

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes no

Property Name: Black and White Inn Inventory Number: M: 20-46
 Address: 20611 Goshen Road Historic district: yes no
 City: Gaithersburg Zip Code: 20879 County: Montgomery
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Gaithersburg
 Property Owner: Potomac Charismatic Community, Inc. Tax Account ID Number: 00003834
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): FU63 Tax Map Number: P258
 Project: Goshen Road Improvements Agency: Montgomery County DOT
 Agency Prepared By: URS
 Preparer's Name: Jeff Winstel Date Prepared: 6/6/2014
 Documentation is presented in: _____
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: _____
 Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The c. 1903 Black and White Inn is a wood two-bay, one-room deep I-House with a flat roof addition dating from the 1950s that stretches across the full length of the façade. The building also has a one and one-half height one-bay side addition added in the 1930s. The house is located at the southeast intersection of Goshen and Warfield Roads on parcel 258 and faces west toward Goshen Road. Behind the house is a large three-bay two-story garage that is of recent origin. Historically, three small cabins lined Warfield Road along the south edge of the property. There is a hard-packed gravel parking area behind the house, several large trees on the northern edge of the property, decorative shrubs in front of the house and a soft road edge along the Warfield and Goshen Roads.

The Black and White Inn is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage, Black. The building is part of the Prathertown kinship community, established by emancipated slaves from the nearby Woodburn/Blunt House and Plantation, (M: 14-15). As an inn, the house and former cabins provided safe accommodations to African Americans traveling during the Jim Crow era of segregation. In close proximity to the Emory Grove M. E. Church and Camp Meeting, the inn reportedly provided accommodations to the attendants of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting, which started in 1877 and ended in 1967, and at its peak attracted 3,000 - 4,000 attendees for the three-week long religious revival meeting held

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

<u><i>Jim Faulkner</i></u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>8/4/14</u> Date
<u><i>[Signature]</i></u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>8/8/14</u> Date

annually in August.

With only three houses remaining in Prathertown, and the entire 19th- early 20th century Cedar Grove year-round community that developed around the Cedar Grove camp demolished by urban renewal in 1967, the Black and White Inn is a rare survivor that is associated with significant themes of African American History during the Jim Crow era of racial segregation: these themes were kinship communities; religious camp meetings; and limited mobility. As author Thomas J. Sugrue referred to it in "Driving While Black: The Car and Race Relations in Modern America" the car helped African Americans escape some of the ugly aspects of Jim Crow, but created new problems for black motorists.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 20-46

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Black and White Inn (preferred)
 other The Charlie and Albertha Frazier House

2. Location

street and number 20611 Goshen Road not for publication
 city, town Gaithersburg, Maryland vicinity
 county Montgomery

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Potomac Charismatic Community, Inc.
 street and number 2051 Goshen Road telephone
 city, town Gaithersburg, state MD zip code 20879

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County liber folio
 city, town Rockville tax map FU63 tax parcel 258 tax ID number 00003834

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1 2
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	_____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____ _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1 2
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	_____ _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	_____ _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	_____ _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

Inventory No. M: 20-46

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary

The c. 1903 Black and White Inn is a 2-bay one-room deep I-House with a flat roof addition from the 1950s that stretches across the full length of the façade. The building also has a 1 and one-half height one-bay side addition added in the 1930s. The house is located at the southeast intersection of Goshen and Warfield Roads on parcel 258 and faces toward Goshen Road. Behind the house is a large 3-bay 2-story garage that is of recent origin. Historically, three small cabins lined Warfield Road along the south edge of the property. There is a hard-packed gravel parking area behind the house, several large trees on the northern edge of the property, decorative shrubs in front of the house and a soft road edge along the Warfield and Goshen Roads.

Description

The Black and White Inn is located in upper Montgomery County in an area that exhibits a rural character (Attachment 1, Figures 1, 2 and 3). The immediate area has a relatively low density and contains houses on large lots, and set-back business parks or church campuses, which contain three to four buildings and surface parking (Attachment 2, Figures 1-3). Beyond this area are more dense suburban residential developments which include Montgomery Village located to the southwest of the property. The area has been experiencing development pressure and Goshen Road is to be widened by 2 lanes.

The house faces west and is set back approximately 50 feet from Goshen Road and 25 feet from Warfield Road. Behind the house is a modern two-story, three-bay wood frame garage with a gable roof. A metal panel storage shed is also located on the property, along the south edge. Mature conifers and deciduous trees lines the south and east boundaries of the property.

The rectangular plan building has a full-length three-bay flat roof addition across the core structure's front elevation (Attachment 2, Figure 4). A one and one-half gable roof addition is attached to the north side elevation of the original building. The eave-oriented main gable roof is pierced by two interior end brick chimney stacks with corbelled caps. A central gable wall-dormer dominates the façade and contains a lancet window with the upper sash having a triangular Norman arch shape. The wall-roof junction is characterized by a projecting eave with horizontal and raking courses.

The exterior walls of the historic core structure are clad in white china-plate asbestos siding. The additions are stucco. The second floor of the façade contains three evenly spaced one-over-one double hung wood frame sash windows. Vinyl storm windows are installed over them. The windows have plain wood surrounds and wood lug sills.

The projecting front addition has a horizontal course running under the eave and contains a central single blind metal door flanked by two horizontally-oriented window openings located in a line and near the eave. The windows openings are boarded up but the openings are similar in proportion to awning or hopper windows

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associated with Contemporary residential architecture in the late 1940s and 1950s (McAlester, 632). Three cement steps front the centrally located door.

Attached to the south end of the original house is a one and one-half story eave-oriented addition. Clad in stucco, this addition has a large wall dormer with a shed roof containing a one-over-one window which is squarer than the second floor windows on the I-house original section. The first floor of this side addition contains a central window that is identical to the wall dormer window above it, and two tall vertical fixed pane windows flanking the central window. The stucco around these two fixed windows is slightly inset, framing the windows, as if the intention was to reference the plain surrounds of other windows on the house. (Attachment 2, Figure 5).

The one and one-half story gable addition was likely built in the first quarter of the 20th century based on the use of shed roof wall dormers. Shed roof dormers are commonly used in Craftsman style residential architecture, which dates to this period (McAlester, 568). The additional front vertical large single lights were likely added the same time as the front addition. The single pane vertical and the single pane horizontal windows are both associated with Contemporary style architecture. The stucco finish was likely added in the early 1950s as well.

The north, gable-end elevation facing Warfield Road contains the north side of the front one-story addition, which is characterized by the stucco finish, a single boarded up rectangular window opening, and a three-light cellar window. The main house north elevation has a projecting eave with a small molded cornice above a wide raking cornice and prominent gable returns. A small, square off-center four-pane attic window is recessed into the gable level wall plane toward the front or west elevation. The rear portion of the north side elevation contains first and second floor stacked one-over-one wood sash windows with plain surrounds and wood lug sills. The poured concrete foundation is pierced by two cellar windows, each consisting of three horizontal square lights. In small areas of the wall, under broken china plate siding, wide horizontal wood siding is present (Attachment 2, Figure 6).

The east side or rear elevation has two sections – the core I-House section and the more modern one-and-one half story gable addition (Attachment 2, Figure 7). The I-house is three bays wide and is characterized by three evenly spaced one-over-one double hung wood frame sash windows. The windows have the same surrounds and sills as the other windows on the core structure. The first floor is characterized by an entry door fronted by a concrete stoop accessed by two concrete steps. The door is a modern replacement with a top half three-over-three light pattern. The middle bay of the rear elevation is blind and the south bay contains one first floor window, similar to the others.

The south addition is located on the south gable end of the core structure. This addition is one and one-half story in height and is dominated by a shed roof wall dormer that defines its upper floor, similar to the addition's façade elevation. This window and other windows on this appendage are one-over-one double hung sash

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windows but are squarer than and not as tall as the windows on the I-house. A first floor window is located close to the junction of the two sections and a boarded up door opening is located at the opposite end (Attachment 2, Figure 8).

The south gable-end elevation contains two centrally located one-over-one double hung sash windows. These windows appear to be the same or similar to the I-house section windows. The south elevation of the south appendage has plain cornice boards under the eaves. Above the gable roof of the appendage, the box cornice returns on the I-house south gable-end elevation are evident (Attachment 2, Figure 9). The side walls of the shed roof wall dormers are stucco and have corner boards.

The garage is 3-bays wide with three one-car overhead garage doors and is 2 stories high. The large steeply pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and pierced by four rectangular skylights. The building is clad with horizontal wood shiplap and has an eave orientation towards Warfield Road. The gable end of the garage that faces toward the house has two second floor one-over-one double hung sash windows and the first floor has a metal replacement door with 3 over 3 light upper panels. An additional one-over-one window is located toward the south elevation. The east elevation contains a wood exterior stair case and elevated deck.

Interior

The interior of the original I-House Black and White Inn is one room deep and two rooms wide. The stairs are located on the back wall. The cement block constructed front addition contains a bathroom and a laundry room. Two of the house's original front windows openings are still evident. Most of the walls consist of drywall, the plaster having been removed approximately 25 years ago (Miller). Some original lath still remains in the attic. Although several of the rooms in the older core of the house have fluted surrounds and corner blocks, some of these are original and some are mass produced non historic molding pieces available from large chain hardware stores. The high baseboards in the dining room have been recently installed by the church that owns the property.

The first floor entrance is actually the back door on the north end stoop of the rear elevation. This doorway enters into the kitchen area. A stair landing is located on the back wall of the kitchen and leads to the second floor. The bead board on the stair walls appears to be original (Attachment 2, Figure 10). The kitchen leads to the dining room, followed by a living room in the south side addition (Attachment 2, Figures 11 and 12). Doorway openings between the rooms are located toward the west side of the original I-house.

The second floor contains a small landing adjacent to the steep stairway, three bedrooms, and a bathroom (Attachment 2, Figure 13). It is apparent that interior walls have been added and adjusted to accommodate plumbing and modern HVAC infrastructure as well as creating an additional separate bedroom (Attachment 2, Figure 14). The attic is accessed from a small landing and wooden ladder in the northwest corner of the far

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north bedroom. (Attachment 2, Figure 15). Although the attic contains various type of insulation, the tongue and groove floorboards are visible, as are the dimensional lumber rafters and roofing boards.

The cellar is accessed by a set of exterior concrete stairs leading under the back stoop, and inside from stairs accessed from the living room. The cellar in the core structure is constructed of coarse rubble cement and has a poured concrete floor, while the additions have dirt floors with wood planks laid loosely on the floor. The ceiling is characterized by thick dimensional lumber wood rafters, overlaid with floor boards of varying kinds and supported by a large central I-beam (Attachment 2, Figure 16). A few jack posts provide additional support to the I-beam.

A noteworthy feature in the cellar is located on the inner wall of the stairway to the dining room. A bead board wall contains a cross braced half-door with what appears to be a hand-made cross latch (Attachment 2, Figures 17 and 18). First and second floor plans are exhibited in Attachment 2, Figure 19.

Archaeological investigations conducted by URS in 2009 identified two features that may provide important historical information regarding the site and its historic function. Feature 1 is a remnant brick foundation located where the cabins were sited, and feature 2 is a small mounded area containing 19th and 20th century whiteware, a common kitchen ceramic. Further investigation is recommended for both of these features prior to future disturbance (Attachment 2, Figure 20).

Although speculation regarding the location of a blacksmith shop on the property is included in many local histories, there is no supporting documentation for this. An additional outbuilding was located toward the rear property line, as depicted in the 1960 aerial, but has been demolished (Attachment 2, Figure 21). Archaeological investigations of this location did not indicate that it was the site of a blacksmith shop.

Relocated Cabin

According to the current owner, a long-time neighbor believes the 3 cabins located behind the house were removed about 25 years ago. One of the cabins was taken to a Frazier family property on Brink Road near Lanham Road. What appears to be one of the cabins is located in rear yard of this property (Attachment 2, Figures 22 and 23). The relocated cabin is not a part of the documentation for this inventory form.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Ethnic: Black</u>

Specific dates	1903, 1964	Architect/Builder
Construction dates	1903	
Evaluation for:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Register	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maryland Register	<input type="checkbox"/> not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Statement

The Black and White Inn is a c. 1903, wood frame two-bay I-house with a one-story front addition and a one and one-half story side addition. The house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage, Black. The building is part of the Prathertown kinship community, established by emancipated slaves from the nearby Woodburn/Blunt House and Plantation, (M: 14-15). As an inn, the house and former cabins provided safe accommodations to African Americans traveling during the Jim Crow era of segregation. In close proximity to the Emory Grove M. E. Church and Camp Meeting, the inn reportedly provided accommodations to the attendants of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting, which started in 1877 and ended in 1967, and at its peak attracted 3,000 – 4,000 attendees for the 3-week long religious revival meeting held annually in August.

With only three houses remaining in Prathertown, and the entire 19th- early 20th century Cedar Grove year-round community that developed around the Cedar Grove camp demolished by urban renewal in 1967, the Black and White Inn is a rare survivor that is associated with significant themes of African American History during the Jim Crow era of racial segregation. These themes were kinship communities; religious camp meetings; and limited mobility. As author Thomas J. Sugrue referred to it in “Driving While Black: The Car and Race Relations in Modern America,” the car helped African Americans escape some of the ugly aspects of Jim Crow, but created new problems for black motorists.

Site History

In 1762, the William Range consisted of 1,770 acres located in Upper Montgomery County, and belonged to Basil Williams (Land Records of Montgomery County, BC & GS, 17:227). That same year, the land was patented to Nicholas Dorsey (Land Records of Montgomery County, EBP, 126:337). The *1879 Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the County of Montgomery Maryland* indicates that a Thomas W. Dorsey owned a house northwest of Laytonsville and Remus G. Dorsey had a residence and another property with a building on it south of Goshen Milles Post Office. Harry Woodward Dorsey purchased land that was part of an

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area referred to as “Thomas’ Hog Pasture” from Gerald Brooke. Harry Woodward Dorsey’s property became the Woodburn House and Plantation on Blunt Road (M: 14-15), (Levitt, 8:1) (Attachment 3, Figure 1).

Harry willed his property to Harriet Dorsey, who married Samuel Blunt (Kelly, 140). The inheritance was based on Samuel Blunt never having a legal claim to the property. Members of the Prather family were slaves at the Woodbourne plantation. According to Prather family sources, the Dorsey’s kept their slaves under the house in the dirt floor cellar with iron bars on the windows (Prather) (Atay and Mitchell, 35). The Woodbourne/Blunt House (M:14-51), built c. 1805-18 with an 1845 addition, is located approximately 0.5 miles east of Prathertown, and the Black and White Inn is located approximately 0.5 south of Prathertown.

Remus G. Dorsey conveyed six and seven-eighths acres to African Americans Berry and Edna Frazier for \$420.00 in 1882 (Land Records of Montgomery County, EBP 26:337). A Berry Frasher is listed in the 1860 U.S. Census of Free Inhabitants, Montgomery County, Laytonsville District as the 12 year old son of Ann Frasher, a 56 year-old washer women. The 1860 Frasher spelling of the Frazier name is thought to be incorrect. Berry Frazier and James Frazier are listed in subsequent census records for the district and their ages are consistent with the year and the listing of age in the 1860 census. The Frashers are listed as free Blacks in this census. Berry is one of nine children. The three children over 15 years of age worked: James, age 22, was a fence maker; Joshua, age 19, was a farm hand; and Mary, age 16, was a servant.

The 1880 U.S. Census lists Berry Frazier as an African American 32 year old married to Emma and having four children: Harriet, age eight; William, age six; Isah, age four; and James, age one. Berry’s occupation is listed as farm hand and he could not read or write. Berry Frazier conveyed one acre of the property (parcel 3834) to James Frazier in 1903 (Land Records of Montgomery County, TD 27:29). The 1910 census records state that James was a Laborer and his wife Minnie a Laundress working out of their home. They owned the property free and clear without a mortgage and both could read and write. James and his family were listed as mulatto. James and Minnie had four daughters, Albertha, Mildred Sara and Gladys, all of who attended school (Ancestry.com 2006). The family is listed in the census records as being mulatto rather than black. Albertha, the eldest daughter, married Charles Harris and they inherited the Black and White Inn. The couple ran the inn throughout most of the 20th century.

The exact years the inn operated are not known, but longtime residents remember the property providing accommodations throughout the 1940s and into the 1960s. According to Phyllis Prather, who cleaned the cabins for cousins Charles and Bert, the cabins consisted of a bed, a dresser and a chamber pot. Every spring they white washed the cabins and painted the roofs black, which is supposedly how the Black and White Inn name originated. A 1964 *Street and Address Map of Montgomery County* show a small rectangle at the southeast corner of Goshen and Warfield Road that is labeled “Bert’s Inn” (Attachment 3 Figure 2).

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The property was not the subject of additional transactions or conveyances until 1982 when Albertha Frazier Harris conveyed parcel 2806 to Charles W. Harris, and Charles Harris conveyed ownership from his wife's estate to himself in trust with Duvall, Duvall, and Drye (Land Records of Montgomery County, 5882:185). The same year, Charles Harris conveyed 1 acre (parcel 2834) as a gift, after the death of AFH (presumably Albertha Frazier Harris) in March of 1981 to Leonard Duvall, Clarissa Drye, and George Duval (Land Records of Montgomery County, 5882:182). In 1986, parcel 2806, the remaining land parcel of Berry Frazier estate, was conveyed from the Frazier estates to the Potomac Charismatic Community, Inc., for \$190,000 (Land Records of Montgomery County, 7219:785). In 1990, parcel 3834 was conveyed from Duvall-Drye to Potomac Charismatic Community, Inc. for \$93,000 (Land Records of Montgomery County, 9400:154), and they remain the current property owners.

African American Kinship Communities in Montgomery County

Maryland was a slave-owning state and many Montgomery County farms and plantations utilized slaves. In 1870, 36%, or over one-third, of Montgomery County's population was African American (Kelly, 22). The population of abolitionist Quakers in the Olney, Sandy Spring, and Brookeville areas of the county made Montgomery County an attractive location for the establishment of early African American communities (Kelly: 4). Within 50 years of Emancipation a total of 40 African American communities were established throughout Montgomery County (Community Cornerstones). A recently published update of M-NCPPC *Places in the Past* identifies 14 of these communities as "represented by standing historic structures" (Kelly, 23, citing Brugger). These figures are based on research and documentation work completed in the late 1970s and early 1980s, which may not reflect the current number of kinship communities still extant in the county.

Most of the African American communities that developed after the Civil War were small collections of houses that were near the plantation where the houses' residents/owners had been enslaved. Typically, these communities were extended family based, and resulted from the prosperity of one or more family members being able to purchase land. Recently emancipated slaves had few job opportunities and most men seasonally worked on the white-owned farms, chopped wood in the winter, and women took in laundry or worked as midwives (Lampl and Kelly, 51).

Most of these communities were linked to a particular church and life in these communities centered on these churches (Kelly, 7). Often these communities had social halls and schools. The Odd Fellows, a national fraternal organization, was located in Sandy Spring and offered life insurance policies to African Americans, and for a membership fee provided medical and funeral expenses for its members. A similar type of organization, The Galilean Fishermen Temple, existed in Rockville and provided the same membership benefits (Historic Rockville).

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The Black and White Inn is historically associated with Prathertown, a historic African American kinship community approximately 0.5 miles north of the inn. The Prathers and Fraziers were cousins. Prathertown began as “13 acres bought by former slaves in 1883, built up by succeeding generations through thrift, know-how and family” (Kelly, *Gazette* 2/8/2006). “Family offers an unbroken link to Prathertown’s past” (Wednesday Feb. 8 2006). The Prathers purchased land around the same time as the Fraziers. The 1879 *Hopkins Map of Montgomery County*, Cracklin District No. 1 indicates that a J. Frazier owned a house in Cracklintown, just north of Laytonsville, suggesting that the Frazier family owned some property prior to the 1883 purchase. Today, unlike many African American kin communities of the late 19th century, Prathertown still retains some original buildings: the Witeman House (M: 14-53), Benson House (M: 20-41), and the Posey House (M: 20-42).

Kinship communities were characterized by its members being either related to his/her neighbor or considered that person extended family (Lampl and Kelly, *Historic Context Report “A Harvest in the Open for Savings Souls” The Camp Meetings of Montgomery County*, July 2004, 51). The physical landscape of these communities typically consisted of informal network of lanes and a dense cluster of houses. Although Prathertown is approximately 0.5 mile north of the Black and White Inn, local sources identify the inn as part of Prathertown, although the inn’s location and distance from the Prathertown houses does not reflect the pattern of physical density associated with other kinship communities in Montgomery County.

Oral histories from the Prathers recall visiting the candy store or confectionary the Frazier’s operated in the basement of the Black and White Inn. Phyllis Prather Copeland, who grew up in Prathertown, recalls working for Cousin Charlie and Cousin Bert (Charles Harris and Albertha Frazier Harris) cleaning the cabins behind the house during the summer. The historic association between the Black and White Inn and Prathertown is best understood in the context of the kinship community, as explained in a description by George W. McDaniel in the July 1979 publication *Sugarloaf Regional Rails*.

Although most household were “nuclear families” the surrounding community of relatives making this community itself an extended family. Grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins lived on adjacent lot or “just down the road” (McDaniel, *Black Historical Resources in Upper Western Montgomery County Maryland*: 23).

Religious Camp Meetings

Another aspect of the kinship community was a strong tie to a church. Montgomery County had a significant population of Quakers and Methodists, and these religions encouraged African American slaves to engage in religious activities and cultivate family relationships. Methodists within Montgomery County and the greater Washington DC area established a large revival camp in the county named Washington Grove. This camp was attended by individuals from the well-to-do emerging middle and upper middle class from the Washington DC

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area and featured cabins in various Victorian architectural styles. The camp is now an incorporated community and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district in 1980.

African Americans began attending Methodist church services in Montgomery County before Emancipation, although this meant standing in the back or even outside to listen to sermons. Slaves from different plantations and farms were often encouraged to meet together to worship. When emancipation arrived, African Americans tended to have already formed religious groups (Lampl and Kelly, 35).

Although the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted at the start of the Civil War that preachers and church members should keep themselves free from the evil of slavery, not all church members complied. The Rockville Circuit, which was part of the Baltimore Conference, refused to consider African Americans as their social and political equals. In 1864, the black churches in Rockville circuit left the Baltimore Conference and joined the Washington Mission Conference, organized specifically that year for black Methodist Churches. One of the churches that was soon built was the Emory Grove Church (Lampl and Kelly, 15).

After Emancipation, African Americans also organized their own meeting camps in the frontier and in the south, including Montgomery County, (Lampl and Kelly, 10). In 1860, Montgomery County had a population of 18,322 persons, almost one-third of which were African Americans. The foremost African American camp meeting ground was held at Emory Grove and drew a sizeable middle- and upper- middle class African-American population (Lampl and Kelly, 10). The Emory Grove M. E. Church and Camp started sometime between 1865 and 1870 (The 50th Anniversary). According to church history, religious instruction began to be given at John Dorsey's tenant house on the Codwise Farm. A 1930 brochure states that "Knowing of the condition of the Negro at this period, one can readily understand why any religious or social gathering would present a cross of several neighborhoods, though separated by 10 to 12 miles" (The 50th Anniversary). This anniversary brochure contains the following description of the revival meetings:

Each autumn between Thanksgiving and Christmas, as regular as clock-work, brought on the soul stirring revival meetings. The blessings received were far out of proportion to the space in which worshipping took place. These sturdy pioneers of faith were determined to build. Departments were organized or provided for such that a perfect and triumphant entrance could be made to the first church, 1874 (The 50th Anniversary).

The Emory Grove Camp Meeting revival began in 1877 with the construction of the first church, the Emory Grove M.E. Church. The camp was officially chartered in 1884 as the Mineral Grove Camp Grounds and the camp meeting was held the last three weeks in August (Emory Grove). The purpose of the camp was for "saving of souls and spiritual growth and renewal." A morning, noon and night religious service was held each Sunday. Emory Grove was a tent camp and most people cooked

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Inventory No. M: 20-46

Name Black and White Inn
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

outdoors and in kettles over open fires. The second Sunday afternoon worship service was considered the highlight event of the meeting, and one source states that the record peak attendance for the Second Sunday was 10,000 people (Emory Grove), although other sources say the camp peaked at 3,000 to 4,000 people (Lampl and Kelly). When camp was broken on the third Sunday, the attendants conducted “a grand march around the ground singing hymns of praise and thanksgiving” (The Women’s Society of Christian Service).

The popularity of the camp suggests the area was overrun during the month of August. Many people from the city arrived by train to the Washington Grove B&O Railroad station and walked to the Emory Grove. An advertisement in an 1880 issue of *The Sentinel* for “The Great Camp Meeting” announced special rates from the station on the metropolitan Branch of the B & O Railroad from Washington Grove Station (Attachment 3, Figure 3). This flyer refers to the Rockville Camp Meeting and the location as Mrs. Hamilton’s Grove, which were names also used at that time that referred to the Emory Grove camp (Lampl and Kelly, 36).

In 1880, The Montgomery County Commissioners appointed a three man panel to “examine and determine whether the public convenience requires opening of a public road leading from the Gaithersburg and Laytonsville Road to Walkers Mill – Beginning near the Colored people’s Emory Grove Church.” The panel recommended to the Commissioners to build a road as “a Majority of the Petitioners have no way of giving to Mill or Church without passing through their neighbors and are liable to be shut in at anytime [sic]; it also makes a much more convenient for the neighborhood as a Mill and Church road.” (Montgomery County Land Records, EBP 23, p. 109-110, as cited in Emory Grove).

A local history source states that there were three stores that served the Emory Groove community during various times. One of these stores was owned by W. Frazier in 1912, and was located at the Campground Gate on Rt. 124 (The Women’s Society). A 1946 membership roll of the church evidences the connection between the Emory Grove Church and Mineral Grove Camp and the local community. Bessie and Carletha [sic] Frazier are listed as members, along with Teresa Prather. (Carlthea is probably a typo or misspelling of Arletha Frazier, who ran the Black and White Inn with her husband Charles Frazier.) A 1950 flyer for the Camp Meeting, lists Rev. Edwin Prather, Rev. Moses Prather, as delivering sermons. The price for admission was 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children (Attachment 3, Figure 4).

Reverends Moses Prather and Edwin Prather are listed as delivering sermons on the second Sunday. It is interesting to note that the flyer was produced by the Hebron Press at 11. W. Wood Lane, Rockville Maryland, a business owned by African Americans Jessie and Celestine Hebron and run in the basement

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Black and White Inn
Continuation Sheet

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of their house in Rockville next to the historic African American Jerusalem – Mt. Pleasant Church, both of which are local historic sites.

The Emory Camp, although still affiliated with the Methodist church, became a more secular experience after World War II. In 1947, Mr. Edward Johnson purchased the camp from the owners, who had inherited the property from their ancestors that had established the church and camp. Mr. Johnson built what he claimed was the first illuminated baseball field in the country. The Emory Grove ball park attracted the best teams from the Negro League, which included the Emory Grove team (Lampl and Kelly, 58). As stated in the 2004 M-NCPPC *Historic Context on Camp Meeting Report* “If you were African-American and a Methodist in Montgomery County or Washington, D.C., you almost surely attended the Emory Grove Camp Meeting” (Lampl and Kelly, 49).

Although no documentation was discovered as part of this project that definitively links the Black and White Inn with the Emory Camp, oral histories given by Phyllis Prather Copeland and Sharon Prather recall people traveling from as far as Ohio and western Pennsylvania to stay at the inn to attend church conferences, visit friends, and attend competitions at the Emory Grove Camp for children. It is likely that people coming to attend the Camp Meeting at Emory Grove stayed at the Black and White Inn, given the camp provided only tents, the large number of people who attended, the relative close proximity to the camp, the connection with the Prathers who preached at the camp, and the Frazier who operated a store at the camp. In addition, staying at an African American owned hotel or inn alleviated one of the many dangers of travel for African Americans during the Jim Crow era.

African American Vacation Travel and the Green Book

Secular vacation sites also existed for prosperous African-Americans during the years of segregation. A prominent such community, Highland Beach, Maryland, was started by the son of Frederick Douglas in 1893 (*History of Highland Beach*). After being turned away from a bay area restaurant, Charles and Laura Douglass bought a 40 acre tract of land with 500 feet of beachfront and turned it into a summer retreat for their family and friends. Famous African Americans, such as Paul Robeson, Booker T. Washington, Alex Haley, W.E.B. DuBois, Langston Hughes and Paul Laurence Dunbar vacationed at Highland Beach. In 1922, Highland Beach became Maryland’s first African-American incorporated town.

Another African American vacation accommodation was Henry’s Hotel (WO-324) in Ocean City. Also known as Henry’s colored Hotel, the three-story shingle sided building was constructed in the last decade of the 19th century. This was the last hotel that served African American visitors to Ocean City during the early to mid-20th century, when access to the beach was limited to “Colored Excursion Days”, which were after the official season ended (Touart).

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 20-46

Name Black and White Inn
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

With the advent of the automobile and African American's access to affordable automobiles, humiliating aspects of Jim Crow public transportation could be avoided. As noted in Gunnar Myrdal's 1944 study of black America, *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and American Democracy*, "The coming of the cheap automobile has meant for Southern Negroes, who can afford one, a partial emancipation from Jim Crowism". One observer noted that "Race is most completely ignored on the public highway ... Effective equality seems to come at about twenty-five miles an hour or above" (Sugrue, 2).

The increased mobility that automobiles provided African-Americans in America did not mean that everything on the open road was open and available for us by them. Typically, African American travelers had to carry buckets or portable toilets in the trunks because they were not allowed to use public toilets. They packed boxed lunches because restaurants turned them away and roadside motels, both north and south, refused to admit blacks (Sugrue, 2). In 1936, Victor H. Green, a Harlem postal worker and activist, published the first edition of a guide to help avoid these humiliating and dangerous experiences: *The Negro Motorist Green Book* (Goodavage). Later known simply known as *The Green Book*, the guide included lists of boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, beauty shops, barber shops, tailors, night clubs and liquor stores in numerous towns and states across the country and some foreign countries. The idea for the book came from similar guide books developed by and for Jewish communities. The book tended to not dwell on the real dangers that could be faced by travelling African Americans, but stressed the inconvenience and embarrassments that could ruin a vacation or business trip.

The 1949 edition of the Green book includes listings for Maryland, but none for Montgomery County (Attachment 3 Figure 5). During this time, Montgomery County was predominately rural, and as can be expected, cities have more listings than small towns. Frederick has a listing for two Tourists Homes and one restaurant. A Tourist Home is simply a residence that will take in overnight lodgers. Hagerstown lists one Tourist Home. Baltimore lists six hotels, with but two of them are the YMCA and the YWCA. The District of Columbia listings include five hotels, and again two of them are the YMCA and the YWCA. The listings in the District for Tourists Homes totals 16. The Green Book stopped publication in 1964, when the Civil Rights Act ended legalized segregation.

Previous Assessment

The 2009 M-NCPPC *Damascus-Goshen Historic Resources* plan designated the Black and White Inn as a historic resource for inclusion in the Master Plan. The document states the resource is significant "for providing accommodations for African Americans in an era when public conveniences for black citizens were severely limited" and "as one of a small group of buildings that represent the Prathertown community" (M-NCPPC Damascus Goshen, 2009).

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Name Black and White Inn
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

A *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Black and White Inn Property (18M0669)* report was prepared by URS for the Montgomery County Department of Transportation in 2009. The materials recovered from the site investigation included an articulated brick foundation element and a filled feature, both of which merit further study. The brick foundation is thought to be in the location of one of the three cabins behind the house. The filled feature contained whiteware, a common kitchen ceramic from the 19th and 20th centuries, and could represent the site of demolished historic building.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Evaluation

The Black and White Inn is one of the few extant commercial resources associated with the development of the African American communities from Emancipation and through the Civil Rights Act in Montgomery County. Although the county had a post-bellum population of approximately one-third, there are few African American commercial properties associated with approximately 100 years of legalized racial segregation in Montgomery County. The Black and White Inn is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, Black Ethnic History, within the geographic context of Montgomery County from the date of its construction in 1903 until the enactment of the Civil Rights Act in 1964.

Historic Significance

The development of kinship communities and AME church camps is a significant phase of African American history in Montgomery County. The ability to form communities after Emancipation became segregation is linked to the religious beliefs of denominations that had a strong presence in Montgomery County – the Quakers and the Methodists – who encouraged slaves to worship together. The extended family and network of religious, business and cultural connections enabled the former slaves to establish a self-sufficient society and economy that existed outside the white world.

Historic Association

The Black and White Inn has association with Jim Crow era and segregation. The owners and operators of the inn were part of the Prather family and were involved with the church and business interests associated with the Emory Camp. The number of people attending camp suggests a market for African American accommodations in the immediate area, and although not listed in the Green Book of 1949, the *Black and White Inn* is consistent with the type of business and the need for African Americans to avoid the “embarrassments” mentioned in the Green Books and the real dangers of racism on the open road. The Black and White Inn is a remaining testament to the fact that the open road and driving while black were two very different experiences during Jim Crow.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 20-46

Name Black and White Inn
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

Similar Properties

Although three houses are left in Prathertown from the kinship community era, nothing but stone abutment gates built by German prisoners of war during World War II, and a few old oaks associated with the grove, are left of Emory Grove Camp and the community. In 1967, the area was redeveloped as an Urban Renewal project. Over 120 buildings – the homes and business that made up the community – were demolished and replaced by townhomes. Even though the townhouses were subsidized, they were beyond the reach of the older long-time residents of Emory Grove and most of the original families relocated. The actual camp ground for the meetings was redeveloped and now is Johnson Park. The Black and White Inn is also one of the few African American owned and operated businesses left from the Jim Crow era in Montgomery County.

The Black and White Inn is not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criteria B or C. The Frazier family was a part of the Prathertown kinship community, but research does not indicate their lives were associated with significant developments or events in the local or larger Montgomery County communities. Due to the additions affixed to the house, it is not considered an important or significant example of a type period or method of construction. It is worth noting that the core I-house section of the building does fit a description of house type described by McDaniel in *“Voices from the Past: Black Builders and Their Buildings.”* McDaniel notes the change from the one-room log tenant house, or former slave cabin to “Two-room tenant houses with a three-bay façade and tripartite symmetry” began to replace these one-room cabins, “particularly in regions where the house close to an urban center and its network of transportation and distribution of goods” (McDaniel, *Voices From the Past*: 86). This house type description fits the original core of the Black and White and is an important building type in African American history in the context area, but the additions have negated the integrity of design and workmanship to the extent that the entire structure no longer represents this building type. The Black and White Inn is not eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance. As stated above, further research and study is needed to determine the site’s eligibility under Criterion D for historic archeology.

Historic Integrity

Additions to the front and side of the inn were most likely put on in the 1930s and 1950s. Since the period of significance extends to the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, the additions are within the period of significance. Although two of the cabins have been demolished and one has been relocated off of Brink Road, the house retains integrity of feeling and association. The alterations to the house, including the additions and the china plate siding, are within the period of significance, and do represent basic integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The integrity of setting has been somewhat diminished by the removal of the cabins, but the area still maintains a rural feeling.

The proposed relocation of the building 50 – 100 feet to the east will diminish, but not fully eliminate, its integrity of location. The building will still have the same general proximity to the Woodburn/ Blunt

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Name Black and White Inn
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

Farm/Plantation where the Prather ancestors were reportedly enslaved, still be west, down Warfield Road from Prathertown, established by and occupied by family as associated with the Black and White Inn's kinship community, and still be proximate enough to the site of the former Emory Grove Camp Meeting. The 1903 Emory Grove Church, associated with the Mineral Grove Camp Meeting, is still located on Emory Grove Road, but was extensively remodeled in 1960-1962.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. M: 20-46

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1 Acre
Acreage of historical setting 1 Acre
Quadrangle name Gaithersburg

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

State Department of Taxation (SDAT): Real Proepty Search: Parcel number 258, District 01 Account 00003834, Montgomery County. Property historically associated with the Black and Whtie Inn.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Jeff Winstel, AICP Principal Architectural Historian		
organization	URS Corporation, Germantown IE	date	June 6, 2014
street & number	12420 Milestone Center Drive, Suite 150	telephone	301-820-3380
city or town	Germantown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 20-46

Name Black and White Inn
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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Name Black and White Inn
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Number 9 Page 3

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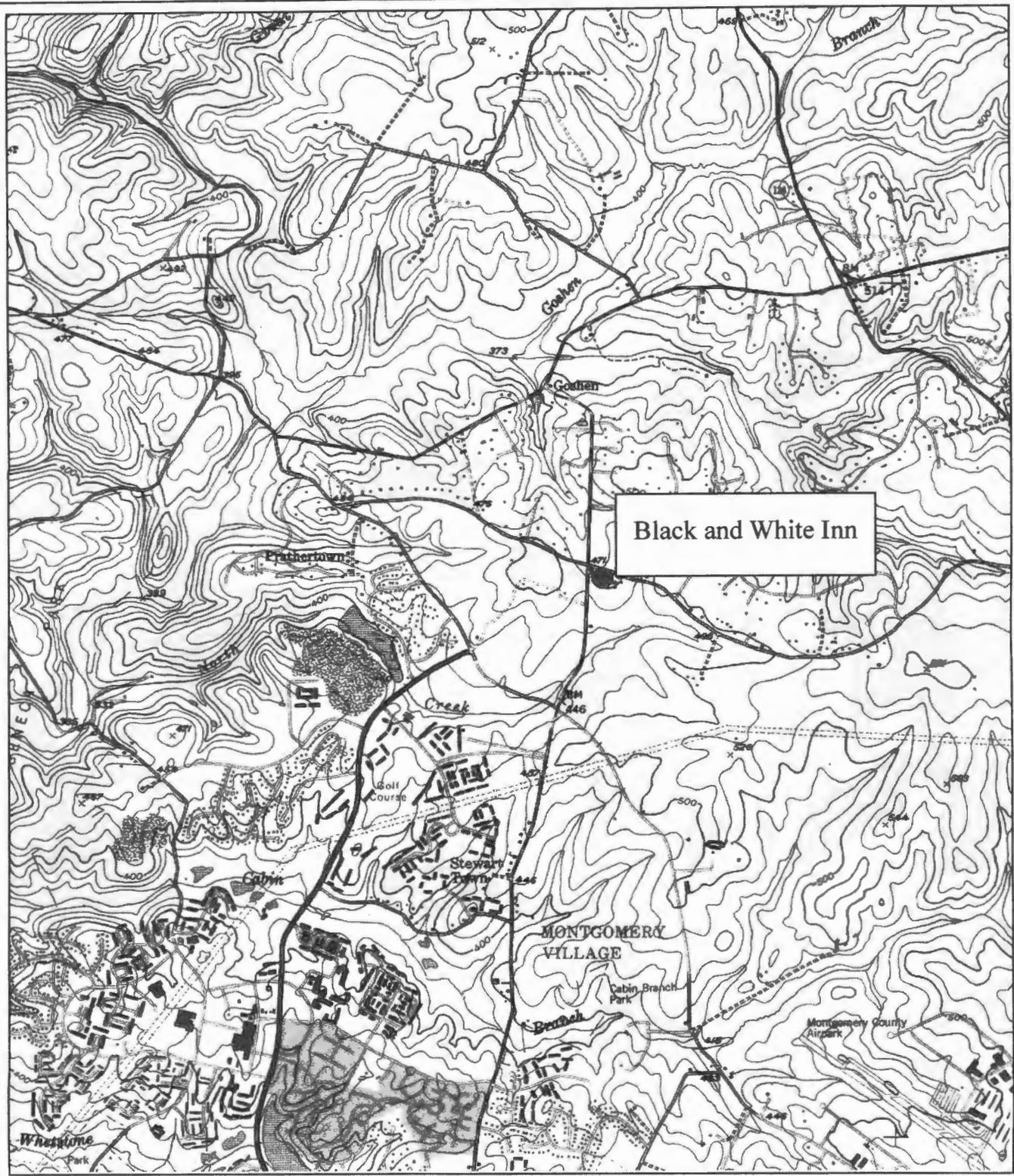
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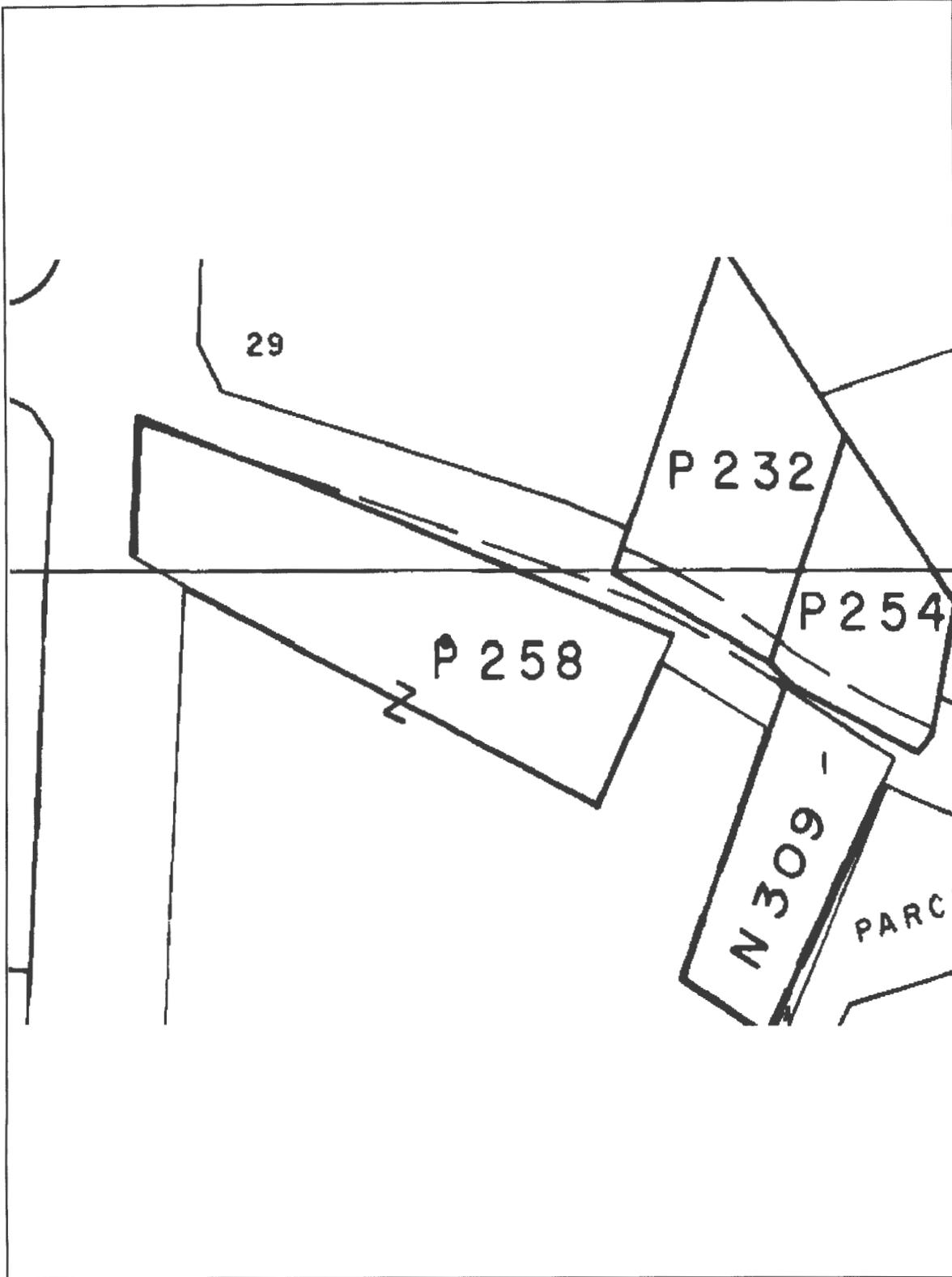
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CLIENT Montgomery County, Maryland - Department of Transportation				
PROJ Black and White Inn NRHP Evaluation				
REVISION NO	0	DR BY	PAR	05/30/14
SCALE	as shown	CHK BY	JW	06/06/14
\\10.80.4.1\arm\Montgomery County, MD DOT - Goshen Road		PM	ME	06/06/14
E. Data/E.5 Graphics				



TITLE Topographic Map of 20611 Goshen Road, Gaithersburg, MD		PROJ NO 20833479
 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876		Attachment 1 Figure 1



CLIENT Montgomery County, Maryland - Department of Transportation				
PROJ Black and White Inn NRHP Evaluation				
REVISION NO	0	DR BY	PAR	05/30/14
SCALE	n/a	CHK BY	JW	06/06/14
\\10.90.4.1\erm\Montgomery County, MD DOT - Goshen Road\		PM	ME	06/06/14
E: Data\E: 5 Graphics				



TITLE State Department of Assessments and Taxation
Parcel Map of 20611 Goshen Road, Gaithersburg, MD

URS

12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 20833479

Attachment 1
Figure 3



CLIENT Montgomery County, Maryland - Department of Transportation				
PROJ Black and White Inn NRHP Evaluation				
REVISION NO	0	DR BY	PAR	05/30/14
SCALE	n/a	CHK BY	JW	06/06/14
1:10,000, 4.1' x 11" (Montgomery County, MD DOT - Goshen Road) E. Data/E.S Graphics		PM	ME	06/06/14



TITLE Aerial Photography of the Black and White Inn,
20611 Goshen Road, Gaithersburg, MD

URS

12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

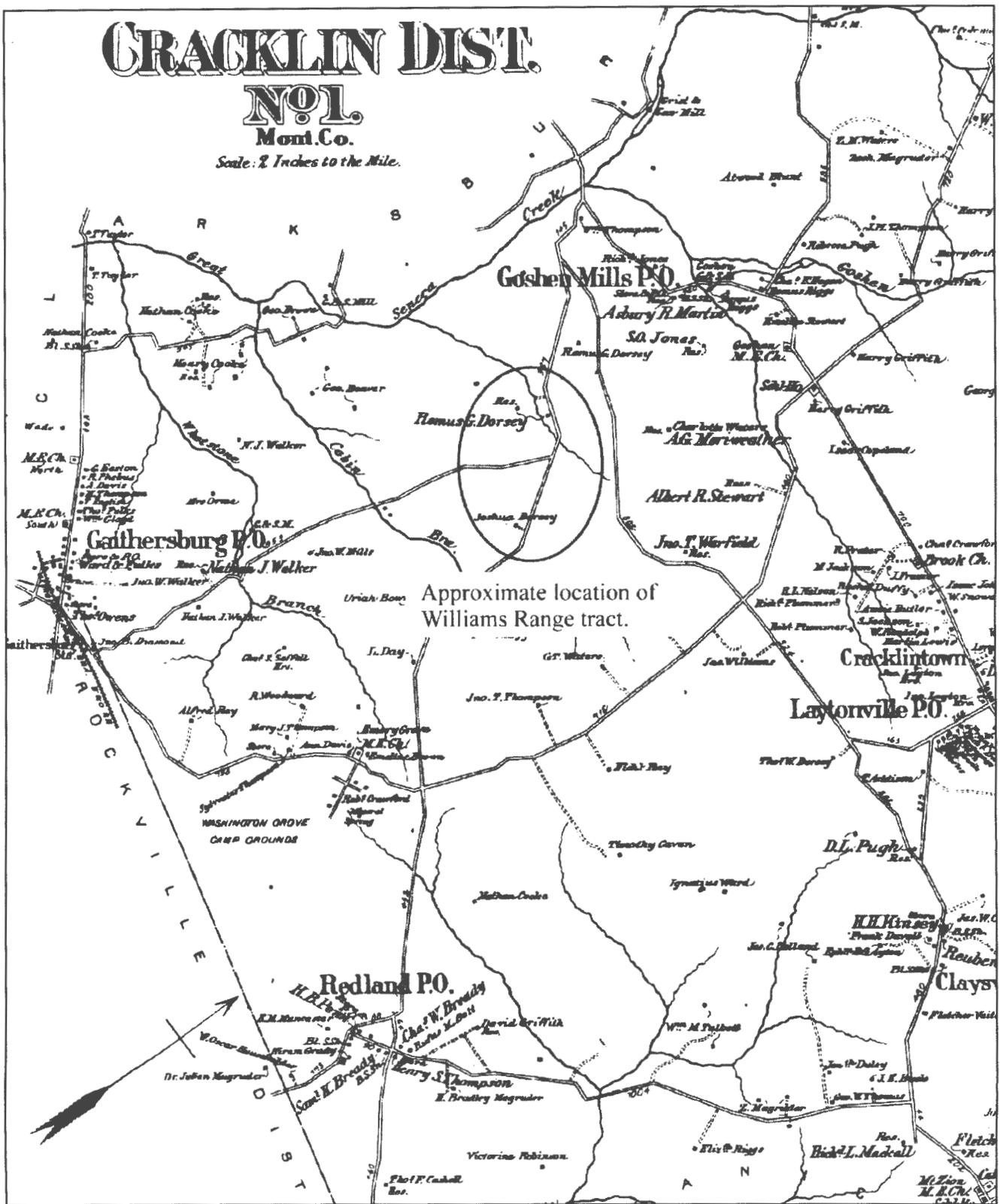
PROJ NO 20833479

Attachment 1
Figure 2

CRACKLIN DIST.

NO. 1 Mont. Co.

Scale: 2 Inches to the Mile.



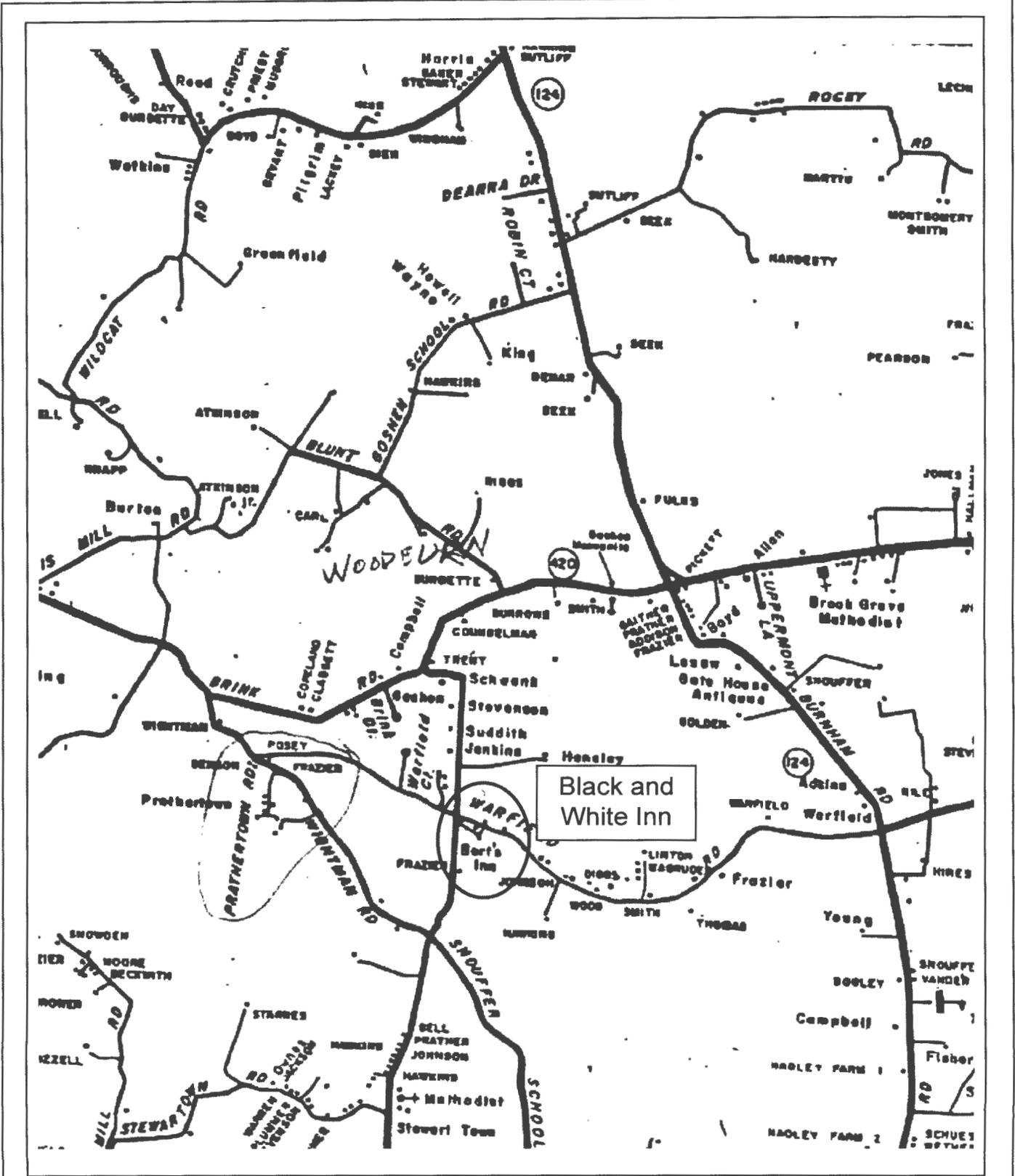
CLIENT				Montgomery County, Maryland - Department of Transportation			
PROJ				Black and White Inn NRHP Evaluation			
REVISION NO	0	DR BY	PAR	05/30/14			
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TITLE
1879 Hopkins Atlas, Montgomery County

URS 12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO	20833479
Attachment 3 Figure 1	



CLIENT Montgomery County, Maryland - Department of Transportation			
PROJ Black and White Inn NRHP Evaluation			
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TITLE
1964 LaRue Map, Montgomery County



12420 Milestone Center Dr.
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO	20833479
Attachment 3 Figure 2	

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING!

The Rockvillo Camp Meeting

Of the Washington Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, Washington District, will begin in Mrs. Hamilton's Grove, this Montgomery county,

On Saturday, July 31st,
1880, and continue until Monday August 3th.

SPECIAL RATES

From all stations on the Metropolitan Branch of the B. & O. R. R., to and from Washington Grove Station.

This Grove is beautifully located one mile North of Washington Grove; it is well watered and shaded. Persons coming by way of the above named road will leave the cars at Washington Grove Station.

N. C. BROWN, Pastor.

W. C. COOPER, P. E.

jr 23-2

CLIENT				Montgomery County, Maryland - Department of Transportation				TITLE		The Sentinel Advertisement, 1880	
PROJ				Black and White Inn NRHP Evaluation							
REVISION NO	0	DR BY	PAR	05/30/14					PROJ NO	20833479	
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The Fifty - Ninth Annual Union

CAMP MEETING

EMORY GROVE - NEAR GAITHERSBURG, MD.

AUGUST 13, 20 & 27, 1950

The Methodist Church, Wash. District
AT THE MINERAL GROVE CAMP GROUNDS

Order of Services

SUNDAY AUGUST 13th
10:00 A.M. Church School E. U. Taylor, Superintendent
3 P.M. Sermon by Rev. L. H. Reed
Brook Grove Charge
Accompanied by Choir and Prof. C. E. Ross' Sacred Band

SUNDAY AUGUST 20th
10:00 A.M. Church School
11:00 A.M. Sermon by Rev. Moses Prather
3:00 P.M. Sermon by Rev. Richard H. Johnson
District Superintendent
8 P.M. Sermon by Rev. Edwin Prather
Accompanied by the male Chorus of Laytonsville and Stewardtown
Admission Free

SUNDAY AUGUST 27th
10:00 A.M. Church School
11:00 A.M. Sermon by Rev. I. H. Gray
Accompanied by Choir
3:00 P.M. Sermon by Rev. J. J. Barnes
of Baltimore, Md.
8 P.M. Sermon by Rev. Wm. H. Tyler

All Sister Churches, Singing Bands and Pastors are Invited

COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS

Edward Johnson	William Ridgley
Nathan Duvall	Samuel Hollman
Frank Duvall	Pearl B. Green
Sarah Braxton	Rutze Tyler
John Braxton	Esther Myles
Henry Braxton	
Rev. Joseph Stemley, Pastor	Rev. R. H. Johnson, Dist. Supt.

Admission Adults 25c - Children 10c

THE HEBRON PRESS 11 W. Wood Lane, Rockville, Md.

CLIENT Montgomery County, Maryland - Department of Transportation				TITLE 1950 Flyer, Emory Grove Camp Meeting	
PROJ Black and White Inn NRHP Evaluation				PROJ NO 20833479	
REVISION NO	0	DR BY	PAR	05/30/14	 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876
SCALE	n/a	CHK BY	JW	06/06/14	
<small>©10-90 4 11mm/Montgomery County, MD DOT - Goheen Road E. DelleS. Graphics</small>				06/06/14	

Photograph Log

PH number: M: 20-46

Name of property: Black and White Inn

County and State: Montgomery County, Maryland

Name of photographer: Kelly Whitton

Date of Photograph: May 8, 2014

Location of Negative enter MD SHPO

File Name

Description of View

M; 20-46_2014-05-08_01	Black and White Inn and adjacent property, facing east
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_02	Rear lot of black and White Inn, facing east
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_03	View from Warfield Road of site of Black and White Inn
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_04	Façade, facing east
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_05	Façade and south side addition, facing south
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_06	North side gable elevation, facing south
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_07	Rear elevation, facing west
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_08	Rear elevation of south side addition, facing west
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_09	Roofline and corner of south side addition, dormer and core structure, facing northwest
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_10	Kitchen and stairwell, facing southwest
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_11	Dining room, facing southwest
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_12	Living room, facing southwest
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_13	Second floor landing and stairs, facing north
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_14	Second floor landing with recent walls, facing north
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_15	Attic stairs, facing north
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_16	Cellar ceiling
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_17	Cellar stairway side door
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_18	Detail, cellar stairway side door latch
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_19	Cabin off Brink Road, facing northeast
M; 20-46_2014-05-08_20	Cabin off Brink Road, rear elevation, facing southwest



M: 20-46

BLACK AND WHITE INN
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
KELLY WHITTON

MHT

BLACK AND WHITE INN AND ADJACENT PROPERTY
FACING EAST

1/20

(ILFORD), (Frolex True B&W), 80/01/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

6875428, Figure 2 rear lot of Blacks ad

REAR LOT OF BLACK AND WHITE INN, FACING
EAST

2/20

(ILFORD), (Frowex True BSM), 88/31/14



ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
CATHOLIC PARISH

STOP

BLACK AND WHITE INN M:20-46
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

M.H.T

6075429, Figure 3 View from Warfield Road
VIEW FROM WARFIELD ROAD SIDE OF BLACK
AND WHITE INN

3/20

(ILFDRD), (Fromex True E3M), 98/01/14



20611

BLACK AND WHITE INN M: 20-40
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
KELLY WHITTON

MHT 5875428, Figure 4 Facade Facing East_015

FACADE, FACING EAST

4/20

(ILFORD), (Frosch True 58W), 08/01/14



20611

BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-40

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

6875426. Figure 5 Facade South side Addi

FACADE, SOUTH SIDE ADDITION, FACING
NORTHEAST

5/20

(LILFORD). (Promax Truss 22U). 88/01/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-40

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

6875423, Figure 6 North Side Gable Eleva

MHT

NORTH SIDE LABEL ELEVATION, FACING SOUTH

6/20

(ILFORD), (Process True 8&D), 08/01/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN M:20-46
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
KELLY WHITTON

MHT 6275428. Figure 7 Rear Elevation Facing

REAR ELEVATION, FACING WEST

7/20

(ILFORD). (Frosch True 58W). 38-81/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

6875428, Figure 8 Rear Elevation of Sout

REAR ELEVATION OF SOUTH SIDE ADDITION,
FACING WEST

8/20

(ILFORD), (Fronex True B&W), 08/01/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-40

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

8875428. Figure 9 Roofline and corner of

ROOF LINE AND CORNER OF SOUTH SIDE
ADDITION, DORMER AND CORE
STRUCTURE, FACING SOUTH WEST

<ILFORD>, <Promex True B&W>, 08/01/14

9/20



BLACK AND WHITE INN M:20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

8875428, Figure 18 Kitchen and Stairwell

KITCHEN AND STAIRWELL FACING EAST

10/20

(ILFORD), (From True 88d), 88/81/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN M:20-46
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

6875426, Figure 11 Dining Room Facing So

DINING ROOM, FACING SOUTHWEST

11/20

(ILFORD), (Fromex True B&W), 08/31/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

5075428. Figure 12 Living Room Facing So

LIVING ROOM, FACING SOUTHWEST

12/20

(ILFORD), (Fronex True B&W), 08/01/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M: 20-40

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

5075428, Figure 13, Second Floor Landing a

SECOND FLOOR LANDING AND STAIRS
FACING NORTH

17/20

(ILFORD), (Promex True E&W), 00-21/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

6875426. Figure 14 Second Floor Landing

SECOND FLOOR LANDING WITH RECENT WALLS,
FACING NORTH

14/20

(ILFORD). (Promex True B&W). 88/81/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M: 20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

6875428. Figure 15 Attic Stairs Facing N

ATTIC STAIRS, FACING NORTH

15/20

(ILFORD), (Prosex True DC), 06-01/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN M:20-46
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
KELLY WHITTON

MHT 6875426, Figure 16 Cellar Ceilings_888

CELLAR CEILING

16/20

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True 886>, 88-01/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN M:20-46
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND
KELLY WHITTON

MHT

CELLAR STAIRWAY SIDE DOOR

17/20

<LORD> <FROM THE BAY> 25/81/14

5875426, Page 17 Cellar Stairway Side



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

6875426, Figure 18 Detail Cellar Stairwa

DETAIL CELLAR STAIRWAY DOOR LATCH

18/20

(ILFORD), (Promex True 88W), 08/31/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN

M:20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT

6875426. Figure 21 Cabin off Brink Road

CABIN OFF BRINK ROAD, FACING NORTHEAST

19/20

<ILFORD>. <Fromex True B&W>. 88/01/14



BLACK AND WHITE INN M:20-46

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

KELLY WHITTON

MHT 6875428, Figure 22 Cabin off Brink Road

CABIN OFF BRINK ROAD, REAR ELEVATION,
FACING SOUTH WEST

20/20 (ILFDR0), (From: True B2U), 88/01/14

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:20-46

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic The Black and White Inn
 other The Charlie Harris House and The Goshen Store

2. Location

street and number 20611 Goshen Road not for publication
 city, town Gaithersburg, Md vicinity _____
 county Montgomery

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Potomac Charismatic Community, Inc.
 street and number 20501 Goshen Road telephone _____
 city, town Gaithersburg state MD zip code 20879

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County liber _____ folio _____
 city, town Rockville tax map FU63 tax parcel _____ tax ID number 027558938

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	_____ Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

Inventory No. M: 20-46

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY

RESOURCE TYPE: ca. 1882 two-story rectangular frame farmhouse with side addition

ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY



The subject house faces west on Goshen Road, an improved original two-lane rural road. The house has a level front lawn and an extensive rear yard on an acre of land. A utility building and a small frame outbuilding are located in the rear yard. Access is by a driveway from Warfield Road. The property has been used as a residence, an inn, and light commercial. Currently the building is used as a storage facility. The house is older than the other houses in this area, which are a mix of mid- and late-twentieth century residences. Two buildings are at the back of the houses. One of these

buildings may have been a blacksmith shop. The other larger building is more recent and is used for storage. The tourist cabins have been removed to the Frazier family home on Brink Road.

DESCRIPTION

The Black and White Inn is a rectangular side gabled frame two-story house with a two-story side wing. Two-over-two double sash windows predominate. There is a triangular peaked small window in the steeply pitched front gabled dormer. The house is clad with "asbestos" type shingles over original wood German type tongue and groove siding, which is visible in the interior. The foundation is built from cinder blocks and concrete. The front gabled hipped-roof with asphalt shingles covers the full width of a one-story enclosed cinder block front porch. Two brick chimneys are located on the rear slope of the roof.

Mr. Hall Miller provides a description of the interior of the house. The "White House" was constructed in two sections. The main part was built around 1910 and the lower side section was built about the mid-twentieth century. Both have cinder block and concrete foundations. The beams are sawed cut 2 x

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:2046

Name: Black and White Inn, 20501 Goshen Road

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

10s. Beams with steel columns support the floor. According to Mr. Miller, there are no hewn beams or logs in the building.

From the foundation up the two parts differ. The original house is "stick built," i.e., it is built with lumber. The interior walls are plaster but earlier with wood flooring strips as backing. The addition is entirely built of cinder blocks up the roof. It appears that the same person extended the front porch as there is a second, expanded foundation built with cinder blocks. The blocks also continue up to the eave of the porch as well. The interior walls of the addition are also plaster but these are backed with expanded metal instead of wood furring strips. The side addition was probably built in the 1950's or even later.



Undated photo of the rear of the Black and white Inn showing outbuildings.

8. Significance

Inventory No. M: 20-46

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates: ca. 1882

Architect/Builder

Construction dates ca.1882

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Frazier family of Prather town owned this house and one acre of land for over one hundred years until it was sold to the adjacent Potomac Charismatic Community in 1988. For many years, it was an inn offering lodging to African Americans in an era when commercial hotels and public conveniences did not serve black patrons. In its later life, it housed a small neighborhood convenience store.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The Black and White Inn is located on one acre of a larger tract totaling six and seven eighths acres of land purchased by Berry Frazier from Remus J. Dorsey in May of 1882 for four hundred and twenty dollars, or about \$60 per acre. The price paid for the land is consistent with unimproved acreage at a convenient location. (2) The Frazier family was one of the founders of Prathertown in 1881. Frazier heirs retained the house and one acre of land until 1988 when it was sold to the adjacent Potomac Charismatic Community and replatted as part of the larger school and church holdings.

Local lore has many stories concerning this prominent site on Goshen Road. According to the Goshen Mills DAR and Ardith Boggs, who wrote Goshen Maryland: Its History and Its People, there was a blacksmith shop and residence on this land that dates to 1790. Some of the buildings in the back of the house were dated to 1870 and described as being the blacksmith shops. Two of these buildings are still on the property. (3) (4) This information is not verified by maps or documents or by the price paid for the land. What is known is that The Black and White Inn was a place where African Americans visiting the area could stay during the times of segregation, which ranged from emancipation to the 1960's.

The land purchased by Berry Frazier from Remus J. Dorsey in 1882 is described as being part of a tract called "Williams Range" beginning at the intersection of the Mechanicsville (Laytonsville) road with the road leading from Goshen to Gaithersburg and running with the southern boundary of said

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:20/46

Name: Black and White Inn, 20501 Goshen Road

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Mechanicsville road up and until the line intersects where Berry Frazier's lands and Mary Disney's (Dorsey 9) lands are located to make six and seven-eighths acres of land. (5) Although the construction date is not documented, the house is presumed to have been built shortly after this purchase. The three-bay-by-one-bay simple massing which likely had an original rear kitchen wing, and the steeply-peaked gable of the central front dormer and the triangular-topped attic window are stylistically correct for this era of vernacular housing.

Berry Frazier and his wife Emma were both 34 years old in 1882 when the land was purchased. They had one daughter, Harriet, age 10, and three sons: William, 8, Izaih, 6, and James, 3. Berry Frazier's occupation was listed in the 1880 U.S. Census (Cracklin, Montgomery County page 206C) as a farm hand and Emma was keeping house. However, blacksmith chores were part of many farm hand chores and should not be excluded as an occupation on this site until further research is done.

Parcels were sold during the years but the house and one acre remained in the Frazier family for over one hundred years. The land was conveyed by Berry Frazier to James Frazier in 1903. (6) According to a deed dated March 1982, the land is described as part of the estate of Alberta Frazier Harris, who died Mary 7, 1981. Alberta is the wife of Charles Harris. (7)

Charlie and Alberta ran the Black and White Inn. According to the article in the August 4, 2004 Gazette, African Americans while on travel in middle Montgomery County had two choices when looking for a place to stay. One would be sleeping in their cars or staying at the Black and White Inn. (8) According to Phyllis Prather Copeland who worked at the Inn, every year the refurbishing would begin in the early Spring. Visitors would come here from such far away places as Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and from Washington D.C. to attend church conferences, visit friends, and attend competitions at the Emory Grove Camp for children. (9) Gloria Hill, who works at the Goshen Methodist Church, said that the Inn was also a 4-H Center and many African American children in the area would learn arts, crafts, sports such as croquette and archery, and sciences. (10)

The Black and White Inn is an integral part of Montgomery County's African American history. It reflects a time when people were afraid to approach restaurants, hotels, theatres, restaurants and other institutions for fear of being refused service and insulted or even assaulted. As Sharon Prather aptly described the Inn, ... "I am concerned with destroying history. For the black culture in this area, these are our roots!"(11)

Charlie and Alberta Harris converted the Inn into a confectionary and a Goshen Store. In fact it was the only store in Goshen and was locally called the Goshen 7-1 1. The Suddith family who has a horse farm on Goshen Road considers the Black and White Inn as a Goshen landmark. The Inn was always included in the DAR tours which included the Goshen Mennonite Church, Fertile Meadows, the site of the Politician's Tree and the Goshen Mills, the Goshen Post Office/Store, and the Black and White Inn. (12)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name: Black and White Inn, 20501 Goshen Road

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Footnotes:

1. My Upper Montgomery County Story, Sarah Mitchell, 2002
2. Montgomery County Land Record Liber/folio R13P 26/537
3. Emily Robinson, History of Goshen Mills and Immediate Area, prepared for A Historical Tour May 14, 1983, by the Goshen Mills Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.
4. Arddith Gunderman Boggs, Goshen Maryland: A History and its People, Heritage Books, reprinted 2000.
5. Montgomery County Land Record Liber/folio 27/29
6. Montgomery County Land Record Liber/folio 3400/156
7. Montgomery County Land Records Liber/folio 5862/182
8. The Gaithersburg Gazettee, "Community Seeks Historic Designation for Black and White Inn," by Jaime Ciavarra, August 4, 2004
9. Interview with Phyllis Prather Copeland, July 15, 2004
10. Interview with Gloria Hill, July 23, 2004
10. Robinson, Emily, "History of Goshen Mills and Immediate", unpublished 1983
11. Gaithersburg Gazette, August 4, 2004.
12. Interview with Erick Suddith, June 12, 2004.

References

1. Boggs, Ardith Gunderinan, Goshen Maryland: A History and Its People, Heritage Books, 2000.
2. Gaithersburg Gazette, "Community Seeks Historic Designation for Black and White Inn," by Jaime Ciavarra, August 4, 2004.
3. Interview with Erick Suddith, June 12, 2004, Goshen Resident.
4. Interview with Gloria Hill, July 23, 2004, Goshen Methodist Church..
5. Interview with Phyllis Prather Copeland, July 15, 2004, Member of the Prather family
- 6 Memorandum to Clare Cavicchi from Hall Miller, Member of The Mother of God Church
7. Montgomery County Land Record Liber/folio RBP 26/537
8. Liber/folio 27/29
9. Liber/folio 3400/156
10. Liber/folio 5862/182

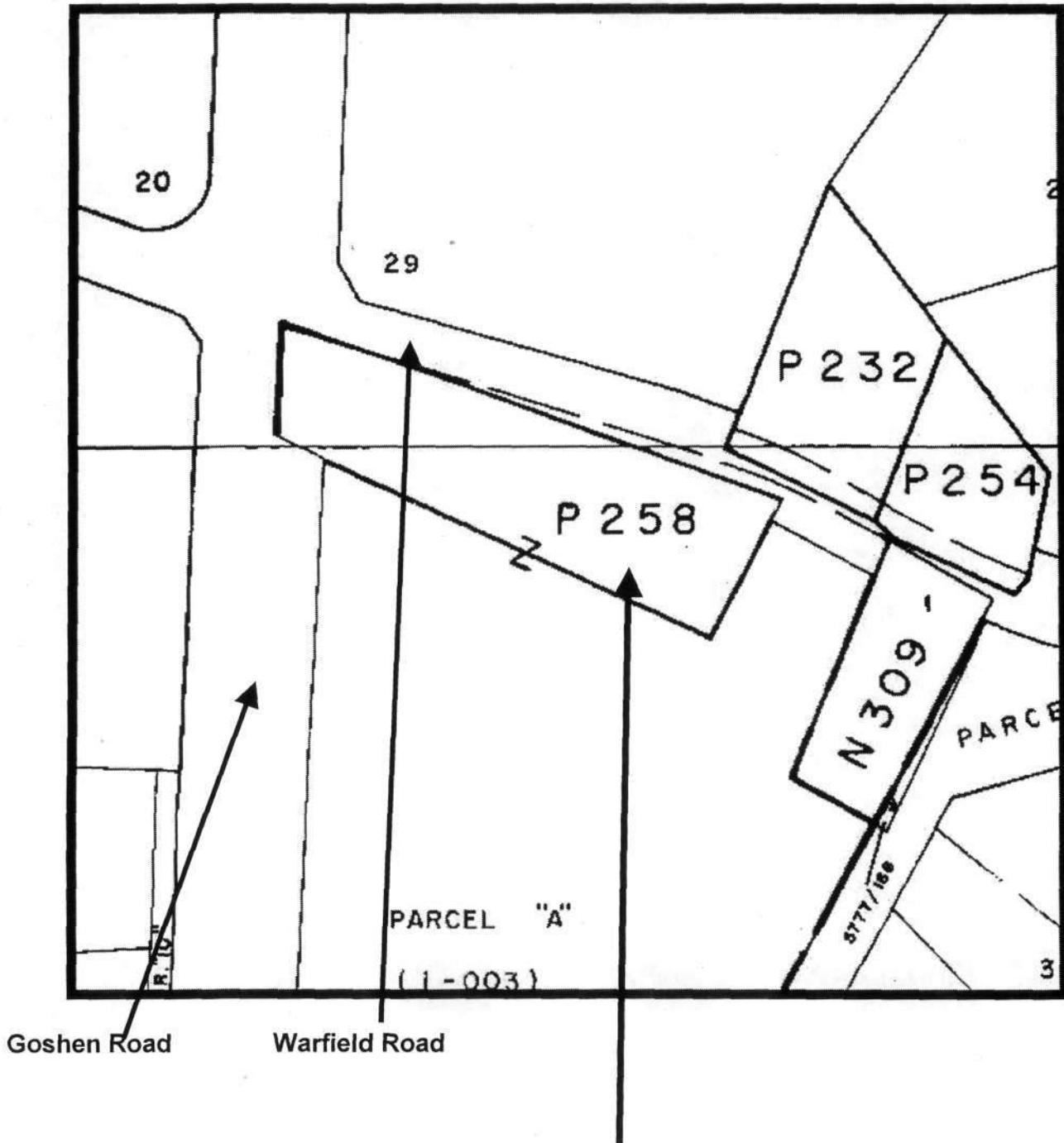
Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:2046

Name: Black and White Inn, 20501 Goshen Road

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3



Black & White Inn, 20611 Goshen Road - Maryland State Tax
Map . Parcel 258

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:20/46

Name: Black and White Inn, 20501 Goshen Road

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 24



2003 Aerial: East (front) façade of the Black and White Inn

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. M:20/46

Name: Black and White Inn, 20501 Goshen Road

Continuation Sheet

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2003 Aerial view: East facade of the Black and White Inn,

**Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. M:2046

Name: Black and White Inn, 20501 Goshen Road

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page AC



2003 Aerial view: North facade of Black and White Inn

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. M:20-46

Montgomery County Maryland Land, Plat and Will records; Local History books and manuscripts. Personal Interviews with Sharon Prather, Physllis Prather.

See references, 8-2

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 8.80 acres
Acreage of historical setting One Acre
Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

Plat 16846, Parcel A. Goshen Estates. Tax Map FU63, Block W Parcel 258 before replat.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Joanne Atay, Judith Christensen	
organization	Goshen Historic Preservation Society	date August 2004
street & number	21109 Kaul Lane	telephone
city or town	Germantown	state Md. 20876

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

M:20-46

Community seeks historic designation for Black and White Inn

Area residents hope to preserve African-American roots

by Jaime Ciavarra
Staff Writer

African Americans who traveled to Montgomery County during the segregation period had two choices when looking for a place to spend the night: their car or the Black and White Inn.

The two-story house on the corner of Goshen and Warfield roads in Montgomery Village was a place of rest and refuge for black travelers visiting family, doing business or getting together for social events in the area.

Developers had planned to tear down the unoccupied old house to make way for the Goshen Road widening project, but a historic group and community members are lobbying to keep the inn standing. Residents remember the inn and the

people who owned it as reasons to take a stand.

"Heck, I knew segregation. I remember when black folks couldn't find a place to stay," long-time Gaithersburg resident Maurice Myles, 72, said. "But Mr. Charlie, he would keep things straight. There was no place else to go and he said, 'No, No. That isn't right.' No, he wouldn't stand for that."

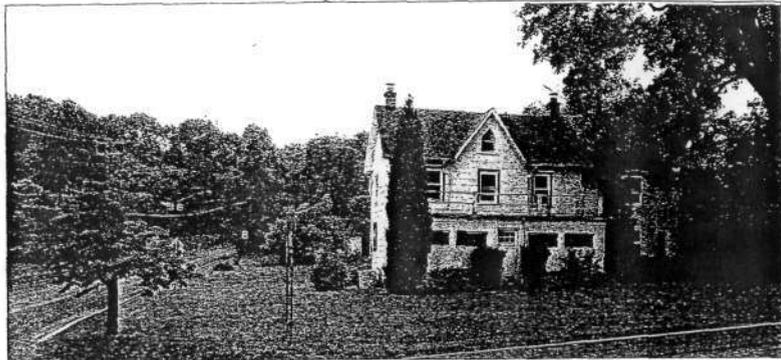
Myles, like many of the African Americans in the area, knew Charlie and Alberta Harris, a black couple who owned and operated the inn and a general store.

Visitors stayed in three shed-like cabins in the back yard, and the Harrises ran a small candy and grocery store out of the two-story house during the 1940s through 1960s, Myles said.

The cabins are no longer on the property, but Myles said the house still stands as a symbol of the black history in the area.

That's why Joanne Atay wants it preserved.

Atay, co-founder of the Goshen Historic Preservation Society, nomi-



Some area residents believe the former Black and White Inn at the corner of Goshen and Warfield roads should be designated historic. Dan Gross/The Gazette

nated the inn for inclusion on the county's atlas for historic sites, a precursor for getting the inn deemed historic. The inn was added to a list of other nominated sites,

which include several African-American houses in the Goshen and Pratherdown areas.

"So many African-American landmarks are passed by, destroyed,

forgotten. But they have very rich histories," said Atay, who also spoke about the inn before the county Planning Board.

The Planning Board recommended in early July that the road-widening team avoid the landmark.

Project leader Jeri Cauthorn said the team would try to avoid any impact to the building by looking into dropping a lane, widening the road on the other side or moving the house back on the property. It would be a difficult task, however, because the inn already closely abuts the road, she added.

To get the inn deemed historic is a longer process, although it currently has a minimum level of protection through the nomination alone, said Clare Cavicchi, historic preservation planner for the Park and Planning Commission.

But members of the Mother of God community council, a Catholic organization that has owned the property and house since the late 1980s, are not convinced the site is historic.

Member Hall Miller said the house's cinderblock foundation and lumber build prove it is a typical 20th-century farmhouse. The Mother of God council now uses the run-down building for storage. Members don't support its preservation.

"Some properties have real historical significance that should survive past the generation that remembers it," Miller wrote in an e-mail to The Gazette. "But properties whose significance passes with those who have fond memories of them should not be mistakenly preserved."

Phillis Copeland, 66, grew up in Pratherdown and argues the Black and White Inn is something that should be passed down as a re-

INN

Continued from A-6

every year, she said.

Both the house and the cabins were black and white, prompting the inn's name.

"You knew there wasn't any place else for people to stay, so they went there," Copeland said.

She changed the sheets and tidied the rooms for a few dollars or a bag of the Harrises' hand-made hard candy. "People came from all around and stayed at the inn, people from Pittsburgh and D.C.," she said.

Others remember riding their bikes to the store, picking up a loaf of bread or a pack of penny candy. Myles hung out with folks at the Harrises' pool table in the back room of the house, and he remembers having picnics with visitors in their back yard, he added.

Some even speculate the property or cabins were also used by an African-American blacksmith in the late 19th century.

Emily Robinson, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, discovered through research that the property housed a blacksmith shop from 1870 to 1920. She wrote about the inn and its early history in a pamphlet published in 1983 about the Goshen area, and she found most of her information by researching compiled inventories, she said.

The county's Historic Preservation Commission will review the inn's nomination on Sept. 8.

The commission makes a recommendation to the Planning Board, who can place the inn on the atlas for historic sites. If the Planning Board thinks the building should be deemed a historic site, it will send the inn's review to the County Council for approval.

Some sites get sent to the atlas, but are never deemed historic. Historic sites get the maximum level of protection if developers want to tear them down, Cavicchi said. If a site is on the atlas, the county would likely not approve its demolition, but demolition has happened in the past, she added.

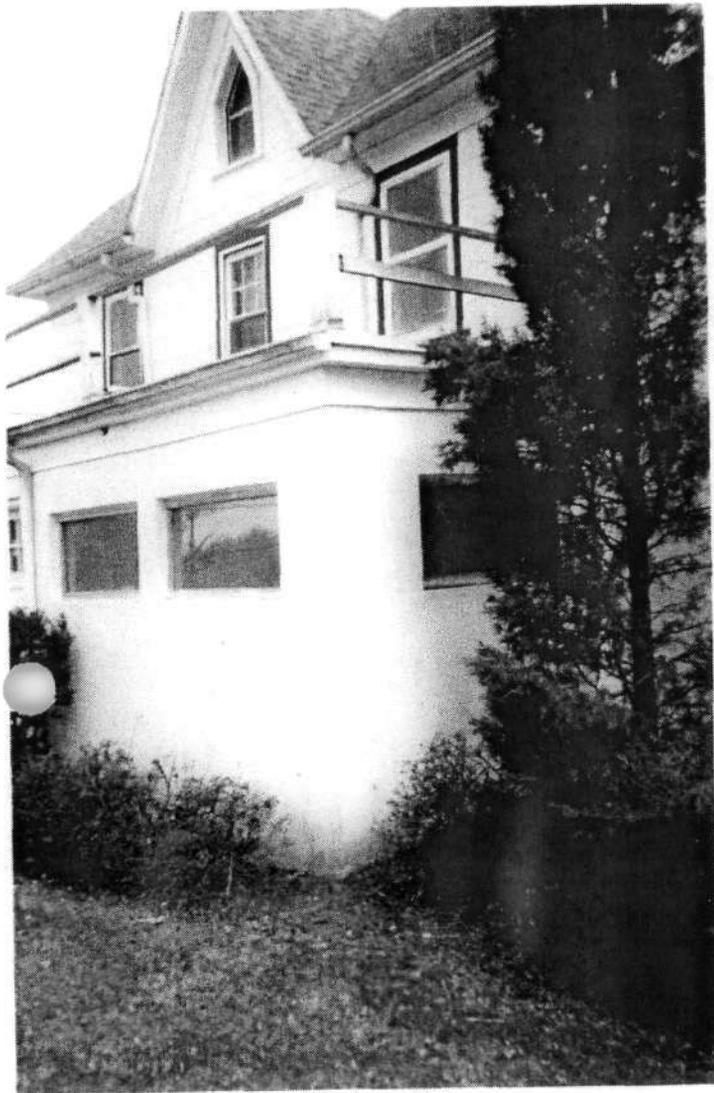
The decision should be made by fall, Cavicchi said.

Miller hopes the decision-makers weigh the options equally.

"Historical preservation is not to be taken lightly," he said. "It results in an intrusion on the property rights of the owner."

Although the property owner has a say at all public hearings regarding the nomination, the County Council makes the final decision on deeming it historic, said Gwen Wright, his-

M:20-46
Black and White Inn



Front (West) Façade

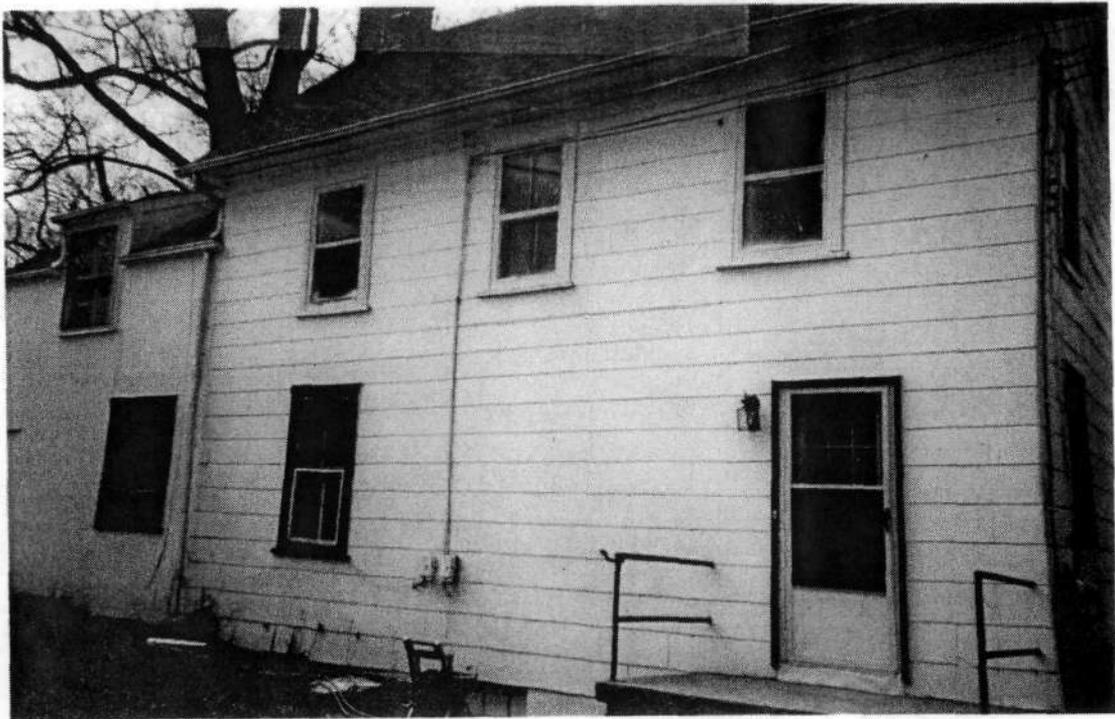


Side (North) Façade

M:20-46
Black and White Inn



Rear (East) Façade



M:20-46
Black and White Inn



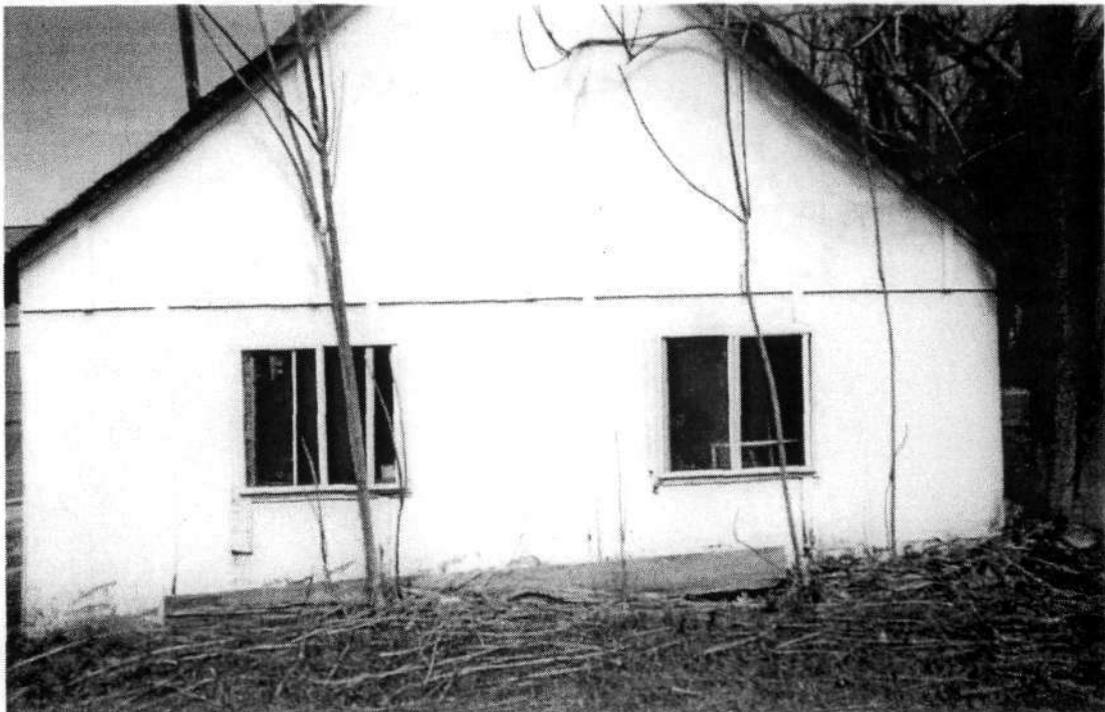
Interior Views



M:20-46
Black and White Inn



Outbuilding



Black + white Inn

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