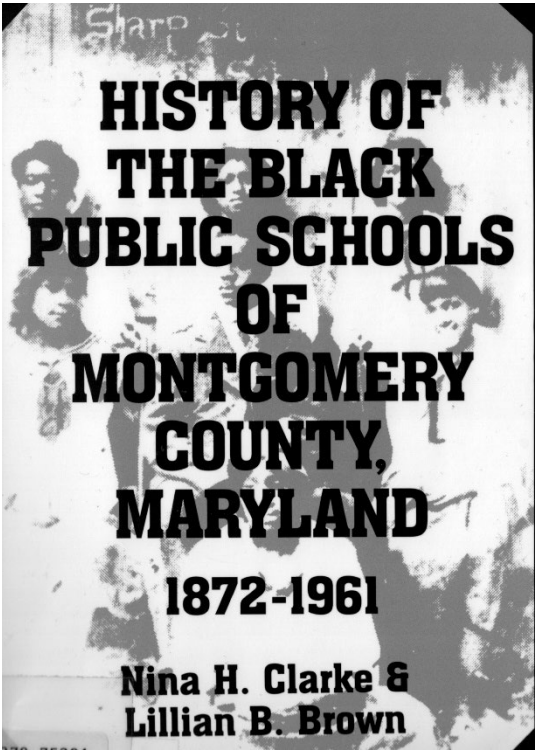
by Philip K. Edwards
December 1988

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Reference 7

Enrollment in Public Schools Montgomery County 1939-40		
Number of pupils		
School pupils	Grades	Number of Pupils
White		13,446
Alta Vista	K, 1-6	135
Bethesda	K, 1-6	905
Bethesda-Chevy Chase	10-12	759
Unity	1-5	28
Washington Grove	1-4	31
Westbrook	K, 1-6	198
Woodside	K, 1-6	542
Colored		2,116
Clarksburg	1-7	105
Cloppers	1-7	25
Germantown	1-7	59
Ken Gar	1-7	61
Laytonsville	1-7	174
Lincoln High	8-11	314
Linden	1-7	74
Norbeck	1-7	85
Poolesville	1-7	58
Quince Orchard	1-7	122
River Road	1-7	75
Rockville Ele.	1-7	251
Sandy Spring	1-7	139
Scotland	1-7	45
Sellman	1-7	111
Smithville	1-7	135
Spencerville	1-7	82
Stewardtown	1-7	71
Takoma Park	1-7	58
Washington Grove	1-7	72



History of the Black Schools in Montgomery County, MD 1872-1961, Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown, Vantage Press, 1978

Reference 7

Montgomery County: segregated schools, disparity in teacher pay, understaffing issues

On October 1 2, 1902 the requests were read in the meeting of the board that Washington Grove, Martinsburg, and Sandy Spring Schools were asking for assistant teachers because their enrollments had grown too large for the present school conditions. All three requests were declined owing to the limited amount of funds at the disposal of the board of education. The request of the black teachers for an increase in pay of thirty cents per day, was also declined for the same reason.

August was the month to approve salary schedules and the school calendar for the year 1922-23. White teachers would receive \$600 to \$2,100 in ten payments. Black teachers would receive \$320 to \$520 in eight and a half payments.

Teachers were required to attend county-sponsored institutes in the months of April and September. White teachers attended for three days and black teachers attended for two days. Pg 31

History of the Black Schools in Montgomery County, MD 1872-1961, Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown, Vantage Press, 1978

W. B. Burdette, superintendent, on June 26, 1917 presented the following schedule of salaries for teachers for 1917-18. It was adopted.

Colored Teachers (8 payments)				
Enrollment	1-3 yrs. experience	4-5 yrs. experience	6-8 yrs. experience	9 yrs. experience
To 40	\$25.00	\$27.00	\$29.00	\$31.00
Above 40	27.00	29.00	31.00	33.00
White Teachers (10 payments)				
Yrs. of Experience	1st Grade certificate	2nd Grade certificate	3rd Grade certificate	
1	\$45.00	\$40.00	\$35.00	
2-3	47.50	42.50	37.50	
4-5	52.50	47.50	42.50	
6-8	57.50	52.50	45.00	
9	57.50	52.50	45.00	

On August 18, 1917 the above schedule for colored teachers was amended as follows:

Grade of Certificate	1st, 2nd 3rd yr.	4th, 5th years	6th, 7th years	9th year
1st	\$27.50	\$30.00	\$32.50	\$35.00
2nd	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50
3rd	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00

During this September 26, 1917 meeting of the board, a black teachers' delegation was present. They asked that the salary for black teachers be increased. In making the request, it was stated that under the present conditions teachers could not live on the salary paid. The board directed the superintendent to report, at the next meeting, any money found available for an increase of salaries without regard to color, as may be determined after making the first salary payment. The superintendent did recommend that "all teachers be paid at least a salary equivalent to last year and that, in addition, the following increase be added, to become effective at the next payment."

It was approved by the board that teachers receiving from \$400 to \$475 per annum would receive a three percent increase. According to the last salary schedule adopted in August, the black teachers' salaries would fall in the range of \$180 to \$280 per annum. This made them ineligible for the 3 percent increase.

Reference 8

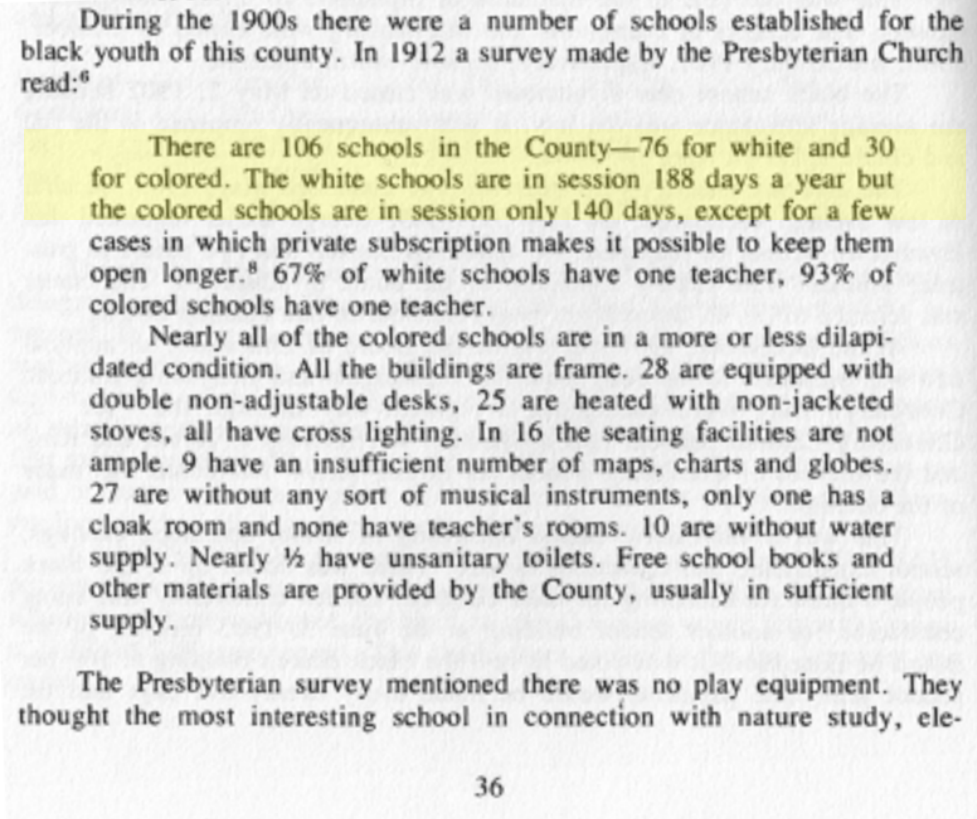
School conditions

All requests for repairs were denied in the school year 1903-04... Toward the middle of 1906 the Board of Education showed more willingness to make some minor repairs to the black schools again. Pg 30.

As in many other communities in Montgomery County, the black school in Purdum was conducted in a church. The school board promised \$ 15 per year for a rental fee. In January of 1908, the trustees of Purdum School asked for \$30 for repairs to the building in which school had been held for a number of years and for which the county had paid no rent. The request was granted and this amount would come out of the rent money due. Pg 21

Because of the poor condition of the building at River Road, seven years after the school had opened (May 27, 1919) the parents offered to furnish the labor together with part payment for the grounds, if the board would furnish materials for a new building. No consideration was given to this entreaty. Pg 27

The blacks were mistrusted. The superciliousness of the board of education caused them to be inconvenienced many times. For example, before Spencerville Colored School could have an outhouse constructed it had to be supervised by a school board member, Charles Kirk. This unusual incident illustrates suspicion and mistrust by the board and presumed ignorance of construction know-how of the blacks. Pg 29



History of the Black Schools in Montgomery County, MD 1872-1961,
Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown, Vantage Press, 1978

Reference 8

Black schools given used goods from white schools, gifts from teachers

At the last board meeting in 1881, the secretary made this report:-white schools had been furnished with new desks, three with stoves --One white and two colored schools received secondhand desks pg 9

Trustees at Barnesville school were directed to procure furniture from Old Union school (white) and blackboards from Boyds school (white) to use in their school. pg 11

Early in January, 1897, old desks at Darnestown schoolhouse (white) were delivered to the colored school near Old Germantown. pg 11

(Mr. Willard) was authorized to send the old furniture from Takoma Park White School to be used at Old Union. Pg 22

It was in September, 1944, that I arrived in Gaithersburg carrying a large suitcase and crying profusely. A lady (Marjorie Plummer) walked up to me and said "You look like one of the new teachers." She called Mr. Edward U. Taylor, colored supervisor, who came and took me to the home in Rockville where I would be staying. The school was in bad shape with very few books. Stewardtown got its first library as a gift from me on my first Christmas there. —*Clara B. Carter, Retired* pg 145

"They would hand to us what the children in other schools were finished with, It was 'just right' for us. We had books with missing pages and torn covers, sometimes no covers and desks that were carved on the top so bad you had to put something over them before you could write. We made the most of what we had." —*Nina Clarke*

<https://gaithersburghistory.com/Historic-schoolhouse-holds-stories-from-Montgomery-County-Maryland-past.html>

History of the Black Schools in Montgomery County, MD 1872-1961, Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown, Vantage Press, 1978

Reference 8

Delays, missing funds

It took from 1912 until 1920 for Rockville to get a positive opinion from the school board to have their school rebuilt. On February 3, 1920, a delegation presented a petition for schoolhouse. The superintendent's report gave an estimate of \$19,500 for a building and grounds,... Harry. G. Howes was the contractor. The price was \$5,925. This was in contrast to the \$ 19,500 estimated by the superintendent. Pg 28

On January 22. 1925, it was revealed in the board meeting that none the black schools received the amounts of money allocated for them in plans for bond issues in the spring of 1924. The following amounts were approved:

	<i>Amount Spent</i>	<i>Approved Budget</i>	<i>Balance Over</i>
Laytonsville	\$ 130.00	\$4,390.00	\$4,260.00
Sugarland	1,447.15	3,090.00	1,642.85
Washington Grove	3,635.00	4,890.00	1,255.00
Sandy Spring	25.00	7,180.00	7,155.00
Totals	\$5,237.15	\$19,550.00	\$14,312.85

The record does not show how the \$14,312.85 that was left over from the bond issue was spent. Pg 42

*History of the Black Schools in Montgomery County,
MD 1872-1961, Nina H. Clarke and Lillian B. Brown,
Vantage Press, 1978*

Reference 9

Train Station



In 1906 a commodious new station house-promised since the 1870's was finally built. It featured separate men's and ladies' waiting rooms, each with a pot-bellied stove, separated by the ticket office a window for each for the men and ladies, and one outside for blacks.

Philip K. Edwards, *Washington Grove 1937-1977* Independently published, 1999, p. 78-84, P.K. Edwards, *Washington Grove 1873-1937*, p. 187



Figure IV-9: People in front of the second Washington Grove B&O Station. (Edwards, *Washington Grove, 1873-1937*)

A Harvest in the Open for Saving Souls. The Camp Meetings of Montgomery County, by Elizabeth Jo Lampl with Clare Lise Kelly, Montgomery County Planning Department, Historic Preservation Section (prepared by the Maryland Historic Trust, July 2004). <https://montgomeryplanning.org/historic/resources/documents/CampMeetingReport.pdf>

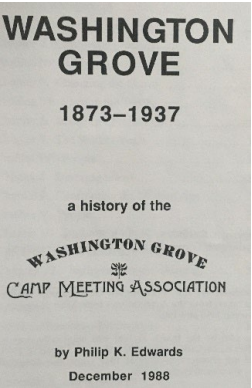
Reference 10

Washington Grove - Racial Covenants

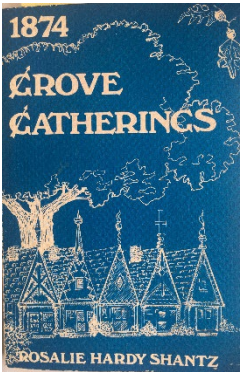
"For the purpose of sanitation and health, the grantees, their heirs and assigns, shall and will not sell, rent, lease, or in any manner dispose of said land, or any improvements thereon, to anyone of a race whose death rate is of a higher percentage than that of the white or Caucasian race."

(this covenant) "was actively used to discourage blacks, Jews, (Asians), and native Americans, ... from seeking to settle in the Grove. The exclusivity of the Grove, as envisioned by its founders, at least in their promotional literature, was intended to support the utopian ideal of a homogeneous community of persons with common beliefs. The third covenant reduced that lofty notion to the language of bigotry, and left little doubt as to its contemporary purpose."

A whole book could have been written about our first mayor, who served until 1957. The mayor spent a great deal of his time on Grove business and became active in the Maryland Municipal League. **Because he handled numerous real estate transactions, he often spoke of the covenants and of selling property to the right people.**



Philip K. Edwards, *Washington Grove 1873-1937*, Independently published, 1988 p. 335 -337



R. Shantz, *Grove Gatherings*, Wheaton Print Shop 1975, p. 59

Reference 10

The end of racially restrictive covenants, and their legacy in the greater DC area

Racially restrictive covenants did not disappear overnight because the Supreme Court's 1948 ruling prohibited only judicial enforcement; it did not prevent private parties from writing and voluntarily abiding by them. In D.C.'s Spring Valley neighborhood, for example, the real estate company W.C. and A.N. Miller continued to include racial restrictions in deeds for its houses. Another clause required all subsequent sales to be brokered by the company and rentals to be approved by either the company or a majority of neighbors. In Chevy Chase, Maryland, covenants by agreement reportedly remained in use as late as 1969 even without judicial enforcement.[\[31\]](#)

Soon after the 1948 decision, the D.C. Federation of Citizens Associations began recommending other ways to enforce racial exclusion. In Mount Pleasant, for example, the citizens association tried buying properties that might be offered to African Americans but soon found the plan unworkable. Residents of Hillcrest in Southeast D.C. also weighed alternatives to covenants, according to the *Washington Post*, and on at least one block in Brookland, residents entered a "mutual faith covenant" promising not to become the first to convey their property to an African American.

In Northeast D.C.'s River Terrace, white residents resorted to violence against their new black neighbors in the summer of 1949: a local black newspaper employee had his car vandalized, phone lines cut, rocks thrown through his windows, and a fire ignited in his yard.[\[32\]](#)

Other enforcement efforts were more subtle and systemic. The Federal Housing Administration yielded to pressure from the NAACP and others to stop insuring properties with racial covenants in 1950; however, redlining by private lending institutions and discriminatory land use policies—the construction and expansion of highways that isolated black neighborhoods, for example—continued for decades.[\[33\]](#) The *Post* quoted a local Realtor who observed that, due to discrimination by banks, "covenants are still effective because people who want to violate them can't borrow money."

Sarah Shoenfeld and Mara Cherkasky, [The rise and demise of racially restrictive covenants in Bloomingdale - D.C. Policy Center \(dcpolicycenter.org\)](https://dcpolicycenter.org) April 03, 2019.

Reference 11

Washington Grove theatre denied over segregation issue (1949)

In April the theater group came to the Town Council with their proposal to offer a four-week season of plays in the Auditorium. After the presentation and general discussion, a motion was made by Roland Waddill and seconded by Sid Conner: "That the Council approve the use of the auditorium for a summer theater for a period of four consecutive weeks during the 1949 summer season, provided the following conditions are met prior to June 1, 1949:...". As it turned out, the devil was in the 'conditions.'

To summarize, the provisions were:

1. That "an approved formal organization competent to conduct business and [able] to assume responsibility" be established,
2. That the organization be bonded,
3. That all funds necessary to meet the 1949 budget be in hand,
4. That the organization assume all legal and other costs necessary for the use of the Auditorium as a theater,
5. That repairs be in accordance with the building code,
6. That all federal, state, and local laws be complied with,
7. and "That the organization shall be responsible for retaining control over the use of the Auditorium."

The motion passed, but Everett Bean and William Teepe had voted 'No.' It was item #7 that concerned them most.

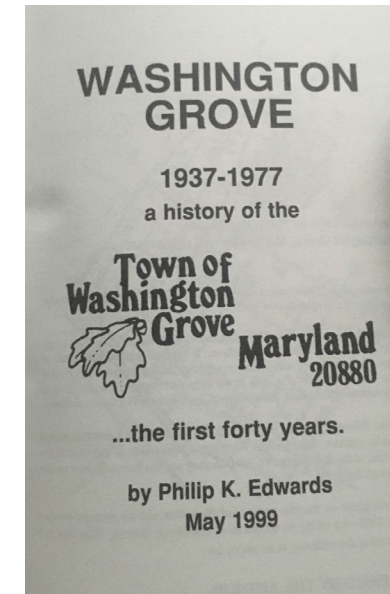
At the regular Council meeting on the 13th of June only four councilmen were present; Bill Teepe and Norm Healy were absent. The theater was the first item of business. Mr. Helms appeared as spokesman for the theater and presented a report "of the steps taken...to fulfill the conditions previously prescribed by the Council...". As for the seventh condition, Mr. Helms reported that "the group was anxious to carry out established segregation policy of the town; and that it was intended that the problems arising in this connection would be met as they arose, although no definitive plan for enforcing a policy of exclusion had been formed."

Councilman Sid Conner then moved that the stack of documents submitted be considered, when taken as a whole, as full compliance with the requirements the Council had previously set, "but that authority to use the auditorium be revoked at any time if the race segregation problem was not handled in accordance with the established policy of the town." This motion got Waddill's second. Conner and Waddill voted Yes, Bean and Hogan, No. The Mayor declined to break the tie.

Conner then tried another amendment; he added one word in the final phrase: "...in accordance with the established *exclusion policy* of the town." (Italics added.) The motion then carried, with Bean still voting 'No.'

The Council was notified, through Dr. Hogan, that the theater group "could not and would not attempt to enforce a policy of segregation by exclusion of negroes from attendance." Hogan moved that

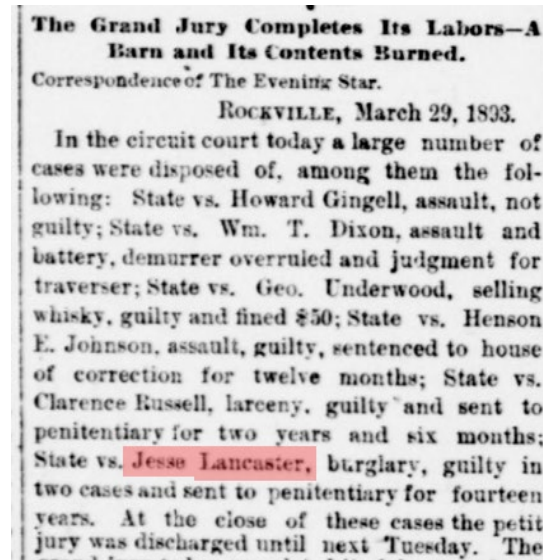
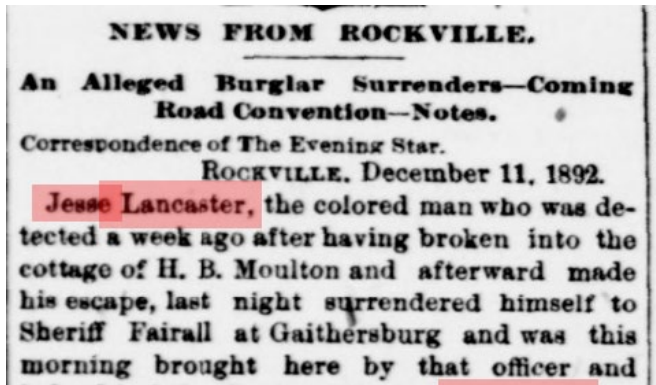
Thus the venture failed—was stillborn—because of racial attitudes so indefensible that they had never even been put to paper. Whether the operation of a commercial, though non-profit, theater in the Grove was a good idea or not was never at issue and its defeat led directly (though not without a brief flare-up of the idea in 1961) to the early demise of the auditorium. Theater in the Grove would not be presented again for decades, and by then the auditorium was a pile of ashes and buried rubble in Woodward Park.



Reference 12

1897: Gates to Washington Grove closed during Emory Grove Camp Meeting

In the 1870s and 1880s, Washington Grove employed a black cottage builder and superintendent named W.A. Scott, who did live on the grounds. But as segregation became the official policy of the nation in the 1890s, distrust of Scott and prejudice against blacks resulted in his ouster in favor of a white superintendent. In 1897, the gates of Washington Grove were even closed during the days of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting, reportedly based in part on a burglary of several cottages a few years earlier by an Emory Grove resident.



Along with two other former slaves, John Dorsey and Edward Maccabee,¹⁰ Abraham Lancaster Sr. was one of the early leaders of the Emory Grove United Methodist Church, which began meeting around 1865 at the Emory Grove Camp Meeting Grounds in Gaithersburg.¹¹ He passed away intestate sometime between 1880 and 1898. Abraham Lancaster Jr. continued his father's involvement in Emory Grove by starting an Epworth League. The first Epworth League was founded in 1889 in Chicago to "promote intelligence and piety among the young people" of the Methodist Church, as well as "works of mercy and social service, and world evangelism."¹² Abraham Jr. also oversaw the dedication celebrations when the church building opened in 1903,¹³ replacing a mid-1870s log structure. Lancaster's children were Abraham Jr. (b. 1846), Isaac (b. 1849), Elijah (b. 1856), Margaret (b. 1864), and Jessie (b. 1865).

<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc5400/sc5496/035300/035303/html/035303bio.html>

A Harvest in the Open for Saving Souls. The Camp Meetings of Montgomery County, by Elizabeth Jo Lampl with Clare Lise Kelly, Montgomery County Planning Department, Historic Preservation Section (prepared by the Maryland Historic Trust, July 2004).
<https://montgomeryplanning.org/historic/resources/documents/CampMeetingReport.pdf>

In 1897, in response to whatever real or imagined fears may have driven them, the trustees voted to close the gates of the Association during the Emory Grove Camp Meeting... Jesse Lancaster served six years for his crime, but the trustees joined with leaders of Emory Grove in 1899 to petition for his pardon and release. –Edwards p. 137

The burglary referred to in Edwards as the reason for the gates closing occurred in 1892, five years before the gates were closed. Also, the arrest occurred in December, not during the days of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting. Note the sentence of 14 years in the penitentiary for burglary. Lancaster was the son of Abraham Lancaster, a revered person in Emory Grove.

Reference 13

Sidewalk along Washington Grove Lane

1972:

THE TEMPORARY SIDEWALK ISSUE

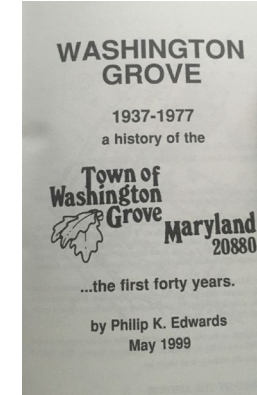
In the summer of 1972, the county announced its plan to put in what it called a 'temporary' sidewalk from somewhere in Emory Grove to connect with the sidewalk already running from the Grove to the Junior High School. Don McCathran, an engineer with the County, explained that by the County's definition a temporary sidewalk is one that has a solid, mud-free surface, but which lacks a full foundation. It is basically a ribbon of asphalt that follows the contours of the land it traverses.

The need for a sidewalk was readily apparent. Children were walking along the Pike to the Junior High School from parts of Emory Grove and adults without cars (many of the apartments and townhouses in the area were rented to low- or subsidized-income tenants) used the same route to get to jobs or other transportation in Gaithersburg. With no public transportation and no local grocery in Emory Grove, the Grove's 7-11 held the only supply of groceries within walking distance. The part of Route 124 that came through the Grove was particularly treacherous. There was no shoulder, and the yards dropped off sharply from the road. Usually when the pedestrians got to McCauley Street, therefore, they fanned out along Chestnut Road, Chestnut Avenue, and Hickory Road.

"Boundary St meant to stay out if you were black" Richard Tyler and other Emory Grove residents discussed how parents were instructed by their parents not to cut through Washington Grove, and to have their head down if passing by white folks. Oral history, Richard Tyler and others, Emory Grove Washington Grove walking tour, June 5 2022, filmed by Yvette Gause, accessed on Facebook June 6 2022

not been able to. It was quickly obvious, however, that the residents of Route 124 did not welcome the sidewalk. All manner of objections was raised, and there was virtually no support among them for it.

Residents living elsewhere in the Grove were more supportive. At one point the assemblage did seem to be endorsing the idea of putting the sidewalk on the woods side of the road, but only if the county would provide the protection of a fence. Don McCathran, who stated that he was not there to represent the county's point of view, nevertheless pointed out that requiring a fence would probably kill the project. When the council next met, they sent a resolution of opposition to having any part of the sidewalk in the Grove unless, they said, it was placed on the westerly side of the Pike with a six-foot chain link fence separating it from the woods. As a result, the county built the sidewalk right up to the north boundary of the Grove, and people from Emory Grove streamed through the Grove, day and night, for several more years.



Philip K. Edwards, *Washington Grove 1873-1937*, Independently published, 1988 p. 137, and P.K. Edwards, *Washington Grove 1937-1977* Independently published, 1999, pgs. 238-239, 273-274

1980:

The Mayor and Councilor Hawk met with county Department of Community Development officials and representatives of Emory Grove early in February. After the meeting a draft easement was drawn up. After further discussion at its February meeting the Council authorized the granting of an easement by ordinance and at last the sidewalk could go in. An added benefit of the sidewalk construction was that a number of corrections and improvement to the drainage between Oak and Center Streets would be implemented-this may have softened the blow to the residents in that flood-prone area.

Although the sidewalk was now approved, it would be another 30 months before it and the all-important signal light at the corner would be in place and operating.

Reference 14

Minstrelsy in Washington Grove

GIVE MINSTREL SHOW.

Washington Grove Athletic Association Entertains Friends.

Washington Grove Athletic Association gave its fourth annual entertainment Friday night, August 30. Prior to the show the minstrel troupe paraded through the Grove headed by their own band, playing popular airs. The performance opened with a chorus by the circle of more than thirty black faces. Solos, assisted by the chorus, were sung by Messrs. Teepe, Palmer, Felt, McCathran, Hoofnagle, Myers, and Garges. End men were Garges and McCathran.

The final chorus was led by Mr. I. L. McCathran, one of the Grove end men, with a huge razor. This met with great success. Mr. Frank Pierce and Mr. Theo Howard also assisted with their usual big hits.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1912.

GIVES MINSTREL SHOW.

Men's Athletic Association Performs -at Washington Grove.

The fifth annual minstrel show under the auspices of the Men's Athletic Association was given Saturday night at Washington Grove.

The program opened with a chorus by the company. Daniel Garges and Roy McCathran were end men. "Ragtime Soldier Man" was sung by Roy McCathran, after which R. McP. Milans sang "Just Some One." Daniel Garges sang "Melinda's Wedding Day," and the company sang "Maryland." The rest of the program was as follows: "Dancing in the Moonlight," sung by E. H. Felt; "The Green Grass Grew All Around," by a quartet; "At the Gate of the Palace of Dreams," sung by Dr. W. B. Hoofnagle; "When Uncle Joe Plays a Rag," sung by R. E. Palmer; "Camp Meeting Time," sung by Bart Bean. A medley, sung by the company, closed the program.

Those in the circle were: R. E. Palmer, R. J. Hall, A. H. Keim, B. M. Meeks, D. E. Garges, H. V. Hunt, M. M. Browning, M. Perley, W. B. Hoofnagle, C. M. Myers, George Myers, Ed Myers, Jay McCathran, S. J. McCathran, I. L. McCathran, J. T. Meany, W. A. Hipkins, J. T. Rolff, E. H. Felt, George H. Felt, R. McP. Milans, Billy Hardy, J. C. C. Patterson, B. A. Bean, C. O. Reed, Leo Tweedale and E. M. Dulin.

THE EVENING STAR. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1913.

The Washington Grove Band will give a minstrel and concert in the Germantown Hall on Tuesday, June 28th, at 8 P. M., for the benefit of the Epworth League. Ice-cream and cake will be on sale. Come and enjoy the evening. Admission, 25 and 15 cents.

THE SENTINEL.

Friday Morning..... June 24 1927

Local and Personal

WASHINGTON GROVE.

The annual minstrel show given by the Men's Athletic Association of Washington Grove was enjoyed by a large audience at the Auditorium Monday, August 28. Among the soloists taking part in the entertaining programme were Mr. Charles Myers, Roy McCathran, Daniel Garges, Alfred Lindsay, Robert Walker Pierce, George Spidel, and M. Mossell.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1911.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>

Reference 14

WASHINGTON GROVE.

Special Correspondence of The Star.
WASHINGTON GROVE, Md., September 4.—The Girls' Athletic Club, consisting of twenty-four members, enjoyed an all-day outing at Seneca Friday, the trip being made in the Rockville ice truck.

The friends of Herbert L. Davis, recently appointed auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, gathered at his cottage, "The Malheur," recently and celebrated his birthday by giving him a surprise party. Several of the party motored out from Washington, including Dr. and Mrs. William T. Gill and Maj. and Mrs. Samuel Ansell. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. George Felt, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cook, Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers, Miss Rose Darrant, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brockway and McLeomb Davis. During the evening Mrs. Brockway sang several solos; Mr. Myers, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Helen Myers, rendered several tenor solos. Maj. Ansell gave an interesting talk regarding his association with Mr. Davis in the War Department, after which Gilbert Ritter recited.

A special musical program, with a ten-minute address by the pastor, was given at the auditorium Sunday evening. It included a duet by Mrs. Alonzo Tweedale, "Thou Shalt Be No Night Hawk," a duet, "O Morning Land," Phelps, by Miss Craig and Dr. R. Hoofnagle, anthem, "Savior, When Night," etc., Shelly, Mr. Charles E. Myers and choir; trio, "Father, Lead Me On," by Butterfield, Miss Craig, Mrs. Haynes and Dr. Hoofnagle; anthem, "Come Unto Me," Bradbury, by the choir. Miss Helen B. Welch and Frank B. Couch were the accompanists.

A play was given by the children of the Grove Thursday evening under the direction of Miss Dora Hendricks, entitled "The Magic Barrel."

Probably the most interesting event of the season at the Grove was the minstrel show given by the Men's Athletic Club August 26. The company, consisting of thirty-seven minstrels, spared no efforts to make the event a big success. The endmen were Daniel E. Garges, I. L. McCathran, Barton Bean and Edward Myers. Special soloists were Charles E. Myers, R. McP. Milan, George Myers, Ed Felt and Earl Palmer; a mandolin duet was given by Phil Garges and Donald Hopkins. The song "Seven Forty-Four," by Barton Bean, appealed to the sentiment of all the commuters present. Frank B. Couch was accompanist, assisted by Frank Perley, M. M. Browning, interlocutor, and I. L. McCathran, musical director.

The base ball team again brought victory home to the Grove when, on the opening day of the Rockville fair, it won its game against the Brookville Tigers, 4 to 0.

Labor day the team will play a double-header with the Lincoln Athletic Club of Washington.

At Washington Grove Labor day athletic events will occupy the morning hours, while in the afternoon there will be addresses by prominent speakers and a double-header base ball game. The King's Valley Cornet Band will furnish music.

Probably the most interesting event of the season at the Grove was the minstrel show given by the Men's Athletic Club August 26. The company, consisting of thirty-seven minstrels, spared no efforts to make the event a big success. The endmen were Daniel E. Garges, I. L. McCathran, Barton Bean and Edward Myers. Special soloists were Charles E. Myers, R. McP. Milan, George Myers, Ed Felt and Earl Palmer; a mandolin duet was given by Phil Garges and Donald Hopkins. The song "Seven Forty-Four," by Barton Bean, appealed to the sentiment of all the commuters present. Frank B. Couch was accompanist, assisted by Frank Perley, M. M. Browning, interlocutor, and I. L. McCathran, musical director.

THE STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 5, 1915—PART 1

WASHINGTON GROVE.

A large audience in the big auditorium Friday evening enjoyed the second annual minstrel show by the Grove Minstrels. Visitors from all parts of the county attended.

On the ends were two pairs of humorous black men, who were the life of the show. John J. Gorman with Harry Vollmer of Washington and Dan E. Garges with Roy McCathran of the Grove. Roland R. Roderick made a suave interlocutor, and also gave an excellent baritone solo, "Some One."

Other soloists included W. H. Teepe, D. E. Garges, R. McCathran, F. J. Woodman, R. J. Hall and John Gorman. Dr. F. J. Woodman, well known in Washington musical circles, directed the music. F. B. Couch was at the piano.

The closing chorus, in the form of a medley of the latest catchy airs, was a big feature of the show. The minstrel troop includes D. E. Garges, R. J. Hall, F. D. Bradford, E. A. Cook, M. M. Browning, D. E. Wiber, A. R. Lindsay, R. L. Dutton, Jay McCathran, C. E. Meyers, W. H. Teepe, Roy McCathran, P. M. Leakin, W. A. Hipkins, E. Meany, A. M. Isherwood, A. M. Hahn, A. C. Merriam, W. R. McGill, H. L. Hunt, W. B. Hardy and J. T. Meany.

A parade of the troupe, headed by a real negro band, through the streets of the Grove attracted much attention to the performance.

APPEAR AS MINSTREL MEN.

Washington Grove Athletic Association Members Give Show.

The Washington Grove Athletic Association gave its fourth annual minstrel performance Friday night in the auditorium at Washington Grove. A first-class show was put on, with four endmen—Frank Pierce, Theodore Howard, Dan E. Garges and I. L. (Roy) McCathran—half a dozen or more soloists, and a circle numbering thirty-two singers, including Charles E. Myers, Dr. W. B. Hoofnagle, Edward Felt, C. E. Palmer, W. T. Teepe, I. L. McCathran, Frank B. Couch, Dr. A. T. Utz, Rob H. Walker, Charles E. Myers, Jr., R. J. Hall, A. H. Keim, B. M. Meeks, H. E. Mockabee, W. R. Macgill, M. Walker, P. Valaer, H. V. Hunt, M. M. Browning, M. Perley, Jay McCathran, J. T. Means, W. A. Hipkins, J. I. Rolff, E. T. Gaddis, A. M. Merriam, H. H. Osborn, E. Meany, Billy Hardy, George H. Felt and M. Knott.

The show was preceded by a parade of the minstrel men, headed by their own band. The audience, which filled the auditorium to its capacity, included many persons from the country and nearby towns, as well as a majority of the residents of Washington Grove.

THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 14, 1910—PART 1.

THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1912—PART 2.

Reference 14

One of the songs sung at Washington Grove Minstrel Show Aug. 30, 1913

["When Uncle Joe Plays a Rag on His Old Banjo / music by Theodor Morse; " by Theodor Morse, D. A. Esrom et al. \(olemiss.edu\)](#)

Lyrics

First verse

Down in Dixie lives old Uncle Joe, Down in Dixie that's the place to go, Where you sure will hear some music grand. Sweetest melodies in all the land; Ev'ry night beneath the southern moon, Uncle Joe would play a raggy tune, Things begin to hum, When he starts to strum A rag upon his old banjo.

Chorus

When Uncle Joe plays a rag on his old banjo, Ev'ry body starts a-swaying to and fro, Mammy waddles all around the cabin floor. Yelling Uncle Joe, gimme more, gimme more, Folks come a-running when they hear the sound, Singing and a-dancing till they shake the ground. When Uncle Joe (plankity plank) Plays a rag (plankity plank) On his old banjo. When Uncle Joe plays a rag on his old banjo, Ev'ry body starts a-swaying to and fro, Mammy waddles all around the cabin floor. Yelling Uncle Joe, gimme more, gimme more, Folks come a-running when they hear the sound, Singing and a-dancing till they shake the ground. When Uncle Joe (plankity plank) Plays a rag (plankity plank) On his old banjo.

Second verse

Ev'ry night outside the cabin door, You'll see things you never saw before, Shufflin' wing steps and Virginia reels, Old ones, young ones, kicking up their heels; Uncle Joe keeps playing all the while, Raggy tunes and in the latest style, Go on, Uncle Joe, Keep on, Uncle Joe, A plunking on your old banjo.

Content Disclaimer

The derogatory terms, images, and ideas that appear in some of this sheet music are not condoned by the University of Mississippi. They do represent the attitudes of a number of Americans at the times the songs were published. As such, it is hoped that the sheet music in this collection can aid students of music, history, and other disciplines to better understand popular American music and racial stereotypes from the 19th- and early 20th-centuries.

Reference 14



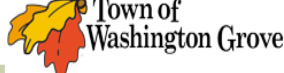
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Object Record

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Title	Washington Grove Minstrel Show September 2, 1916
Date	September 2, 1916
Collection	Washington Grove Museum Object Collection
Description	<p>A glass protected framed photograph of a minstrel show given in the Town of Washington Grove, Maryland, auditorium on September 2, 1916. A formal portrait of the performers (about 40), most dressed in white pants and shirts with bow ties and their faces in "blackface." The American flag is in the background. This photograph shows clear details of the stage in the Auditorium including the ceiling.</p> <p>On the back written in blue pencil is: Please frame in a neat inexpensive framing. This is a donation to the Men's Club house (signature undecipherable)</p> <p>Also is a pencil note: Quality Shop. 1305 or 7 (??) Miss Wolfe Additional pencil dimensions are written on the back.</p> <p>The sepia-toned picture is surrounded by a dark tan mat and printed on the mat under the picture, in black ink, is "Washington Grove - MINSTREL SHOW - September 2, 1916"</p>

<https://washingtongrovermd.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/179191C1-99C8-4B7B-A59B-667833924430>



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Title	Stein's Burnt Cork Makeup
Collection	Washington Grove Museum Object Collection
Description	<p>This gold-colored metal can of Stein's Burnt Cork Make-Up was manufactured by the M-Stein Cosmetic Co. in New York, N.Y. about 1920. On its underside are directions for use and removal with the caution "Do no use Cold Cream or other grease."</p> <p>The lid has not been removed.</p>

<https://washingtongrovermd.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/D269FEB9-6915-46FD-B13A-321416068316>