

STUDENTS, SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Volume 5. Draft July 13, 2014

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Introduction:

This volume of the Conklin Village Series is intended to provide as good a sense as possible of the educational experience offered students at the Conklin Colored school, as well as honor the educators who taught those students or who supervised them. When known, I've listed the courses offered and who took them¹. Some students took more courses in a given year than others. There are also references to physical exams.

For an understanding of each Academic Year at Conklin, go to the Chapter marked **Term and Other Reports**. **Instructor Bios** provides background information on each instructor, as available. **Lists of Students** lists each student who went to Conklin or who were taught by Christine Allen or Mary Dean Johnson at other schools. In addition, biographical and genealogical information is provided on each student.

For those of us who believe in public schools and resisting attempts to undermine them, consider a note dated March 24, 1898. "A public school system - generously supported by public sentiment and generously maintained by both state and local taxation is the only effective means of promoting good citizenship and is therefore the street anchor of our civil and political liberties." This comes from a meeting of teachers in Sycolin, Loudoun County (Harper, 1898).

Anomalies:

One mystery that has emerged is the disparity between ages and grades that comes up from time to time. One student we looked at had only received a single year of schooling before the age of 10 and at that point was only in the 1st grade. Others were in a reasonable range, like Shirley Crabbe who, at age 13, was in the 7th grade in 1950, with 6 years of prior schooling. There isn't enough data to determine the reason for anomalies in Conklin. Perhaps this is a function of having mixed grades and ages in a

¹ Keep in mind that achievement grades for students were redacted in wide felt pen from my copies of Term Reports and the felt pens used for that purpose may have indicated students as taking classes when they didn't.

one room school house. We do know that in many years the official state plan wasn't followed, again perhaps a result of the one room experience. Perhaps we are also seeing a result of the agricultural life style of Loudoun in its early years, meaning some kids might have only attended half a year, thus making grade advancement slower. Certainly racial prejudice can't be ignored, meaning the disparity in resources provided African-American vs white students. We see hints in the record, such as with James Henry Johnson, who in 1951 was 10 years old, in the 2nd grade with 1.5 years of prior schooling (Beal, 1952). Of course, he could simply have missed half a year due to health. Another reason which needs to be explored was that in certain years, schooling at Conklin and Rock Hill (1942/43, 1943/44) were combined. Perhaps some kids could only go to one building and not the other, thus stretching the time it took to acquire grade promotion.

Some instructors had little experience such as Curtis Ewing, who may not have gone beyond high school and when he started at Conklin in 1923 only had one year of experience. But others had university degrees and significant experience. Some, like Mrs. Carrie L. Spriggs in 1930 only had a public school degree (probably high school), yet came to Conklin with 12 years of experience and attended summer school at universities. I don't think it would be fair to blame anyone, least of all the students, for the anomalies. This will require deeper study, if more data emerges. However, I'd like to say this study has inspired to consider doing an in depth look at the "colored" schools, developing a comprehensive list of "colored" teachers and the students, school by school. That will be a major study, should I take it on; but I think it will be worthwhile doing.

Conklin very likely began operations shortly after the original deed in 1873. In fact, the school might already have been operating. Unfortunately, records for 19th century schooling at Conklin are nearly non-existent in Loudoun, though we may one day discover some files in private hands. Thanks to the Library of Virginia, I was able to gain a List of Instructors going back to 1892, but their records go no farther. That's disappointing. The children who attended Conklin at its start or Freedman's Bureau

School, or even between the war and Conklin might have been born into slavery or were first generation born-free. It will be important to research that aspect further for another edition to the Conklin study, to see if their records indeed exist somewhere.

Comments on Resources:

Lists of Teachers:

One of the most interesting sources of information was a set of microfilmed 96 volumes in the Library of Virginia in Richmond called Virginia Dept. of Education, Lists of Teachers, 1892-1975. The volumes are available by interlibrary loan in batches of five reels at a time and contain lists of teachers in public schools for every county and city in Virginia. Teacher names are provided, as well as race (white, colored or negro), gender and marital status, number of months employed, educational institution and degree earned, assignment and permanent Post Office (home), certification and licenses - type and year of expiration, salary, years of experience, and number of years in a particular school division in which employed. Unfortunately, the list of teachers doesn't begin until 1892. I've found no earlier records so far. From 1892-1954, volumes are available in alphabetical order by locality. Starting in the 1954-1955 school year, volumes are available in alphabetical order by locality, as well as in alphabetical order by surname (except for 1955-1956). Volumes for 1964-1965 are only available in alphabetical order by surname. Prior to 1965 this series is entitled "List of Teachers." After 1965, it is entitled "Reports of Instructional Personnel."

Annual Reports of School Commissioners for Loudoun County

A fascinating set of boxes of records exists in the archives of the Circuit Court of Loudoun called "Schools" while I believe needs to be fully scanned and discussed. Amongst other things, it contains annual reports of the School Commissioners for Loudoun County, who worked with the President and Directors of the local Literacy Fund to pay for the education for pauper children. The state Literacy Fund is a permanent and perpetual school fund established in the current Constitution of Virginia, those its roots go back to 1810 by a law passed by the General Assembly, thanks to Loudoun County lawyer Charles Fenton Mercer. It was then a vehicle to

educate indigent children. Today,” revenues to the Literary Fund are derived primarily from criminal fines, fees, and forfeitures, unclaimed and escheated property, unclaimed lottery winnings and repayments of prior Literary Fund loans. The Literary Fund provides low-interest loans for school construction, grants under the interest rate subsidy program, debt service for technology funding, and support for the state’s share of teacher retirement required by the Standards of Quality (Department of Education Staff, 2012). “

We often hear today of wealthy taxpayers not wanting to pay for public schools because their children attend private institutions. Indeed, they often advance the idea of school choice, though those who so advocate rarely send their kids to public schools, even though today’s Loudoun County Public School system ranks as one of the top in the nation. Wealthy landowners in the 19th century also didn’t always approve of funding public education; and since they controlled Virginia’s politics, their philosophy held weight. Further, although common schools were really intended for anyone, regardless of economic or social station, they had become synonymous with orphans and poverty, certainly up to 1870. America had a revolution which threw out the monarchy; but we were still a class society, so the stigma of linking poverty to common schools hurt. In other words, the wealthy were not going to have their children learn in common schools² next to “lower classes;” so they objected to directly paying for such schools. Today, advocates of public schooling understand that the mixing of economic, social and cultural strata enriches everyone. There were advocates in the 19th Century of course, such as Charles Fenton Mercer, a Loudoun County lawyer, though he wanted state control and financial support. (Mullins, 2001).” The Literary Fund was seen as useful tool to address the concerns of the wealthy in that it was an indirect tax. In other words, funding would come from them. I found Loudoun County’s annual reports on these topics to be especially interesting, for while they did not illuminate how African-American children were educated in the county (not at all before the civil war), they did list teachers, salaries, terms of employment, and often provided lists of textbooks, along with budgets and information on the

² The term *common school* refers to schools intended to serve all children regardless of economic or social condition, could obtain public instruction free of charge. The costs were to be shouldered by the public through taxation. The instruction was to benefit all in common and the costs were to be shared by all in common. This idea was frowned on by some who remembered the American Revolution was partly a war against unfair taxation, and by many of wealthy as unneeded.

election of School Commissioners. An examination of the reports back to colonial days will be a valuable asset to understand the evolution of county education.

Language Related to Race

Anyone who has worked in diplomatic or anthropological circles knows that racial terminology is a very sensitive topic. As an example, when I worked with native-Americans, I came to realize that some tribal members called themselves: Indians, Native-Americans or by their tribe, e.g. Navajo or Diné. I also worked extensively with the Bedouins in Egypt (with whom I maintain contact) and they prefer to be called **al-'Arab**, not Egyptian. Racial terms like African-American, Black, Negro, Colored, Mulatto, etc. are used in the volumes in this series and will offend some people; but they should be seen in the context of the source document or interviewee. After a discussion with Pastor Lawson of Prosperity Baptist Church, it was agreed that I would use the term African-American when speaking in my own voice of people descendant from African immigrants (whether they were or were not in bondage); however, census and county records often referred to people as colored, Negro or mulatto. Contemporary interviewees might say Black or colored. In those instances, I use the term proposed by the source. A good example would be "colored school," which was the standard term for segregated schools that serviced African-Americans. Segregated units in the US Army were also known as Colored.

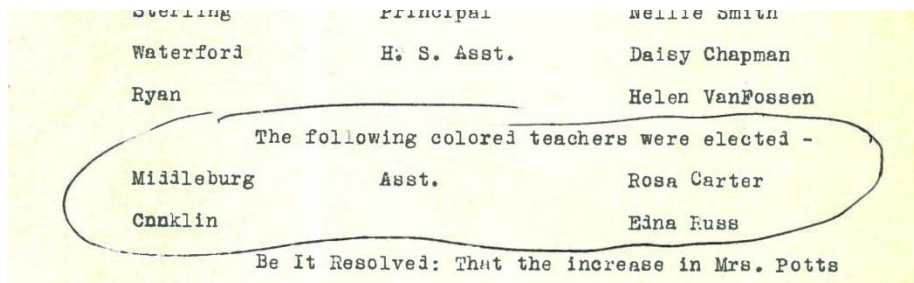


Figure 1 Example of use of the word "Colored."

No term is universally used by the world, so readers are asked to understand that my effort is intended to honor people and never offend, while being historically correct.

1. Basic Story of the Conklin Colored School

See also SW Section of Conklin Village in Volume One of the Conklin Village series.



Figure 2 Conklin School, 1940

The Conklin Colored School was in the SW quadrant of the Conklin village, using Elk Lick as the N/S axis and Braddock as the W/E axis. It was by law segregated, and like virtually all of the public schools set up in the 1870's, it was also a one story, "detached, frame building with metal roof, on stone foundation, containing only one room. This building was heated by a stove, the flue of which was of standard construction and for most its service life didn't fly an American flag. Ventilation came by opening the window. It was also approximately 18'x28' and in 1940 at least was considered to be in good condition, according to an insurance appraisal, though there had been complaints by teachers in earlier years. Estimated 100% insurable value was \$500 in 1940, when the picture above was taken as part of an inspection and survey report done by the Garrett Insurance Agency, Inc. and the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. Unfortunately,

Fireman's has not retained their inspection notes, as that might have revealed the function of the rear structure?

According to LeRoy Allen's notebook, Charles W. Dean played a role in building the school's porch. It didn't appear in the 1940 photo, so must have disappeared prior to that (see Volume II, Chapter 4.14)

According to Nellie Dean, who attended from 1928-1930, and Jimmy Dean who attended 1936-1950, there were outhouses for girls on the left and for boys on the right. There was also, according to Nellie, a step up for kids to enter the building. In her day, children walked to school and brought their meals (Dean N. , 2014)³, which contrasts sharply with Arcola (which began in 1939). Their students were bused and while they did carry their own lunches, in the winter, hot meals were provided (Church, et al., 2014)⁴. That said, children at McGraw's Ridge (precursor to Arcola for white children) sometimes walked and in one went by horseback (Pangle, 2014). The back end of the Conklin School was storage for wood to feed the stove (Dean J. C., 2014). I also wanted to know if the school had a bell; but according to both Jimmy and Esther Dean, the only bell was a hand clapper used by the teacher (Dean E. , 2013). That clapper has disappeared.

There are two stories about the school's origins. One is that it was the original Prosperity Baptist Church; but that's not so. The story probably is based on the fact that after the Church burned down at its original location, before being rebuilt next to Elk Lick (now First Frost), the school was used for religious services. Esther Dean's husband used to light the furnace before services to make sure everyone was dry and warm. The other story, reported in Loudoun Times Mirror, September 23, 1976, is that it was the village of Conklin's first public structure, built in 1872 and described in its 1871 deed from Horace Adee, who sold the parcel for one dollar to the school district of Broad Run "forever as a situation for a school house for colored children." Known after 1890 as the Conklin school, the frame one-roomer on stone foundation" was still standing in 1976 on a lane off Fairview Church Road, looking as it did a century ago, the oldest schoolhouse in Eastern Loudoun (Scheel, 1976)." That lane is now

³ At the Arcola one room school during the days when Oscar Emerick was Superintendent, children often carried their lunches to school in Karo syrup pails.

⁴ Hot meals was a topic of discussion in Loudoun at least as far back as October 11/12, 1917 during the annual white teacher's institute.

Ticonderoga⁵. My guess about the name is that the Post Office came into existence in 1890 in a building owned by Mr. Conklin, who took over the operations in 1892. One wonders what it was called in prior years.

Defining Broad Run: We are not sure how the boundaries of the Broad Run District might have changed over time; but it's clear the district was large.

- Lists of School Trustees are rare; but I did find one for Broad Run covering 1921. One of my goals will be to see if their private papers from that period have survived in family holdings (LCPS Staff, 1921). Bios on the Trustees are incorporated in the instructor bios.

Census of Trustees for Broad Run District			
Name	Appointed	Date of Qualifications	Post Office Address
P.J. Coleman, Chair	Sept 1, 1921	Dec 9, 1921	Sterling
E.S. Norman, Clerk	July 9, 1921	August 18, 1921	Ashburn
A.L. Mankin, Clerk	Nov 18, 1919	Nov 20, 1919	Arcola

- In 1920, about the time that the public school system went from a District run operation to that of the current county system, the HQ was probably in Sterling. At the time, under the lead of noted local educator, Mrs. Nora Mae Axline Vincel (of Hamilton)⁶, the Broad Run Teachers association met in Sterling (Staff, 1920).
- In 1903, Broad Run ran from the mouth of Goose Creek to Evergreen Mills, then to the top of the Negro Mountain and west side of the county road to Prince William County to the county line at J.S. Oden Farm, thence with Bull Run to the Fairfax line, thence with said river to the beginning (Probably Superintendent, 1903).

⁵ Fairview Church Rd is found on Eugene Scheel's "Loudoun County, Commonwealth of Virginia" map drawn in 1972 for the Loudoun Association of Realtors, Inc. Multiple Listing Service Committee. This is one of the maps showcased in the Margaret Mercer Room of the Library. On the map, Fairview Church Rd is listed as Route 613 which is now Ticonderoga Rd but it is also on Gum Spring.

⁶ The Axline family is very old in Loudoun, going back to Solomon Exline, born in Loudoun March 15, 1777, according to "Genealogy of the Axline and Exline Family" in Ancestry.com

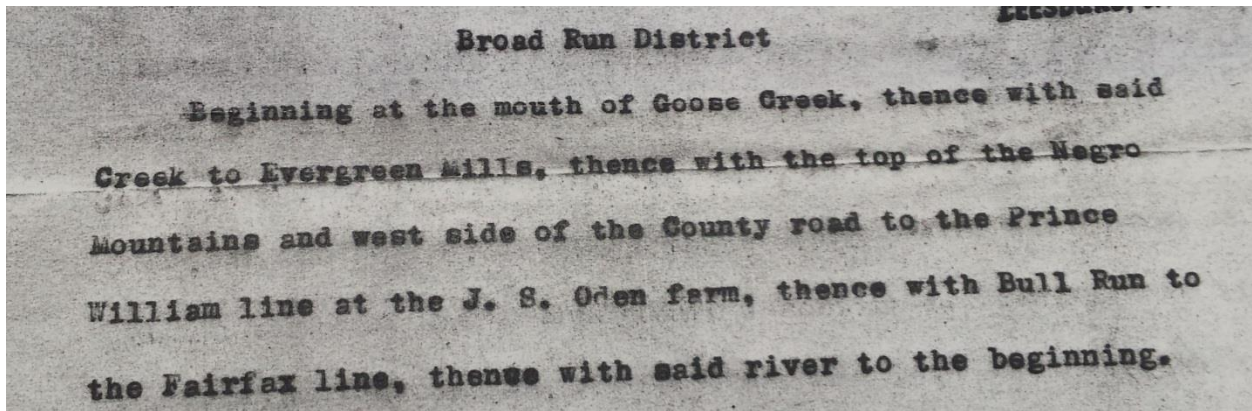


Figure 3 1903 Description of Broad Run District.

By 1943, Conklin's operations were combined with Rock Hill, meaning that classes were held in both locations on a part-time basis; instruction also appears to have ended by the 1952/53 academic year when the building changed hands, probably ending up as part of Peter Knopp's Ticonderoga Farm (see 1952/53 Academic Year for Conklin); however the Enrollment Card for Conklin implies it was physically moved to Fairfax County to become Floris Colored School (to be confirmed). Despite documents referencing the structure's Loudoun location, due to road changes over time, it was actually quite a struggle to determine the exact physical location. The Haas family on Ticonderoga informed me in November, 2013 that the school was converted into a home, then it burned down 15-20 years prior, a story confirmed by Esther Dean. A trailer is now sitting on the site. On a visit to Ticonderoga Farms in November, 2013, with a plat of the school property in hand, I was informed that the building had been located on the NW side of what is known as "dangerous curve" on Ticonderoga Road. Just past the curve, running west is the Ticonderoga green house, on the N side. In between, there is nothing. However, further research has determined that the school was actually across the road. Driving south from Braddock, instead of turning west at "Difficult Corner," move straight south into a drive way. That proceeds to a circle, a trailer and shed. The unfinished county road appears on the west side. **Research Point:** Given the historical significance of the Conklin School, this would also be a good location for a Conklin Historical Marker, a large metal sheet sign with the insurance photo on it and a description of the school, as well as a description of the difficulties children had in gaining an education. The plan is to coordinate this with the Black History Committee, Prosperity Baptist Church, Ticonderoga and DMV. This might be considered the southern edge of Conklin, though such a determination requires more research. Another southern boundary would be the south end of Hampton Brewer's farm (see volume one).



Figure 4 “Difficult Corner,” looking West, November 2013. Go right (N) to Braddock. Traveling left (W) goes to Gum Spring Road.



Figure 5 Difficult Corner Looking N along Ticonderoga towards Braddock.



Figure 6 Driveway to Compound Rear of car points to Braddock. 12/1/2013



Figure 7 Conklin School Location in Dec, 2013

On the old site is a trailer and shack surrounded by dog houses and cars.



Figure 8 Conklin School Location in Dec, 2013

1.2 Rock Hill Colored School



Figure 9 Rock Hill School, 1940

Rock Hill, which shared schooling with Conklin at times, was a one story, detached, frame building with composition roof, on concrete foundation, containing one room. By 1940, this building was lit by electricity and heated by a stove, the metal flue passed through a wall, thereby making the flue non-standard. The building was approximately 32 ½' x 42' and in good condition in 1940, with an estimated insurable value of \$500. The picture above was taken around 1940 as part of an inspection and survey report done by the Garrett Insurance Agency, Inc. and the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. I contacted Fireman's in 2013 to see if they had any archival information; but none was available (Westermann, 2013).

1.2.1 Enrollment Card by Year for the Rockhill Colored School

In addition to analysis of each academic year, it is worth noting that clerks in the Loudoun County School system also maintained a set of handwritten "Enrollment Cards" for each school.

For Rockhill, the grades taught were 1-7 and the race of students was "colored."

Session	No. Teachers	Enrollment	Ave. Attendance	Term ⁷
1917-18	1	48	21	120
1918-19	1	59	30	120
1919-20	1	56	34	108
1920-21	1	56	36	140
1921-22	1	61	42	140
1922-23	1	64	43	140
1923-24	1	55	35	140
1924-25	No School			
1925-26	1	50	37	140
1926-27	1	48	30	140
1927-28	No School. Couldn't secure teacher.			
1928-29	1	57	43	112
1929-30	1	49 (est)	38 (est)	160
1930-31	1	34	19	160
1931-32	1	38	20	160
1932-33	1	37	29	160
1933-34	1	36	28	160
1934-35	1	40	34	160
1935-36	1	35	24	141
1936-37	1	40	28	160
1937-38	1	39	34	160
1938-39	1	45	44	180
1939-40	1	47	44	180
1940-41	1	27	24	180
1941-42	1	20	11	180
1942-43	1	13	10	90
1943-44	1	17	6	90
1944-45	1	14	10	180
1945-46	Closed, hauled to Middleburg			

⁷ It is useful to note that as of 1937, the terms of “colored” schools was always, and unfortunately, shorter than that of white schools. See Dorsey, Ford, "History of education in Loudoun county" (1937). *Honors Theses, University of Richmond*. Paper 329.

2. A Short History of Educating African-Americans in Loudoun.

In Loudoun's colonial days and after the revolution, education was scanty. Children didn't travel to great schools, unless the parents were truly wealthy. Instead, most parents paid itinerate instructors perhaps a dollar a day to teach a limited selection of read, writing and arithmetic. These instructors were not always qualified and there don't appear to any instances of openly teaching African-Americans, so schooling was for whites only (Dorsey, 1937).

Readers will be interested in a paper sent to me November, 2013 by Donna Kroiz, which contained excerpts from a history of education done by Eugene Scheel and underwritten by the *Washington Post*. An edited version is presented below.

- **by 1831:** Loudoun had 75 free schools for 900 poor children, and they are open for only 70 days. In 1846, Virginia passed a bill giving counties the option of establishing public schools if two-thirds of the voters agree. Six counties, including Culpeper, voted for public education. The others, Loudoun included, rejected it, fearing that the schools would admit free African-Americans.
- **1865:** After the Civil War, one of the Freedmen's Bureau's main tasks was to establish public schools for black children and adults, and in 1865 there are two such schools, one at Middleburg and the other near Hillsboro. "[I] see the colored people going about with their school books. Yanks teaching them," diarist Catherine Broun writes. The next year there are three more schools, two in Leesburg and one in Lincoln. Note: Assuming Scheel is correct, this would seem to imply that there was no school for African Americans in Broad Run district until the Conklin school.
- **1866:** Trustees buy land for a school for "the Colored people of Waterford and vicinity"—the first public property in Loudoun owned by the black community. The next year, money from the Freedmen's Bureau builds the school, which remains open for 90 years, the longest for any African American school in the county. By 1869, seven schools educate African-Americans: One of the two in Leesburg has closed, but two more have been built—in Willisville and Brownsville, a community between Leesburg and Hamilton; three of them still stand. White Loudoun residents and schoolmistresses from the North are the teachers. The Rev. William Robey becomes the county's first known black educator in 1869, at the African School in Leesburg. .
- **1870-1871:** As mandated by the 1869 Virginia law, public schools open for white children. In Loudoun there are 55 schools—46 for whites, nine for African-Americans, who make up 27 percent of the county's 21,000 residents. John Wildman, (see Chapter 5.3) the first school superintendent⁸, notes in 1872 that "the educated and refined portion" of Loudoun views public education as an attempt "to promote the interests and elevate the condition of the Negroes and lower classes of whites at the expense of the property holders." In 1885,

⁸ Wildman was a Leesburg resident.

however, School Superintendent William Giddings writes that public schools “met with almost unanimous welcome upon their introduction in Loudoun County.”

- **1909:** Although many schools for white children had been offering high school courses since the 1890s, four-year high schools at Leesburg, Lincoln and Waterford are now accredited by the state. By 1916, nine more high schools offer one to three years added instruction. These 12 high schools slowly consolidate, and by 1944, four remain: Aldie, Leesburg, Lincoln and Lovettsville.
- **1909:** Elementary schools--which in the 1890s numbered more than 100, the most of any Virginia county—begin to consolidate, and pupils are taken by horse-drawn wagon to Hillsboro and Lincoln. In snow and ice, skis replace wheels on the wagons. The county’s first four motorized school buses date from 1925, when schools for whites number 57. African-American walked, some five miles one way, or rely on a few car pools. There will be no school buses for African-American children until 1941.
- **1922:** For 52 years, each Magisterial District paid different amounts to fund public schools, but now the system consolidates with one county school tax. Oscar Emerick, who has been “superintendent” of Loudoun schools since 1917, becomes head of the unified system and serves through spring 1957. Until 1933, he has no staff and writes the School Board minutes. The Board of Supervisors wants as little to do with the schools as possible, so Emerick’s office remains in Purcellville until 1935. His main job was to visit each school once a year. At schools for whites he sits in the back of the room and observes. At schools for African-Americans, he asks the teacher to lead the class in spirituals.
- **1935:** The County-Wide League, a union of all Negro Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) was organized to improve the quality of education. In 1938, Middleburg blacksmith John Wanzer became president, and served in that capacity until his death in 1957.
- **In 1939,** Gertrude Alexander became Superintendent in LCPS for the African-American portion of the school system in the middle of the term of Oscar Emerick, Superintendent for the entire system (1917-1957). Under her leadership, the County-Wide League focused on building a new high school for Negroes.

School year 1938-39 for Gertrude Alexander

Address: 708 S Road Street, Elizabeth City, NC

Grade of Certification: College Professor—Eng, Hist, Elem

When Issued or renewed: 1938. When expires: 1948

Years Experience: 3

Where Educated: Atlanta University—Winston-Salem

Under “School Taught”: “Supervisor” is listed

The same information is listed for the 1939-40 and 1940-41 school years. The only change is under “Years Experience”.

Records were checked through 1946 but there was no listing for her after the 1940-41 school year. (Kroiz, LSPS Records Office, 2014)

- **February 1940:** Shiloh Baptist Church hosted the first county-wide “Negro History Week,” sponsored by the County-Wide League. Speaker Charles Houston pointed to unacceptable conditions at black schools, lack of equipment, insufficient bus transportation, and unequal pay.
- **March 15, 1940:** The Board of Supervisors “orders to be filed” letters from the County-Wide League, and choral clubs of Providence and Mount Olivet Baptist Churches, urging “immediately a safe place of instruction of the Negro students now going to the Loudoun County Training School.” Next day the League’s same letter, drafted by Charles Houston, is sent to the school superintendent

4. What did people learn at Conklin?

I was struck by an observation made by noted local historian Eugene Scheel about former long-time Loudoun County School Superintendent Oscar Emerick. “At schools for whites he sits in the back of the room and observes. At schools for African-Americans, he asks the teacher to lead the class in spirituals.” It is always dangerous to engage in presentism⁹ when reviewing historical figures; but the observation does give one pause. What is true is that the public schools didn’t rate as well as private ones, and schools for African-Americans were considered the worst, excepting that the African-American population, though generally poorer than the white, invested in their schools in order to give their children a fighting chance in the post-Civil War future. In a report having input by Emerick, it was said in 1937, “These schools were in fact attended only by those who could not afford to make better provisions for their children. Much to the regret of the school trustees the limited funds prevented the employment of competent and experienced teachers. Teacher qualification had to be fixed very low, on account of the poor salaries (Dorsey, 1937).”

We know that the Superintendent of Public Instruction (at last in the early days) advocated for different books for African-Americana than whites. Oral tradition indicated that many were hand-me-downs; though in Jimmy Dean’s experience (1936-50), the books were new (Dean J. C., 2014), so perhaps there wasn’t always a difference. However, while not certain which actual books were used at Conklin throughout its life span, I have found hints.

⁹ Evaluating past events and people by present-day values.

4.1 The Robert A. Jones book, 1893-1895 Academic Years.

One hint at what Conklin pupils was a bible studies text book called Newcomb's Infant School Book, which I found in the Church archives. It dates from the 19th century, and we think it was may have been used at the Conklin Colored School because it bears the autograph of one of the school's instructors, Robert A. Jones, who served Conklin in the 1893/94, 1894/95 academic years. However, in 1893, in addition to serving as an instructor at Conklin, he was Chairman and Secretary of a business meeting of the Church, so it is possible this book was used for church instruction, not school work. See Volume II (II 2.1) and II 2.4 "Charles Dean Letter of Nov 15, 1893."

4.2 The 1898 Book List:

One hint was an actual list of books approved by the School Board of Loudoun on August 29, 1898, which was supposed to stand for four years, probably 1903 or 04. It is possible that some or all of these were used at Conklin, at least for grammar school instruction. The main purpose of the meeting, which was held in Leesburg, was to select a list of textbooks for the public schools "for the next term of four years," first by examining books on the list adopted by the State Board and then to recommend "which of these were to be preferred" by Loudoun's Board, and such others as were permitted by law. The process also involved interviewing representatives of publishing houses: Ginn and Company, American Book Company, University Publishing Company and B.F. Johnson of Richmond (Mirror Staff, 1898).

- Johnson's Primer, Johnson's series of Readers and Lee's History, U.S. (Primary, Brief and Advanced), published by B.F. Johnson, Richmond.
- Glasse's Old Dominion Spelling Blanks, Smithey's History of Virginia, published by the American Book Company, New York.
- Venable's Element and Practical Arithmetics, Maury's Elementary and Manual of Geography, published by University Publishing, New York.
- Graphic system of Slant Writing, published by A. Lovell and Company, New York.
- Worcester's Dictionary, published by J.B. Lippincourt Coompany, Philadelphia, PA.
- Meservey's Bookeeping, published by Thompson Brown and Company, Boston, Mass.

- Supplementary Reading, Magills Stories, from Virginia History, published by J.P. Bell and Company, Lynchburg, Va.
- Judson's Young American, published by Maynard, Merrill and Company, New York.

The Mirror staff also made some recommendations.

- Merrill's Speller, published by Maynard, Merrill and Company, New York.
- Warren Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, Mass.
- Thompson's Short Course in Drawing, Hyde's Practical Lessons in use of English, Hyde's Practical English Grammar, published by D.C. Heath and Company, Boston, Mass.
- Cutler's Physiology (Primary, Intermediary and Comprehensive), published by J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

4.3 The 1913-14 Book List

Another hint was a handwritten copy of the school system's "Catalog of Work" for 1913-14 (LCPS, 1914, pp. 203-205) in the archives of the Loudoun County school HQ . This was in a ledger called the "Record Book," which was a collection of many disconnected, but useful items.

For those wishing to compare the education of students in 1913-14 with 2013/2014, many of the books mentioned in this list of books used in Loudoun are available for free on-line through Google and other products or for sale through Amazon. I don't know if the Children of Conklin had access to these books; but offer the list for interest, as it was found in the records of the school archives in handwriting. Many are in PDF format in the electronic archive associated with this series¹⁰.

- **Course: Mathematics I.** Work consisted in review of arithmetic for about 2 months and then algebra was taken up and covered to page 140. Simultaneous equations.
Texts were: John M. Colaw and J.K. Ellwood's Arithmetic and Webster Wells¹¹

¹⁰ The electronic archives holds scan copies of most photographs and charts, as well as many newspaper articles, letters and other objects. We have also included PDF version of publically available books potentially used by the students of Conklin.

¹¹ Wells was a Professor of mathematics at MIT.

Essentials of Algebra¹². In 1900, Colaw and Ellwood was a two volume work (276 pages 442 pages) which sold for 35 and 60 cents (PW Staff, 1905).

- **Course: Mathematics II.** Fractions and factoring were reviewed and subject completed. **Text was:** G.A. Wentworth's New School Algebra.
- **Course: Mathematics III.** Algebra was reviewed and completed and plane geometry completed. **Texts were:** Wentworth's New School Algebra and Well's Essentials of Plane and Solid Geometry.
- **Course: Mathematics IV.** Solid geometry was completed and trigonometry studied for half a session. Through drills was given in use of logarithms. **Texts were:** Well's Essentials of Plane and Solid Geometry, and Wentworth's Trigonometry.
- **Course: Physical Geography.** Subject matter of text covered in half a session. **Text was:** Tarr's New Physical Geography.
- **Course: Agriculture.** Subject matter of text covered in half a session. **Text was:** Duggin's Agriculture.
- **Course: Botany:** Subject matter of text covered in half a session. **Text was:** Bailey's Botany for Beginners.
- **Course: Zoology:** Subject matter of text covered in half a session. **Text was:** Colton's Zoology.
- **Course: Physics:** Subject matter of text covered during session. **Text:** Millikan and Gale.
- **Course: Chemistry:** Subject matter of text covered in entire session. **Text was:** Hessler and Smith
- **Course: US History:** Subject matter of text is covered in half a session. **Text was:** White.
- **Course: Civics:** Subject matter of text covered in half a session. **Text was:** Foreman.
- **Course: English I.** Grammar thoroughly studied, text book completed: frequent compositions required, spelling taught and following classics studied: (not listed in ledger).

4.4 The 1927 Christine Allen Note Books

¹² Can be read for free on the internet at https://openlibrary.org/books/OL24129255M/The_essentials_of_algebra_for_secondary_schools

In addition, I was lucky to find one of study books from Christine Allen's days at Armstrong Technical High School in Washington, DC. The note books dates from 1927 and mostly covers chemistry; but also history and African-American literature. Since she taught at Conklin, I assume she used her lessons to teach her children as well. These note book are covered in details in Volume Three.

4.5 The Teacher Term Reports

The Teacher Term Reports from the Loudoun County Public school system were also quite useful, though after the 1937/38 academic year, there wasn't any mention of topics, only perhaps medical examinations and data on number of prior years of education and whether the child was transported by the public. Prior to the 1937/38, the reports reported on courses taken, e.g. history, spelling, writing, geography, the arts, etc. In the section on Academic Years for Conklin, I've noted what courses were offered at Conklin and who took them. In some cases, a course was also on the standard form; but not offered to anyone. Between 1928 and 1938, the Terms Reports also noted whether or not the State course of study was followed, which it wasn't in all cases. While they didn't mention the actual texts, we at least still know the topics covered.

5. Term and Other Reports for Conklin Colored School



Figure 10 Samples of Original Documents Researched

5.1 Segregation vs Integration

Colonial Virginia wasn't opposed to educating African-Americans at first, at least for the initial half century. The Virginia Apprenticeship Acts of 1646 even required owners to "instruct and catechize their slaves that the heathen might have Christian training" and we know that African-Americans were educated in the 1700's; but Gabriel Prosser's slave rebellion may have turned the tide. In August, 1800, Mr. Prosser, along with an army of perhaps as many as 2,000-50,000 slaves attacked Richmond. The rebellion failed and Prosser, plus others were executed. Virginia enacted a law on January 31, 1805, that prohibited the education of slaves. Other states agreed that it was a bad idea to teach slaves to read or write. It should therefore perhaps not be too surprising that the school system into which Conklin was established was segregated by design and the first Superintendent of Public Instruction for Virginia also wanted

the books to be different between the races. In addition, funds to support African-American schools were meager in comparison, right up to the end of segregation. An irony is that he also operated an illegal school for African-Americans prior to Civil War.

By 1900 certainly, competency tests for “colored” teachers also varied from that for white teachers. Why? There are many reasons. Some had to do with a sort of paternalistic stewardship of former dependents, freed slaves and their descendants. Some leaders were pure racists, feeling that former slaves and their progeny represented a lower form of life. After all, slaves had been in Virginia since the 1600’s. That’s over 400 years of institutionalized dehumanization to be overcome. As a result, it is easy to blame local citizens for the problem. There is some truth to that, especially in the resistance of wealthy white 19th century farmers and businessmen to understand the social value of educating poor whites and African-Americans. State officials could also be blamed, especially former Confederacy leaders whose political standing threatened by the post-war reconstruction system. But blame also rests at the national level, especially in the White House of Andrew Johnson. After all, he seemed resolved to undermine Lincoln’s ideas and single handedly prevent social integration. That policy of social ineptitude dripped down into the states and counties.

Speaking for myself, I’ve always found Andrew Johnson quite loathsome. He was an inept administrator, a “state rightist” at a time when that philosophy had turned stale, and an incompetent at understanding public opinion. If he misunderstood his critics, he also didn’t care. It was his way or no way. Johnson had an opportunity to heal the nation in the same way that another generation would heal the wounds between America and its former enemies Japan and Germany. He could have been a giant, breaking down the social, class and economic barriers built by centuries of racial impressment. Instead, he was a rigid dictator who despised African-Americans and worked against:

- **the 1866 Freedmen's Bureau Bill** (the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands), which gave former slaves military courts to ensure their rights and "any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, including the right to.....inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, including the constitutional right of bearing arms." It was passed in response to southern segregation laws and the action of the KKK and others to take guns away from freedmen.
- **the Civil Rights Act of 1866**, which declared that people born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power were entitled to be citizens, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude. A more sweeping version of this language was inserted into the 14th Amendment, allowing for anyone born in the United States, regardless of subjugation to foreign law, to be a citizen.

- **The Fourteenth Amendment**, which for purposes of this discussion made anyone born in the US (other than untaxed Indians), citizens¹³, and forbade the states from making or enforcing laws depriving citizens of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Further, Representatives to Congress were to be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

The three pillars of equality could have held up a bright new age; but Johnson was opposed, thus enabling old-line southerners who didn't want to see former slaves gain rights that might disenfranchise whites. What he did was to further separate states from the national whole psychologically and extend the pain of civil war, not wounds. He also enabled racists and so-called moderates to avoid Lincoln's desire to treat all people as equal and instead institutionalize racism for nearly a century to follow, especially in the schools, which of course had a direct bearing on the children of Conklin village. We will see that in the opposition to the Civil Rights Act of 1875 discussed later on.

5.2 The Single Room School House Experience

Conklin was a one-room school house, so it's useful to know that from the start of the public school system in Loudoun County in 1870 through 1935, "practically all of the public schools for elementary children were one-room schools (di Zerega, 1948)." A consolidation of these schools began in 1911 in Hillsboro, but large scale consolidation didn't begin until 1928.

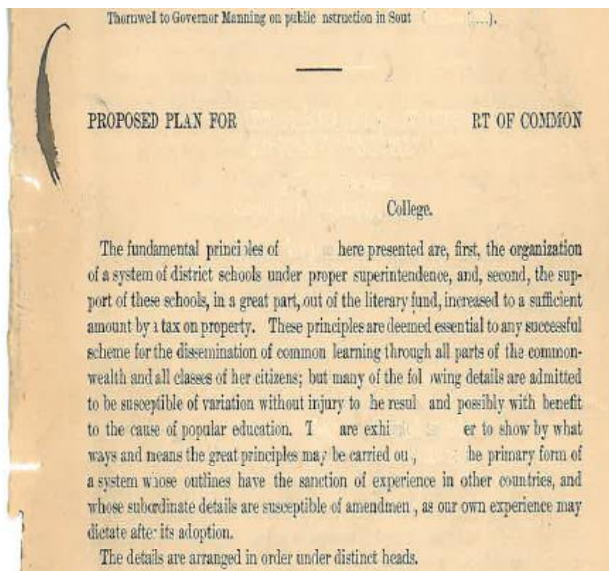


Figure 11 The Ruffner Plan

5.3 The Start of the Modern Public School System

On February 21, 1818, the Virginia legislature passed a school bill which appropriated \$45,000 annually from the Literary Fund¹⁴ for

¹³ The amendment dropped the concept of preventing citizenship to those born in the United States who were subject to any foreign power

¹⁴ The Literary Fund was established in 1810 with passage of a bill to appropriate "certain escheats, confiscated, and forfeited lands" for the "encouragement of learning." This therefore

the education of poor children. Under its provisions, each county court was required to appoint five to fifteen commissioners to establish and/or administer schools for children of the poor. A more comprehensive public school system was then established by the legislature in 1870 which was racially segregated until the mid-twentieth century. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 required Virginia to form a fresh constitution, which was then adopted April 17, 1868. The General Assembly was also given the authority to establish at its next meeting a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who was charged with forming a plan for a uniform system of public school within thirty days of taking office. Loudoun residents, and probably others in other counties, were very worried that the schools would be integrated; but that didn't happen, for many reasons, racism on the one hand and according to some local experts (Saffer, 2014) at times with the blessing of the African-American community, which wished to have its students taught by African-American teachers. That created new avenues of employment for African-Americans and was thought by some to also foster a fairer system of schooling; though clearly in the twentieth century, the separate but equal system held African-Americans back, often due to the disparity in tax support. Schools were supported by a Literary Fund, capitation tax and property tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars; and local jurisdictions could levy optional taxes on real estate and personal property to supplement the State funds. White schools tended to receive more because whites gave more in taxes, though the African-American community can also be proud that despite modest resources, their families often gave disproportionately to school building construction, equipment and expanded hours.

The argument being made by the local historian was an interesting one worth exploring, so I looked for an African-American advocate of education who spoke on race to "colored" teachers in the early days of the Virginia public school system. Were the same points being articulated? What I discovered was DW Davis of Richmond, Va. who in the very early parts of the 20th century, spoke directly to "colored" teachers at annual conferences on the question of race in education and the nobility of their work. He also published a book on the subject in 1908 with Giles B. Jackson called the Industrial History of the Negro Race in the United States.

established a basis for supporting free public schools. Control of the fund was assigned to a corporate body consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, president of the court of appeals, and their successors.



Figure 12 Giles B. Jackson and D. Webster Davis

Daniel Webster Davis¹⁵ had spent thirty years as an African-American public school teacher and was an author. Giles B. Jackson was an attorney and promoter of the Jamestown Negro Exhibit at the 1907 Jamestown Exhibition, a World's Fair¹⁶. Like the Negro Building at the Exhibition, Davis and Jackson in their book advanced the idea that African Americans should tell their own story, not leave it to whites. Both understood the importance of education, noting that its absence was necessary to advance slavery as an institution (Davis & Jackson, 1908). In

¹⁵ Born a slave in Caroline County, Davis was a teacher, minister, historian, and poet. He moved to Richmond after the Civil War and began teaching in 1880. Due to his influence in African-American education, three schools bear his name. (He taught in Virginia, West Virginia, and the Carolinas. Davis published two collections of poetry, *Idle Moments* (1895) and *Weh Down Souf* (1897).

¹⁶ Jackson was associated with a controversial feature which was heavily highlighted in the book, which was the "Negro Building", intended to show the progress of African Americans. Some criticized it with being a Jim Crow Affairs and WEB Du Bois write " that..the Negroes are to be separate in practically all things and are to be treated as a separate caste and to that I am opposed. If the separation were voluntary on the part of the colored people that would be a different thing but for them to accept Jim-Crowism and then work to make the Exposition a success is a thing in which I do not believe." Dr. Booker T. Washington also attended but was banned from its restaurants on account of race. Other African-Americans saw the building as an achievement. Apparently many middle-class Southern African Americans shared his opinion, since the building was elegant and designed and built by African-Americans. It should be noted that while the Jamestown Exposition was a financial failure, the Negro Hall was praised, was the only exhibit visited by President Roosevelt and turned a profit.

their opinion "The end of education is to prepare men for usefulness in life." Cast in the light of practicality, following reconstruction, the type of education the two gentlemen advocated was ethics and industrial trades. Like Ruffner, Virginia's first Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1870, both also understood that investments in human capital are required for economic development. Davis and Jackson saw African-Americans as having a specific advantage over whites, in that they were willing and able to do skilled, non-agricultural manual labor, which whites in Virginia, as a culture, looked down upon. What African-Americans needed therefore as an initial priority, especially given the high rates of illiteracy after the Civil War, was basic elementary education. "We must remember, since the race expects to do the majority of the work of the land, that the mass of people in the meanwhile must make preparation to do that work most effectively. As unwelcome as it may sound, the world wants more cooks, housemaids, waiters, barbers, mechanics, engineers, machinists, laborers, hod-carriers¹⁷, than lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers, artists, and poets (Davis & Jackson, 1908, p. 79)."

Not all prominent African-Americans agreed. Consider W. E. B. Du Bois, the first black recipient of a history degree from Harvard University. Du Bois demanded a curriculum of liberation not subordination, which is how he described the Hampton/Tuskegee approach. He was reacting against "accommodation," not just in the field of education, but throughout society, which had become more thoroughly segregated as a result of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court decision that sanctioned the principle of "separate but equal" facilities for black and whites. The system he was attacking was intended by many to be practical; but it is also worth noting that African-Americans in Loudoun could go no farther than the 7th grade until Jennie Dean's Manassas Industrial School was established in 1894 in near-by Prince William County. Still, that doesn't mean that either Jackson or Davis was opposed to higher education. They were very proud of African-American accomplishments and African-American colleges; but at the end of slavery, as they pointed out, most freed slaves were illiterate. You can't go to college if you can't read. In 1870 when Virginia established the public school system, illiteracy for African-Americans was 83.5%; but forty years later at the time the book was published, the segregated schools had dropped that rate for males to 43.7%, still high, but a significant achievement. In the same period, illiteracy amongst white males was reduced to 16%. It should be noted however that African-Americans born in the South between 1880 and 1910 generally completed 3 fewer years of schooling than their white counterparts. While both

¹⁷ A laborer who carried mud and other supplies to bricklayers, stonemasons, cement finishers, or plasterers.

groups made absolute gains, African-Americans experienced no relative progress over this 30-year period (Aaronson & Mazumder, Vol. 119, No. 5, October 2011).

The authors also pointed out with justifiable pride that African-American parents, though often very poor relative to whites, were determined to elevate their children and therefore invested their own money in more buildings and expanded hours of instruction (Davis & Jackson, 1908, p. 363), important since whites were less willing to invest in educating African-Americans. This argument about accommodating segregation, when coming from a white educator of those times could come across as paternalistic, as it does at times with Ruffner; but when an African-American public school teacher of those times supports the process, it sounds logical and comes across as an authentic voice serving African-Americans. However, Ruffner's goals, even though he admits both whites and African-Americans are intellectually not different, appear to have more to do with using education as a strategic tool to foster an ethical, peaceful and economically stable society, than as a tool of human rights. While Ruffner's strategic goal is laudable on its own, Davis and Jackson come across as using education as a tactic to right an inherent wrong, as well as being practical.

The job for building the new public school system fell to Rev William H. Ruffner¹⁸, former President of Washington College (1836-1848). A deeply religious man, Ruffner, with support of Robert E. Lee, was elected the first Virginia Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1869. The plan he organized, similar to one proposed by his father Henry Ruffner, was adopted by the Assembly, then signed by the Governor on July 11, 1870, and quickly became a model for southern school laws, especially in its insistence that white and "colored persons" receive a separate education (Coffey, 1972)," ¹⁹ . See paragraph 47. "The public free schools shall be

¹⁸ An antislavery advocate and Unionist before the Civil War, Ruffner adhered to the Southern cause after Abraham Lincoln called for troops in response to the firing upon Fort Sumter. After the Civil War, Ruffner became an advocate of public education and was elected the first superintendent for public instruction 2 March 1870. He served until 1882, when turned out of office by the Readjuster party. Ruffner served as a trustee of Washington College and Washington and Lee University from 1865 to 1876. After leaving the superintendent post, Ruffner served as president of the Normal School in Farmville, Virginia, from 1884 to 1887. He then became a surveyor and geologist for the next several years. Ruffner wrote on education and theology. He married Harriet Ann Gray 3 September 1850 and they had four children. Ruffner died in Asheville, North Carolina, 24 November 1908. (source: Library of Virginia).

¹⁹ For those with access to the Library of Virginia in Richmond or who wish to obtain the report through interlibrary loan, see House Document 35:" Proposed plan for the organization and support of common schools in Virginia: prepared and presented to the legislature, at the request of a school convention held in Lexington... By Henry Ruffner, president of Washington college [13 pages]." House Document 35 is appended to the Journal of the House Delegates of Virginia. Session 1841-42. The journal and documents

free to all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, residing within the school district; and in special cases to be regulated by the board of education, those residing in other districts may be admitted; provided that white and colored persons shall not be taught in the same schools; but in separate schools.” A further requirement prohibited attendance by children whose (if not paupers) parents had not paid the capitation tax²⁰ in aid of free school (di Zerega, 1948). Day-to-day operation of the schools was to be supervised by county superintendents and school district trustees who were to be appointed by and remain under the overall direction of the State Board of Education headed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Coffey, 1972).

With regard to Loudoun, 46 schools were opened for white children and nine for African-Americans in the first year, 1870-1871. Conklin emerged in either 1870 or 1871. In 1870 there were 6,644 children in Loudoun’s public schools between the ages of five and twenty-one, of which 5,813 were white and 1,831 were African-American. It should be noted that in 1872, according to Loudoun’s first Superintendent, Wildman, the county was strongly opposed to the public school system. Wealthy parents felt they had paid enough sending their kids to private schools, and also didn’t relish helping the African-American community, nor poor whites, at the expense of wealthy landowners, which they considered the true purpose of the program. For one thing, the wealthy didn’t think educating African-Americans and poor whites would have serious benefits to society. Therefore, very few patronized the system at the start. That created an immodest treasury insufficient to the task. However, by 1874, probably thanks to intensive lobbying of the public by Ruffner, Loudoun Superintendent Wildman reported stronger support and an increased willingness to support buildings and employ teachers by applying private funds in extending the sessions on the expiration of the public school terms. That’s a tactic African-Americans certainly employed. Wildman also complained that the enforcement of the upcoming Civil Rights Act of 1875, or Enforcement Act or Force Act was causing promised assistance to be withdrawn. What Wildman and others disliked about the last civil rights federal law of the Reconstruction Era, was that it was designed to guarantee African-Americans equal treatment in public accommodations and public transportation. It also prohibited exclusion from jury service. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional in 1883. Of course, I am complaining from a 21st Century perspective. One thing we can give credit to

are on Film 331 (Records of the States...) Reel 21. The microfilm can be found and used in the second floor West Reading Room.

²⁰ Head or poll tax.

Wildman for, which is very important, is that he began a system of teacher's institutes in Leesburg in 1872 to allow an exchange of ideas by instructors. He also standardized the textbooks, began to keep records of school board meetings and elevated standards for instructors (Dorsey, 1937).

From a 19th perspective, "the Civil Rights Bill presented Ruffner with a genuine crisis with the voting public. It is clear that while some of Ruffner's papers indicate a paternalistic attitude towards African-Americans, he still believed they deserved an education, the lack of which would hold them back as well as economic prosperity for the state, a point he also made for poor whites (Richmond Times Staff, 1901). However, if the legislation had been enacted with its education provisions intact, some experts believe the Virginia public school experiment would have been terminated by the legislature; in other words, it would have been futile for Ruffner to try to save the schools had integration been mandated. It is also uncertain whether even Ruffner himself could have wished them to be continued under those circumstances. As the Superintendent well knew, those who would suffer most would be the black children. Private schools might be a possibility for the white students, but there was little chance such a network of academies financed by parents' contributions or other non-government sources could be maintained for black pupils (Coffey, 1972, p. 59)."

Ruffner on EDUCATED LABOR. Ruffner countered the argument against educating poor white and African-Americans by noting that education builds prosperity for all the classes.

"It would be pertinent to ... to sketch the remarkable history of Holland, Prussia and other States, which began public education at a time of great poverty, and which had to struggle with heavy debt, but which persevered until now they are in the best financial condition of any countries in Europe. Prussia, after all her wars and all her educational and other expenses, has no public debt.... The history of these nations demonstrates the great public economy of common schools, and furnishes a sufficient answer to the reckless assertion that education destroys industry among the laboring people."

So, especially since Ruffner's vision directly impacted schools in Loudoun and the African-American community, who was he? What was the vision? Ruffner came to the issue of race with a mixed record and probably should be described as paternalistic, as he even supported colonialism vs real equality, in other words moving African-Americans out of Virginia to Liberia. One wonders, with so much generational distance between former slaves and their

African ancestors, what would African-Americans be in Liberia; surely not Africans. They would be Americans. This was the irony that even Marcus Garvey came to realize²¹.

Though Ruffner was a moderate, in the context of his times and Virginian contemporaries, it is doubtful he saw African-Americans as equals. In an entry in his diary upon the death of Rosanna, the family's "faithful old nurse," he remarked in 1848 "She was a handsome black woman with a civilized nose and mouth, without ambition beyond her office. . . I never saw any fault in her (Coffey, 1972, p. 11)." Prior to the Civil War, he advocated moving African-Americans and only slowly eliminating slavery. "we are nearly all slaveholders, and none of us approve of the principles and measures of the sect of abolitionists, we think that no man can be offended with us for offering to the people and argument, whose sole object is to show that the prosperity of our West Virginia--if not East Virginia also,--would be promoted by (revoving²²) gradually the institution of slavery in a manner consistent with the riches and interests of slaveholders (Ruffner H. , 1847, Sept 4)." Like his father before him, he was a slave owner who wanted an end to the institution, though over time. He wasn't opposed to educating African Americans and by 1845 had actually operated an illegal Sunday class for "negroes (Coffey, 1972)," a Church project that continued up to the start of the Civil War. Indeed, in his first Superintendent's Report of 1870/71, Ruffner devoted forty pages to a rationale for educating African-Americans, debunking the notion that African-Americans were intellectually inferior to whites, as well as noting that Southern "blacks" were at a low ebb, not for lack of intellectual prowess, but instead, due to improper training. Ruffner had an emphasis on religious morality and in Loudoun there was also an emphasis on religious text as part of the educational process. In the 20th century Loudoun Superintendent Emerick, when on tours of colored schools, liked to hear spirituals. This may derive in part from Ruffner's argument to the white voters that educated "blacks" would be more moral if they could read the bible, whereas an uneducated class of "blacks" would be a force for political and economic instability and unrest. Despite his stated feelings and much publicity, racism persisted, sometimes turning into destruction of segregated schools, though I've not heard of that happening in Loudoun.

²¹ Garvey was a political leader from Jamaica, as well as a strong promoter of Black Nationalism, Pan-Africanism and the return of the African diaspora to their ancestral lands.

²² Probably evolving.

By 1873, Ruffner had decided what an adequate African-American education should exclude training for lawyers and doctors and instead focus on manual labor, meaning African-Americans should wait for better paying opportunities. It was similar to a paternalistic attitude also found in colonial Africa and in South Africa during Apartheid days, and which was emphasized in the 1901 Biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which focused in one chapter on the need for instruction of "colored" teachers to be trained to help children prepare for manual trades (Southall, 1901). He also argued that the state should adopt different textbook series for African-American students. However, so long as the teachers didn't push "race pride," he wanted great educators and thus Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, founded by the Freedman's Bureau became his model training facility, again however in the lower trades. This is also where Christine Allen received her degree. "[I]t would be really unkind," he noted in an address to Hampton, "in the friends of the colored race to educate a large class in a style that would fit them only for occupations in which but a very small number could hope to succeed." The great majority of black students, he felt, should choose instead careers in the mechanical or agricultural fields, thus creating a literate, responsible black yeoman-tradesman class, deferring for the future, vocations carrying "wealth and high position." Certainly some African-American leaders would concur. Booker T. Washington condoned a white constructed racial separation, vs Garvey's total separation; but eventually one has to ask, would America have become great without enabling its African-American, Native-American and immigrant bodies, eventually allowing true equality?

It is also worth noting that Ruffner's father Henry (who did own slaves) was also an ardent anti-slaver who wrote a strong paper on the subject in 1847, a socio-economic denunciation of the institution which was already too expensive to maintain, given modest ability of the relatively poor quality of soil in eastern Virginia to raise revenue. Before the civil war, there was already sentiment for western Virginia to secede and become a fresh slave-free state, both because such an action was in keeping with Jeffersonian democracy and because of the financial implications of slavery vs the free market (Bean, 1953, July).

The Economic Argument

I've termed Ruffner as paternalistic, which is fair; but we also need to be fair about the practicality of his economic argument, which others supported, even in the African-American

community. Keep in mind that following the Civil War, the economy of the South was shattered, not only to its social roots as in the end of slavery and the plantation system; but also in terms of wealth. States like Virginia also owed a great deal of money. Property values had diminished, which would have otherwise been a good source for school related taxes. Power had rested with wealthy landowners. That still existed to an extent after the war; but many lost their property, due to taxes. The truth is that if Virginia was to compete economically with the north in any reasonable time frame, its citizens needed an education. Only then could the economic disaster be reversed. To Ruffner's credit, he understood this and worked with great zeal to make it happen. As a result, both African-Americans and whites advanced, even if at different speeds.

5.4 1865-1871 No school for African Americans in Conklin

According to research by Eugene Scheel, after the Civil War the Freedmen's Bureau established public schools for black children and adults, and in 1865 there are two such schools in Loudoun, one at Middleburg and the other near Hillsboro. The next year there are three more schools, two in Leesburg and one in Lincoln. Note: Assuming Scheel is correct, this would seem to imply that there was no school for African Americans in the Broad Run District until the Conklin school was established. Perhaps children were tutored, and some may have walked to other locations.

Hillsboro is a small incorporated village on Charlestown Pike in Loudoun, north of Purcellville and NW of Leesburg. Very unlikely African-American children from the Conklin area studied there.

Lincoln is an unincorporated village about 1.5 miles south of Purcellville. It was first called **Goose Creek** during the 1750s by Quakers, then renamed Lincoln after the president shortly after his election. Unless students in the Conklin area boarded, it is very unlikely they attended the Freedman's school in Lincoln.

Leesburg would have required boarding.

Middleburg is to the west of Conklin along route 50. While a significant hike, this town represents the best possibility as a venue for Freedman Schools instructing Conklin's children, though as in the other places, they would have had to board. My plan is to research this at the National Archives. **Note: schools were withdrawn in 1870.**

5.5 Dec 22, 1871, Horace Adee Sells Land for School to Broad Run District.

In the County Court archives, we discovered that Horace Adee sold land for schools for white and African-American children. In the abstract, this might appear a pure form of philanthropy, as it might have been; but schools were segregated by law. Keep in mind that the civil war has not been long over and southern sensibilities were injured by the perceived injustice of Reconstruction and the rise of African-Americans to positions of power. Three years later in 1874 a local paper in Loudoun called the *Washingtonian* was full of editorial statements against the Civil Rights Act, a movement to integrate schools. The law creating the school system, written by Ruffner, the State Superintendent for Public Instruction, called for segregation and critics of the Civil Rights Act wanted to keep schools segregated. There were also efforts to ask African-Americans to lobby Congress in that way. In other words, there was strong sentiment for a segregated system not unlike what we saw in the South in the 50's and 60's before segregation was finally struck down by the US Supreme Court. The papers leading to the sale by Adee have been lost or are in private hands, so conclusions on philanthropy are by nature supposition; but the political landscape in Loudoun suggests that the Trustees of the School Board of Broad Run, while fulfilling a federal mandate to educate African-Americans, had to stick to the Ruffner plan and set up segregated schools, with Mr. Adee as the mechanism in the Conklin area of Broad Run. That said, we have no records at all on the school for white children which was covered Adee's parallel deed December 22, 1871. Was that school established or not? To be determined.

For a national context, it is useful to review civil rights law at the time in Washington. After Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the US Constitution in 1870 providing the right to vote, and passed the Civil Rights Act of 1875 forbidding racial segregation in accommodations, federal occupation troops assured blacks the right to vote and to elect their own political leaders. The Reconstruction amendments continued Lincoln's view of the supremacy of the Nation over the state (the many over the one) and equality under the law of everyone within the nation. However, President Johnson collapsed Reconstruction era reform. Unlike Lincoln, Johnson strongly believed in "states rights." His efforts led to decades of discrimination and by 1910, laws spread through the south

mandating the segregation of whites and blacks in the public sphere, not just in schooling. Some of this was based on racial prejudice. Some from fear that former slaves would vote into law a new order that disadvantaged the whites, which was certainly the fear expressed in newspapers in Loudoun when the Conklin School began its life in the early 1870's.

In 1896 in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, The Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" was constitutional, in other words, separating whites and blacks did not destroy the legal equality of the two races, or re-establish a state of involuntary servitude." Segregation was permitted. That didn't change until May 17, 1954 when the Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. Board of Education* was handed down, meaning segregation was ruled "inherently unequal." Although the ruling was specifically for education, it overturned all the segregation laws in the country. Conklin closed in 1953.

Despite vocal opposition to public schools, thanks to a major publicity campaign, by 1874, Virginia schools were thought to have advanced, with Mr. W. H. Ruffner, State Superintendent for Public Education (serving 1874-1878) remarking that the "percentage of gain is much larger among blacks than the white, would have been even greater than it is, had not the apprehension of the passage of the civil rights bill exercised a deadening influence on educational work (Washingtonian Staff, 1874)." Apparently Ruffner felt that African Americans themselves were reluctant to enter an integrated system.

5.6 1874 School Board Trustees Divides County and Elects Leaders

Conklin probably began operations around 1872, so the assumption is that reports of the Broad Run District would have relevant references, such as lists of instructors and students, as well as data on what the topics of instruction were. Unfortunately, few records exist from that time frame. That hope is to build on what we have found however in the future. We have learned that in early 1874, probably January, the Loudoun County School Trustees and Board of Education appointed Dr. J.E. Warner as district school trustee for Broad Run. According to the 1870 Census, Warner was medical doctor from Massachusetts who lived in Guilford, Eastern District of Loudoun, probably in today's Sterling. Doctor Warner was still in Broad Run in 1880 and working as a medical doctor. By 1900, he was a widower boarding in the home of Charles Steele in Broad Run. By 1910, he had retired from medicine was living as Father in Law (aged 78) to a farmer named William J. Hope in the Jefferson District. He doesn't show up in 1920

census, so I assume he passed away. The reason I've done all of that research is that his records from his time running Broad Run might still exist in private hands and would be worth examining (Washingtonian Staff, 1874).

By February, 1874, the Teachers Institute of Loudoun had recommended dividing the county into two school districts. One would combine Lovettsville, Mt Gilead and Jefferson school districts. The other was to combine Leesburg, Mercer and Broad Run, with each district to meet monthly until further ordered by the institute. The first meeting of the second district (which contains Broad Run) was to occur in Leesburg on the 20th and 21st of March, 1874. A research project will be acquire the records of the Institute for the District (Washingtonian Staff, 1874).

5.7 1880, July 31. Comment on Attitude of African-American families on Education

John W. Wildman, Superintendent of Instruction in Loudoun in 1880 had both positive and negative comments. A question was posed to all of the Superintendents in Virginia as to whether or not the "children of the more ignorant classes" were likely to surpass their parents in intelligence, morals and industry. Wildman felt that "colored" children would in intelligence, but as for morals and industry, he felt "their standards of morals have reached a very low point and were on the downward." He also felt that as a class they had become indolent and improvident. That's unfortunate as an attitude; but it was tempered by his remarks on the parents of African-American children. There he had high praise, finding them more generous in proportion to their relative means to whites to support educational services for their children (Ruffner W. H., 1880).

5.8 1885, July 31. Census of Colored Students in Broad Run

Absent specific information on names of students attending Conklin, I thought it would be at least interesting to know the makeup of "colored" students in the Broad Run District, which is where Conklin operated, so I chose 1885 as a sample 19th century report. This information comes from the 15th Annual Report of the Superintendent of

Public Instruction for Virginia, as reported by Colonel William Giddings, second superintendent for Loudoun (Farr, 1885). It contained a special study of "colored children"²³.

Col William Giddings of Taylortown, Loudoun served as Superintendent from February 1, 1882 until 1886, according to the 1885 Annual Report for the Virginia Department of Education, earning a salary of \$586 a year. Under him were 18 trustees. During the 19th century, when Giddings served, the town was one of the most densely populated areas in Loudoun, on the banks of Catoctin Creek, 2 miles south of the Potomac River. At this juncture, we don't know much about Giddings. Most the community was Quaker and sympathetic to the North during the war; but Giddings was a former Confederate Colonel, as well as the second Superintendent for Loudoun. Unfortunately, for records searching, the township is no longer official in Virginia, and parts have found their way into Leesburg, Lovettsville, Locketts and Waterford. In 1880, according to the Federal Census, an English farmer called William Gidding (aged 58) lived in Lovettsville. Same fellow? This is uncertain. What is known is that Giddings wrote of only "faint murmurings of opposition" to blacks receiving a free education. "This new era, in compensation for the sufferings and losses of our people, has brought many blessings, the greatest of which is our public school system (Staff, 2004)."

There were at the time six school districts in Loudoun, (1) Leesburg, (2) Mount Gilead, (3) Mercer, (4) Jefferson, (5) Lovettsville, and (6) Broad Run. Broad Run was the poorest part of Loudoun in terms of rest estate value and personal property. At the time, one third of Loudoun's population was "colored," with the population of white students declining and "colored" students on the increase. That year there were 13 white schools in Broad Run, and 4 "colored schools." Unfortunately, Giddings didn't mention progress in the specific schools. What we do have is a racially tinged census.

²³ Col William Giddings of Taylortown, Loudoun served as Superintendent from February 1, 1882 until 1886, according to the 1885 Annual Report for the Virginia Department of Education, earning a salary of \$586 a year. He supervised 18 trustees. During the 19th century, when Giddings served, the town was one of the most densely populated areas in Loudoun, on the banks of Catoctin Creek, 2 miles south of the Potomac River. At this juncture, we don't know much about Giddings; but most the community was Quaker and sympathetic to the North during the war; but Giddings was a former Confederate Colonel, as well as the second Superintendent for Loudoun. Unfortunately, for records searching, the township is no longer official in Virginia, and parts have found their way into Leesburg, Lovettsville, Locketts and Waterford. In 1880, according to the Federal Census, an English farmer called William Gidding (aged 58) lived in Lovettsville. Same fellow? This is uncertain.

The row numbers in this chart correspond to columns in a massive county by county chart in the annual report.

1. 83 Male Negro Students
2. 76 Female Negro Students
3. 80 Male Mulatto Students
4. 51 Female Mulatto Students
5. 26 Male Quadroon Students
6. 23 Female Quadroon Students
7. 10 Male Octoroon Students
8. 12 Female Octoroon Students
9. 7 Males Under the age of 1
10. 6 Female Under the age of 1
11. No Males between ages 1-5 could read
12. No Females between ages 1-5 could read
13. No Males between ages 1-5 could write.
14. 3 Females between ages 1-5 could write.
15. 454 Males between 1-5 could not read.
16. 455 Females between 1-5 could not read.
17. 454 Males between 1-5 could not write.
18. 452 Female between 1-5 could not write.
19. Total of 454 Males
20. Total of 455 Females.

Children Aged 5-7

21. 0 Males who could read
22. 0 Females who could read
23. 0 Males who would write
24. 0 Females would could write.
25. 31 Males could not read
26. 26 Females could not read.
27. 31 Males could not write
28. 26 Female could not write
29. 31 Total Males accounted for
30. 26 Female accounted for.

Children Aged 7 through 10

31. 8 Males could read
32. 8 Females could read
33. 2 Males could write
34. 6 Females could write
35. 37 Males could not read
36. 34 Females could not read

37. 43 Males could not write
38. 36 Females could not write
39. 45 Males accounted for
40. 42 Females accounted for.

Children Aged 10 through 12

41. 14 Males could read
42. 15 Females could read
43. 11 Males could write
44. 9 Females could write
45. 10 Males could not read
46. 8 Females could not read
47. 13 Males could not write
48. 14 Females could not write
49. 24 Males accounted for
50. 23 Females accounted for.

Children Aged 12 to 15

51. 33 Males could read
52. 23 Females could read
53. 30 Males could write
54. 21 Females could write
55. 13 Males could not read
56. 15 Females could not read
57. 16 Males could no write
58. 17 Female could not write
59. 46 Males accounted for
60. 38 Females accounted for.

Children Aged 15 through 18

61. 17 Males could read
62. 22 Females could read
63. 16 Males could write
64. 21 Females could write
65. 6 Males could not read
66. 7 Females could not read
67. 7 Males could not write
68. 8 Females could not write
69. 23 Males accounted for
70. 29 Females accounted for

Children Aged 18 through 21

71. 11 Males could read

- 72. 7 Females could read
- 73. 9 Males could write
- 74. 6 Females could write
- 75. 5 Males could not read
- 76. 1 Female could not read
- 77. 7 Males could not write
- 78. 2 Females could not write
- 79. 16 Males accounted for
- 80. 8 Females accounted for

81.

5.9 1889, July 31 Comment on the Hiring of Teachers.



Figure 13 Binder holding Annual School Reports

In the Annual Report of the Superintendent, for July, 1889, Stearnes made the following comment on how to improve the quality of instructors.

"Such a general increase in the salaries of teachers as would secure the permanent services of well-trained and experienced teachers. We are compelled to depend largely upon the employment of untrained youths who teach for a little while in order to obtain funds to use in preparing for other avocations (Stearnes R. C., 1915)."



Figure 14 Samuel M. Janney

Some of the African-American instructors fit this bill; but in later years many had some, even a lot of experience, and some had university training. The issue for them was that they were presented with poor structures and supplies, as well as inadequate salaries.

More generally on the quality of teachers, it needs to be said that this debate had been going on for a long time.

In 1846 a prominent local Quaker named Samuel M. Janney wrote to the Loudoun Educational Society, complaining that the then existing system didn't provide an exam for teachers, so even the wealthy who could afford tutors didn't necessarily get what they paid for.

5.10 1891, July 31 Comment on Teacher Satisfaction

I don't know if this applied to "colored" instructors or not, since it isn't clear that the school administration cared about the disparity between the salaries of whites and African-Americans; but it is interesting to note that the Superintendent in 1891 felt strongly that teachers needed higher pay. It's also interesting to see him complain of parent "interference."

"I have noted that most of the teachers are young and inexperienced, and there seems to be an increasingly disposition on the part of parents to interfere with the discipline of the schools and to criticize the laws and regulations controlling the system²⁴. The legislature in repealing what was known as the "average requirement" and failing to give us something in its stead struck a heavy blow at the efficiency of many of our country schools (Stearnes R. C., 1915).

Note: R.C. Stearnes was an established educator, later also being Superintendent for Roanoke County schools (O'Bannon, 1897).

5.11 Enrollment Card by Year for the Conklin Colored School

In addition to analysis of each academic year, it is worth noting that clerks in the Loudoun County School system also maintained a set of handwritten "Enrollment Cards" for each school.

For Conklin, the grades taught were 1-7 and the race of students was "colored."

Session	No. Teachers	Enrollment	Ave. Attendance	Term ²⁵
1917-18	1	20	15	100
1918-19	1	29	20	120
1919-20	1	24	14	101
1920-21	No record			
1921-22	1	22	14	126

²⁴ Does this mean parents were opposed to what could have been severe corporal punishment?

²⁵ It is useful to note that as of 1937, the terms of "colored" schools was always, and unfortunately, shorter than that of white schools. See Dorsey, Ford, "History of education in Loudoun county" (1937). *Honors Theses, University of Richmond*. Paper 329.

Students, Schools and Teachers, by Larry Roeder July 13, 2014

1922-23	1	24	8	125
1923-24	1	16	10	120
1924-25	closed			
1925-26	closed			
1926-27	1	18	16	140
1927-28	1	19	12	140
1928-29	1	16	9	160
1929-30	1	20	11	160
1930-31	1	20	15	160
1931-32	1	21	16	160
1932-33	1	18	15	160
1933-34	1	20	18	160
1934-35	1	17	12	160
1935-36	1	18	10	160
1936-37	1	21	19	160
1937-38	1	18	16	160
1938-39	1	13	12	180
1939-40	1	14	11	180
1940-41	closed			
1941-42	1	12	12	160 ²⁶
1942-43	1	11	6	90
1943-44	1	7	4	90
1944-45	closed			
1945-46	closed			
1947-48	No Record			
1948-49	1	29	24	180
1949-50	1	40		180
1950-51	1	38		180
1951-52	1	42		180
1952-53	1	37		180
1953-54	Closed and moved to Fairfax County (Floris School). This is being verified.			

²⁶ Opened on October 1, 1941.

6 Academic Year Analysis and Reports

1893/94 Academic Year for Conklin

“Colored” instructor Robert A. Jones served Conklin in the 1893/94 academic year on a 3rd grade certificate - for the year closing July 31, 1893 (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4418).

[Form No. 696.]

GENSUS OF COLORED TEACHERS

Of the County of Loudoun, for the School year closing July 31, 1893.

DIRECTIONS.—Write plainly. Do not write between the lines. Write only on this side of the paper. Write *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, or *Miss*, as the case may be, before each name. If a teacher's post-office is in another county, write name of such county on line with post-office. In cities, write street and number of residence.

These forms should be filled up and returned to the Department of Public Instruction, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 20, 1892.
(See Regulation 17, page 85, School Law.) JOHN E. MASSEY, Superintendent.

NAME.	PRESENT POST-OFFICE.	PERMANENT POST-OFFICE.	Grade of Certificate.
<i>Mr. Robert A. Jones</i>	<i>Conklin</i>	<i>Conklin</i>	<i>3rd</i>

Figure 15 Census of Colored Teachers 1893

1894/95 Academic Year for Conklin

“Colored” instructor Robert A. Jones served Conklin in the 1893/94, 1894/95 academic years on a 3rd grade certificate (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4419). See biography for information on a textbook Jones used.

1895/96 Academic Year for Conklin

“Colored” instructor J.W. Goldsberry served Conklin in the 1895/96 academic year on a 1st grade Certificate in so far as he instructed prior to December 15, 1895 (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4420). His permanent home was Smoky Ordinary, Brunswick, County, Virginia. No other biographical information known.

1896/97 Academic Year for Conklin

"Colored" instructor Mr. H.E. Cook served Conklin in the 1896/97 academic year on a 3st grade Certificate in so far as he instructed prior to December 15, 1896. His permanent home was in Herndon, Fairfax County, Virginia (Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1897) (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4421). No other biographical information known.

1898/1907 Academic Years for Conklin

There appears to be a gap in the film copy of the Teacher Lists from 1898-1907

1903/04 Academic Year for Conklin

Despite the gap in the Teachers Lists, I found from county records that Ms. Martha E. Jackson was the instructor at Conklin (LCPS S. , 1929).

1908/09 Academic Year for Conklin

M.E. Stuart was a "colored" instructor at Conklin (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4422).

1909/1910 Academic Year for Conklin

The List of Teachers 1892-1975 did not show any colored instructors at all for the Broad Run District, nor any instructors for Conklin (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4423).

1910/1911 Academic Year for Conklin

The List of Teachers 1892-1975 did not list Conklin for the 1910/11 academic year, nor any "colored" instructors with the exception of Ms. Minnie Pearson who instructed in Sterling on a five month contract for \$30 a month. Her Second Grade certificate was issued 8/18/08 (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4424).

"	Minnie Pearson	0	Sterling, Va.	7	42	8/18,08	"	"	Sec.
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1911/12 Academic Year for Conklin

Ms. Zula Reiley was a white instructor who likely lived in Aldie; but during the school year resided in Conklin, probably boarding at a student's home. She operated on a seven month contract at the rate of \$40 a month and had a 1st Grade certificate, based on examination by the Board of Examiners (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4425). The only colored instructor that was listed for Broad Run was Mary E. Stuart of Herndon, who operated on a 5 month contract at \$35 a month. Her certificate was awarded in 1909. She had also instructed at Conklin in 1908.

An interesting note on the Broad Run District's report was that schools operated on a uniform 8 month program, based on attendance and interest, though clearly not for Conklin or Herndon, in other words for colored schools, which appear set to lower month attendance.



Note- Schools are run eight months uniform interest and attendance jointly. October, 1911. W. J. Adams, Division Superintendent

"	Zula Reiley	"	Conklin, Va Aldie, Va.	7	40	"	"	"
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1912/13 Academic Year for Conklin

I didn't find any Loudoun county records for Conklin instruction this year, nor were there any in the List of Teachers for that year. In fact, Broad Run didn't report any colored teachers at all (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4426).

1914/15 Academic Year for Conklin

Loudoun records had Mr. John I. Baker (colored) as instructor, earning \$35 a month. He was from Baltimore. He worked on a 5 month contract and held a 1st grade Certificate: (LCPS, 1929). The List of Instructors from the Library of Virginia confirmed this information and indicated he came from Cedarville, Virginia. In addition, they showed his certificate was issued July 17, 1912 by J.D.E. for the 1st grade (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4428).

1915/1916 Academic Year for Conklin

Mattie Mathew was shown as the Conklin instructor for 1915 by the List of Teachers and apparently lived in Conklin, probably as a boarder, which was common practice. She was

contracted for 7 months of instruction on a salary of \$45 a month. Her certificate was issued August 14/1914 for the Second Grade (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4429). This was confirmed by Loudoun's records (LCPS, 1929).

1916/1917 Academic Year for Conklin

Mattie Mathew was paid for teaching at Conklin \$299.40 for year (LCPS, 1921, p. 458). M.E. Stewart who had instructed at Conklin at other years taught at an unknown location this year. She was shown as from Herndon working on a six month contract for \$55 a month (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4430). The List of Instructors did not include Mathew, only Loudoun records.

1917/1918 Academic Year for Conklin

I found no Loudoun County records for this this year, nor any regarding Conklin in the List of Teachers maintained by the Library of Virginia. M.E. Stewart, who had instructed at Conklin in 1908/09 and 1912/13 was shown to be from Herndon and instructing there on a five month contract for \$35 a month on a 1917 certificate for the 3rd grade (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4431). We also know from Loudoun records that she instructed in 1917, so it is possible she did teach at Conklin the same year.

1918/19 Academic Year for Conklin

Mattie Mathews and Ann Virginia Ratcliffe were the instructors this academic year. We don't know yet who studied. See instructor bios for information on them. We also know from the List of Instructors that in 1908, a Mattie Mathew (white instructor) lived in Manassas and taught in Aldie (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4422).

In 1918 Dr. Harris H. Hart succeeded Dr. Reamur C. Stearnes as state superintendent. Hart's administration abolished the cumbersome district system (Gunter & Watson, 2003) that was transformed into the current County system.

Conklin and the rest of the schools in Loudoun were closed in October, due to an outbreak of influenza. Emerick then visited Conklin November 4 (Emerick O. , 1918).

1919/20 Academic Year for Conklin

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe was the instructor for this academic year. See instructor bios for more. We don't know yet who the students were that year.

1920/21 Academic Year for Conklin

We are still trying to determine who studied at Conklin and who instructed. What we do know about education in Virginia for the previous year, as reported in January, 1920 however isn't fantastic. A national study of school system placed Virginia between 35th and 40th out of the 48 states (Loudoun Mirror Staff, 1920). Loudoun was also hit hard by influenza as well as pinkeye (Loudoun Times Staff, 1920) (Loudoun Times Staff, 1920).

1921/22 Academic Year for Conklin

Ann Virginia Ratcliffe was the instructor for this academic year and reported that the state of repair was very poor. Some things were not surprising of course, such as that the ventilation



Figure 16 Typical Patent Desk

was by windows and that heat came from a stove. The toilet was frame, which I've understood from students who attended in the thirties was one outhouse for boys and one for girls. Perhaps in Ratcliffe's time, it was one structure, which she described as in poor condition. There was ten patent desks and seating capacity for twenty students, yet there were 22 students in all, so one assumption is that extra students simply used the floor for seating. The black board measured 60 sq feet, was made of uneven boards in poor condition. The school building sat on a ¼ acre of land and didn't have a United States flag.

Schooling took place over seven months and was open for 126 days with 13 boys and 12 girls. That made 22 students but the average daily attendance was only about 14 children, split fairly evenly between boys and girls. Children had access to text books at contract prices; but

one has to ask if children from rural communities (back or white) could afford to purchase the books.

On average, children walked 2.2 miles to class. Of the 22 attending, 9 only walked ¼ miles to class. 10 walked 3 miles. 3 walked 4 miles. One walked 2 miles.

The ages of children ranged from 6 to 19.

The number of days children were in school had a wide range as well, with some as high as 120 and some as low as 20 (Ratcliffe, 1921/22).

Courses offered were: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Drawing and Morals to most students. None were offered History of the US, Civic Government or Physical Education and Health.

History of Virginia was taken by Charles Ratcliffe, Sidney Ratcliffe, Margaret Allen, Christina Allen, Annolia Allen, Mary Harris, and Ethel Layne.

Annie Layne, Rena Nickens, Josephine Nicken and Rosalie Nickens did not take Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History of any kind, Civil Government or Physical Education and Health. Marvin Allen, Leroy Allen, Walter Harris and Wesley Harris also did not take Geography.

The Colored Superintendent this year was Mary A. E. Peniston (Born 1882), address 11101 Argyle Ave., Baltimore, Md. She was an elementary school professor, certified in 1915. Her certificate didn't expire until 1921. She was also endorsed by the Superintendent of schools for Loudoun on Feb 20, 1922. When she came to Loudoun, she had 16 years experience (Superintendent of Schools, 1946). Hers was one of those wonderful stories we hear of people rising very high from humble beginnings. Her father was a hotel waiter, (according to the 1920 Census for Baltimore Maryland), which is an honorable profession of course; but her to rise to Superintendent was a true victory.



1922/23 Academic Year for Conklin

In 1922, the year of public-school consolidation under one county school board, the top salary for a white teacher is \$80 a month, for a black teacher, \$55 a month. The instructor for this academic year was Sylvia Wright, a "colored teacher." She

taught for 6 months and 6 days covering 126 school days. The enrollment was 15 boys and 9 girls, making a total class size of 24.

The toilet was described as a box toilet, which could be less than an "outhouse." No privacy of course, though I suspect the facility really was an outhouse.

The building was described as a one room, frame structure in a poor state of repair. Still ventilated by windows and heated by stove. There were two patent desks and seating for 20. The blackboard had a surface area of 28 square feet and was in poor condition. According to Jimmy Dean, who attended in the 30's through 1950, the board was on the back wall; but he didn't remember the condition (Dean J. C., 2014). The grounds were estimated at 1 acre, larger than estimated by Ann Virginia Ratcliffe.

Courses offered were: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History of US, and Drawing. Not offered was Morals, History of Virginia and Civil Government. The exception may be Marvin Allen, Philip Allen and Lee Roy Allen, who may have taken Physical Ed and Health, along with Charles Ratcliffe, Margaret Allen, Annolia Allen, Susie Harris. Susie Harris also seems to have taken History of Va, Civic Government and Physical Ed and Health.

1923/24 Academic Year for Conklin

The instructor for the 1923/24 academic year was Curtis Ewing, a colored male instructor. His assessment of the grounds and building was as with others, a building in a poor state of repair and a black board in poor condition as well. There were only ten patent desks and seating for twenty. He also estimated at ¼ acre. Ventilation was still by windows and was stove heated.

The range children walked was from ¼ mile to 4 miles. The age range was 6 to 18. Seven of the 16 children were boys and nine were girls.

Courses offered were: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History of US, History of Va, Physics Ed and Health and Drawing. Not offered was Morals and Civil Government.

1924/25 Academic Year for Conklin



O. L. EMERICK
*Superintendent Loudoun County Schools,
Secretary-Treasurer Superintendents
Association for 1922*

Figure 17 Oscar L. Emerick (Staff, 1921)

School closed April 19, 1924. (See Vol II, Chapter 4.16)

In the 1924, Jeanes Fund, a one-million-dollar national fund donated by Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, allowed Loudoun to hire a superintendent for Negro schools. But the county did not do so until 1931, and then for only one year. The same year, (1924) Conklin School was closed, due to an attendance of less than ten students attending which Emerick found to be unlawful (Emerick O. L., 1924).” (School Board, 1924). Mr. John

F. Ryan of Sterling, on behalf of “the colored people of Conklin” requested that the Conklin school be open in the

1925-26 session; but this was denied by the School Board on March 17 having less than ten students meant the school was “not lawful (Emerick O. L., 1924).” The letter was signed by O.L. Emerick, who had been Loudoun Superintendent since July 1, 1917 (Stearnes R. , 1918). It is interesting to note that John F. Ryan (born 1849) was a retired white gentleman living on the farm of Arthur *Mankin*, a white farmer on Arcola Road in the Broad Run District of Loudoun (US Census Bureau, 1920). Despite being closed that year, school records do indicate an instructor. Perhaps he was picked before the closing.

Curtis Ewing of Leesburg was to be the instructor. Certified in all topics. Local Permit. Contract was 6 month for \$40 a month. A copy of the 1924 letter to Ryan is in the paper file associated with this report. The original is in the Prosperity Baptist Church Archives.

Note: Local Permits were issued when there were not sufficient teachers to meet needs. They were issues by the Department of Education on the recommendation of the Division Superintendent to applicants with at least two years of high school work or

who held the equivalent of a 1st grade certificate or better. Those later teachers could have the certificates revived for a year (Hart, 1921, p. 110).

Note: As an example of the inequality between White and “Black” schools, “in 1925, Loudoun County spent an average of \$29.27 to educate each white pupil, but only \$9.81 on each African-American student. The minimum annual salary for an African-American elementary school teacher was \$315; annual salaries for white elementary school teachers started at \$520.4 (Causey & Claypool, 2010)²⁷.” “In the late 1910s, the county school superintendent and school board developed programs to replace one-room elementary schools for whites with graded schools that served a larger geographical area, but made little effort to consolidate schools for African Americans (Causey & Claypool, 2010)²⁸”⁶

1925/26 Academic Year for Conklin

No files on Conklin in county records, probably due to the denial of the Ryan letter (see above). The average annual salary for white teachers in 1925 was \$836.10, for black teachers, \$358.12. Starting salaries were \$520 and \$315. The yearly cost to educate a white child was \$29.27, a black child, \$9.81. Improved roads prompted a few car pools to send black teenagers to the Manassas Industrial School (founded 1894), Northern Virginia’s only accredited high school for blacks (Nadler, 2013).

²⁷ See also Richard Kluger, *Simple Justice: The History of Brown v. Board of Education and Black America’s Struggle for Equality* (New York: Vintage Books, 1977), pp. 70-83; Susan Cianci Salvatore, et al, *Racial Desegregation in Public Education in the United States Theme Study* (National Park Service, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and Organization of American Historians, 2000), Section E, pp., 27, 31-21, 35, 39; Doxey A. Wilkerson, “The Negro School Movement in Virginia: From ‘Equalization’ to ‘Integration,’” *The Journal of Negro Education* 29:1 (Winter, 1960): 17-24; French, pp. 15-21. Charles Preston Poland, Jr., *From Frontier to Suburbia: Loudoun County, Virginia, One of America’s Fastest Growing Counties* (Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1976), p. 351.

²⁸ See Poland, Charles Preston, Jr. *From Frontier to Suburbia: Loudoun County, Virginia, One of America’s Fastest Growing Counties*. Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1976. Poland, pp. 344-345, 351. In 1940, the Loudoun County School Board (LCSB) approved a “program of final consolidation of white schools,” but made no mention of a corresponding program for the consolidation of schools for African Americans. LCSB Minute Book III, p. 93 (28 February 1940).

1926/27 Academic Year for Conklin



Edna Virginia Russ was the instructor with two years experience (Superintendent of Schools, 1946). Taught for 7 months. The School Board resolved on February 9, 1926 to reopen "Conklin Colored School (School Board, 1926)." On September 14, 1926, the School Board also "elected" Edna Russ to teach at Conklin (School Board, 1926). The report had little to offer on the condition of the school. Of the 18 children taught, 11 were boys and 7 were girls. The grade range was 6 to 14.

Courses offered were: Reading, Spelling, Writing, English, Mathematics. Not offered were: Community Study, History, Civics, Geography, Hygiene and Physical Ed, although Annolia Allen may have taken all but Community Study and Physical Ed. Laura Smith may have taken Civics and History in addition those taken by the other students. The building was insured for \$500 in the 1926/27 time frame (LCPS).

1927/28 Academic Year for Conklin

Clara Robinson was the instructor. Total enrollment was 19, of which 12 were boys and 7 were girls. The range of distances to walk to school were 4 miles to ¼ mile. The range of ages covered were 6 to 15.

Standard Courses offered were: Reading, Spelling, Writing, English, Mathematics, Community Study, History, Civics, Geography, Hygiene and Physical Ed. The following were not offered at Conklin. Community Study, History, Civics, Geography, Hygiene or Physical Ed.

1928/29 Academic Year for Conklin

Christine Allen was the instructor. For biographical information on Ms. Allen, please see Volumes 1 and 2 of the Conklin Study.

There were 16 students, of which 11 were boys and 5 were girls. The range of ages was 7 to 15. The range of walking distance was $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to 3 miles. No information was provided on the building other than that no American flag was flown.

Courses offered were: Reading, Spelling, Writing, English, Mathematics, Community Study, History of Virginia, Civics, Geography, Hygiene and Physical Ed. History, Civics and Hygiene were not offered at Conklin.

1929/30 Academic Year for Conklin

Christine Allen was the instructor for twenty children, 13 boys and 7 girls. The range of ages was 7 to 15. The range of distances traveled to school was $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to 3, with most under a mile. As usual, there was no American flag flown.

Courses offered to all students were: Reading, Spelling, Writing, English, Mathematics and Physical Education. With exceptions, the following standard courses were not offered: Community Study, US and Virginia History, Civics, Geography and Hygiene.

Lee Roy Allen and Curtis Brent, as well as Walter Harris and Laura Smith took Va history, Civics, Geography and Hygiene in addition to the standard courses.

1930/31 Academic Year for Conklin

Mrs. Corrine Spriggs was the "colored" instructor for this academic year. Twenty students attended, of which 15 were boys and five were girls. The range of distance traveled to school was $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to 2.5 miles. The range of ages was 7 to 15. Per usual, no US flag was flown.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, English and Mathematics were offered to all students. Community study and Physical Ed were offered to none. A few students took other courses.

LeRoy Allen and Walter Harris took US and Virginia History, as well as civics, geography and hygiene. William Jackson, Nellie Dean, Rhoda Dean, Corene Harris and Hazel Page, as well as Laura Smith took Geography. Nellie Dean took Va History, Civics and Hygiene. Laura Smith took V US and Va History, Civics, Geography and Hygiene.

The building was insured for \$500.

1931/32 Academic Year for Conklin

William H. Cole, Jr. was the instructor for 5 ½ months of the year and Mrs. Moats²⁹ for 3 ½ months. We have not learned anything about either instructor.

21 students were instructed, 14 boys and 7 girls. The range of distance traveled was ¼ mile to 3 miles. For the first time, an American flag began to fly.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, English and Mathematics were offered to all students.

Geography and Physical Education were taken by Leroy Allen, Curtis Brent, George Combs, Charles Day, Arthur Dean, Theodore Dean, Herbert Harris, Isiah Harris, Ottomer Harris, Walter Harris, Emerson Jackson, Foster Jackson, Nellie Mae Dean, Rhoda Dean, and Corene Harris.

Leroy Allen, Walter Harris, and Nellie Mae Dean also took US History. Leroy Allen, Walter Harris, Foster Jackson, Nellie Mae Dean, Rhoda Dean and Corene Harris took Va History. Leroy Allen, Walter Harris, Nellie Mae Dean, Rhoda Dean and Corene Harris also took Civics. Foster Jackson, Nellie Mae Dean, Rhoda Dean and Corene Harris also took Hygiene.

The building was insured by Garrett & Co., associated with Fireman's Fund, on Nov 13, 1931. (see page 68/69)

In 1931: School board minutes substitute the word "negro" for "colored," but Negro does not appear again until 1947, when teachers are "negro," but schools are "colored."

1932/33 Academic Year for Conklin

Flossie L. Sinclair was the "negro" instructor for the academic year of 1932/33, who then became Flossie Furr in the next term. The Term Report said she possibly only taught for 4 months, ending May 18. She also didn't use the state course on study. As with the previous year, an American Flag was flown at the property. According to Jimmy Dean, who attended from 1938 to 1950, the flag was kept indoors at night then flown from a flag pole during the day (Dean J. C., 2014).

There were 18 children, of which 12 were boys and 6 were girls. The range of ages was 8 to 16. No information was provided on distances from school to students homes.

²⁹ I wasn't able to read this name very clearly.

All students were offered Reading, Spelling, Writing, English, Mathematics, Health Ed and Physical ed.

LeRoy Allen and Walter Harris also took civics, but no one else.

All of the students that year took Geography, other than Thelma Brent and Margaret Christian.

Only the following students took US History. Foster Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Thelma Brent, Margaret Christian, Thoda Dean, Corene Harris.

Everyone took Virginia history except for Hazel Page, Frances Jackson and LeRoy Allan.

The building was insured by Moore Clements & Co of Rhode Island, policy 167045 on Nov 15, 1932.

1933/34 Academic Year for Conklin

Flossie S. Furr was the instructor for this academic year, featuring twenty students, evenly split between boys and girls. The distances to homes were not annotated. The range of ages was 6 to 15. An American flag is flown at the school but Flossie didn't use the State course of study, perhaps because this was a one room school house.

Everyone took Reading, Spelling, Writing, English and Mathematics.

Noone took Community Study and only Herbert Harris, Rhoda Harris and Corene Harris took US History.

Curtis Brent, Arthur Dean, Emerson Jackson, Rhoda Jackson and Corene Harris took Virginia History.

Everyone except David Jackson, Thelma Brent, Beatrice Harris, Frances Jackson and Violet Page took Physical Ed and Health Ed

Brent Calvin, Isaiah Harris, Thelma Brent, Frances Jackson, Violet Page, Rosette Smith and Mildred Allen didn't take Geography.

The building was insured by An. Adams, associated with Va Fire and marine, policy 454949 on Nov 15, 1933.

1934/35 Academic Year for Conklin

Chas L. Willis, identified as a "negro" was the instructor for the 1934/35 academic year, which covered eight months.

Seventeen students attended Conklin, nine boys and eight girls. The range of distances from school for a student to travel were $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 3.5 miles in the case of the Brent family. The range of ages was 6 to 13.

No American flag flew at the school and the instructor didn't apply the State course of study.

Everyone took Reading, English, Spelling, Writing and Mathematics.

Everyone except Calvin and Robert Brent, as well as Gladys Landsdowne and Violet Page took physical education.

Noone took community study, US or Virginia history of civics.

Geography was not taken by Robert and Calvin Brent, nor Thelma Brent, Beatrice Harris, Frances Jackson, Rosetta Smith, Gladys Landdowne or Violet Page.

1935/36 Academic Year for Conklin

Charles Willis was the instructor. 18 children were served, half of which were boys and half girls. The range of distances traveled to school were from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to 1.25 miles. Ages ranged from 7 to 14. No American flag was displayed, and the instructor did not use the State course of study.

Everyone took Reading, Spelling, Writing, English and Mathematics. Noone took Community Study, Health Ed or US History. Arthur Dean took Geography and Physical Ed. Calvin and Robert Brent did not take Geography, nor did Isiah Harris. The rest of the redactions at a little hard to read and appear to cover students who didn't and did take courses.

1936/37 Academic Year for Conklin

Mary Dean Johnson was the "negro" instructor the 1936/37 academic year, earning \$293.72 for the term or \$50 a month. BS issued from the Hampton Institute May 28, 1935.

21 students were cared for in the 1936/37 year, of which 9 were boys and 12 girls. The Range in ages was 6 to 18, with Elizabeth Robinson being the eldest. The range of distances to home from school was ¼ mile to 3 miles. Johnson used the State course of study for her instruction and an American flag was displayed.

None of the students took Fine and Industrial Arts, Music or Home Economics. All students took Language Arts, Social Studies, Arithmetic, and Physical and Health Ed.

Violet Page and Gladys Landsdowne apparently attended school; but their course work was not recorded.

Operated on a ten year license issued in 1935 and good until 1945. Had 2 years' experience. Taught at Rock Hill.

In 1936, the building was insured for \$500 and the contents for \$100. (page 108)

1937/38 Academic Year for Conklin

Mary Dean Johnson was the instructor for the 1937/38 Academic Year. 18 children studied, split evenly between girls and boys. 3 pupils were supplied textbooks by the school board, I assume because they were indigent. The State course of study was followed; but an American flag was only flown "part of the time." The school was open for 160 days.

All students took Language Arts, Social studies, Arithmetic and Physical and Health Ed. None took Fine and Industrial Arts, Music, Home Economics or Science.

Conklin had a perfect score of 100% vaccination for diphtheria and smallpox, no doubt in part due to encouragement by the teacher, Mary Dean Johnson (Public Health Nurse, 1938, p. 5).

1938/39 Academic Year for Conklin

Mary Dean Johnson was the instructor for 16 children and during the summer she lived at 925 Westminster St., NW in Washington, DC. The Term Report offered no useful

information other than the list of students, except that the range of ages was 6 to 18, and apparently a physical examination was made, though the results were redacted. James Dean, who attended from 1938-1949/50, took reading, writing, arithmetic and Virginia History. He also walked a mile or so to school (Dean J. C., 2014).

The building was insured for \$500. Page 137.

1939/40 Academic Year for Conklin

Mary Dean Johnson was the instructor for 14 children, ages 6-19. Nine Jett, Willie Jett and Audrey Jett were identified as non-residents, and apparently a physical examination was made, though the results were redacted.

Interestingly, money was spent on Halloween, Thanksgiving, Education Rolls, Christmas and School items, the first mention of such expenditures.

A note was made as well that after June 5th, Mary Johnson would be living at Box 300, Waynesboro, Va.

Mrs. Gertrude Alexander was the Superintendent for Colored instruction in Loudoun. Her home was in Winston Salem and she attended Atlanta University (Superintendent of Schools, 1946).

1940-41 Academic Years for Conklin

This was a time of turmoil for Conklin.

The building was insured for \$500. Page 140.

Aug 12, 1941

The Superintendent was authorized to investigate the possibility of making some arrangements to transport pupils from Conklin to Bull Run School (School Board, 1941). **Note:** In September, 1926, students appear to have been transported by an official wagon, vs a school bus.

Sep 9, 1941

Mary Dean Johnson resigned as a teacher at Bull Run. The decision was made then to open Conklin School on October 1st (Loudoun County School Board, 1941).

Oct 14, 1941

Christine Scott was appointed a teacher of Conklin School, provided that the school might be closed if attendance was too low (Loudoun County School Board, 1941). We have the Term report for Conklin for 1941/42 from Ms. Scott.

Oct, 1941/42

Christine Scott³⁰, Negro, Conklin Opened Oct 1, Grade of certification was NP which was issued in 1941 and expired in 1946. She had one year of experience in 1941-42 and was educated at St. Paul

1941/42

Conklin and Rock Hill schools combined. From 1942-43 to 1944-45 the teacher at the combined school was Nannie Coles

April 14, 1942

One teacher was employed for Conklin and Rock Hill, combined, teaching the first half year at Conklin and the second half-year at Rock Hill. (Loudoun County School Board, 1942).

1941/42 Academic Year for Conklin

The school was opened on October 1, 1941 (Loudoun County School Board, 1941, Aug 12, p. 176). Christine L. Scott was the instructor for 11 children, ranging in age from 6 to 17. Christine Scott³¹, Negro, Conklin Opened Oct 1, Grade of certification was NP which was issued in 1941 and expired in 1946. She had one year of experience in 1941-42 and was educated at St. Paul

James A. Jackson received a vaccination as well as diphtheria immunization. Doesn't appear that anyone else did. Classes participated in were not listed. Charlie J. Jackson had his teeth checked.

The school wanted to know how many years the children had already been in school.

Two had been in school 1 year

Two had not been in school before.

I had 2 years experience.

1 had years experience.

Two had four years experience.

³⁰ Source Donna Kroiz

³¹ Source Donna Kroiz

Four had five years experience.

1942/43 Academic Year for Conklin

During the 1941/42 academic year, Conklin and Rock Hill schools were combined. From 1942-43 to 1944-45 the teacher at the combined school was **Nannie C. Coles**, a "colored instructor," teaching the first half year at Conklin and the second half-year at Rock Hill. (Loudoun County School Board, 1942). One has to imagine that had a negative impact on enrollment. Coles' summer address in 1942/43 was 900 French Street, NW, Washington, DC, a 2-story brick structure on an alley. Also had a basement.

I am trying to learn more about this educator.

Nannie C Coles 14 Sep 1930 485-3639 163 Devon Rd, Hempstead, NY, 11550

For the 1942/43 year, nothing has been provided on specific academics. We do that students received physical examination and the grade for students was also provided, from 1 to 7. Those are repeated in the student profiles. Ages ranged from 6 to 15.

1943/44 Academic Year for Rock Hill/Conklin Combined

Nannie C. Coles was the instructor for this year, her summer address being 30 N Yewdall St., Philadelphia, PA.

Personal information on the student's academics, including what courses they took, is absent. However, the grade for each and age was given, as well as the number of years in school, whether the student was a non-resident, how many days present and whether transported at public expense. 17 students attended school.

None of the students were non-resident and none received public transportation. All were also supplied with legal texts.

1948/49 Academic Year for Conklin

Academic information on Conklin skips from the 1943/44 year to 1948/49, though it is understood that through 1945, Nannie Coles was the instructor. Mildred Peters of Manassas became the instructor for 1948/49.

29 students attended school and all received public transportation. Grades ranged from P (which I think must have meant pre-school) to 7th grade.

No information was provided on physical fitness or academics, nor how many years of prior schooling anyone had. 8 students were girls. 21 were boys.

1949/50 Academic Year for Conklin

The instructor was Mrs Mabel C. Beal, identified as "negro." She was the last instructor at Conklin. . 40 students attended. All of the students were supplied with public transport; but none were supplied with the legal texts for schooling.



Students attended a wide range of days from 6 to 179

Summer address was Virginia State College

Most students teeth were checked, and vaccinations were carried out on many, as well as diphtheria immunizations.

"Virginia State University was founded on March 6, 1882, when the legislature passed a bill to charter the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. The bill was sponsored by Delegate Alfred W. Harris, a Black attorney whose offices were in Petersburg, but lived in and represented Dinwiddie County in the General Assembly (Staff)."

1950/51 Academic Year for Conklin

The instructor was Mrs Mabel C. Beal, identified as "negro." Summer address was Virginia State College.

There were 38 students. Most were given eye exams, except for Albert Harris, Cecil Terrell and Shirley Crabbe. Many were also given throat and teeth exams.

The teacher had a cash account:

PTA Received \$25.00 Expended \$7.27

Junior League Received 0

Senior League Received \$8.50

Middleburg Dance Received \$6.00

Expended \$6 on Middleburg Dance?

1951/52 Academic Year for Conklin

The Instructor was Mabel Beal. She spent her summer at 910 South Main Street, Culpepper, Va.. Earl Harris had his ears, throat and teeth inspected, and there were various other checks for students, though nothing uniform. No information specific to academic, e.g. what they learned.

1952/53 Academic Year for Conklin and Sale in 1955.

This was the last academic year for Conklin. The following year on May 17, 1954, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren delivered the unanimous ruling in the landmark civil rights



Figure 18 Helen Marcel Cauthorne (Guirty, 2014)

case **Brown v. Board of Education**. In that year, Helen Marcel Cauthorne was Superintendent for “Negro” children in Loudoun at an annual salary of \$3420 (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4472). The photo was provided by her grand-niece, who remembered “Prior to first grade I would travel sometime with my Aunt to her schools in the county. The schools were segregated then and my brother and I both attended school in Leesburg, Douglass Elementary. I mostly remember the school in Purceville and Ashland which were one room schools (Guirty, 2014).”

The instructor at Conklin was Ernestine F. Stewart.

Her summer address was Box 173, Brunswick, Md. Identified as “negro.”

No information was provided in the records on courses followed. Some physical exams were given, as well as vaccinations and diphtheria immunizations. There was also information on speech; but grades were redacted from the individual files.

All students received public transportation.

“In 1969, due to intervention by U.S. courts and pressure from local African Americans, Loudoun County brought an end to segregating public schools by the race of their students. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, school and government officials in the county generally followed the lead of other Virginia politicians who opposed racial integration of the public schools and other public accommodations; their responses ranged from quiet inaction to open defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court’s 1954 ruling that racial segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional. Between 1963 and 1967, the county desegregated some of its public schools using a freedom-of-choice plan that required African-American students to apply to transfer to schools intended for whites. In 1967, a federal judge ruled that the freedom-of-choice plan did not meet

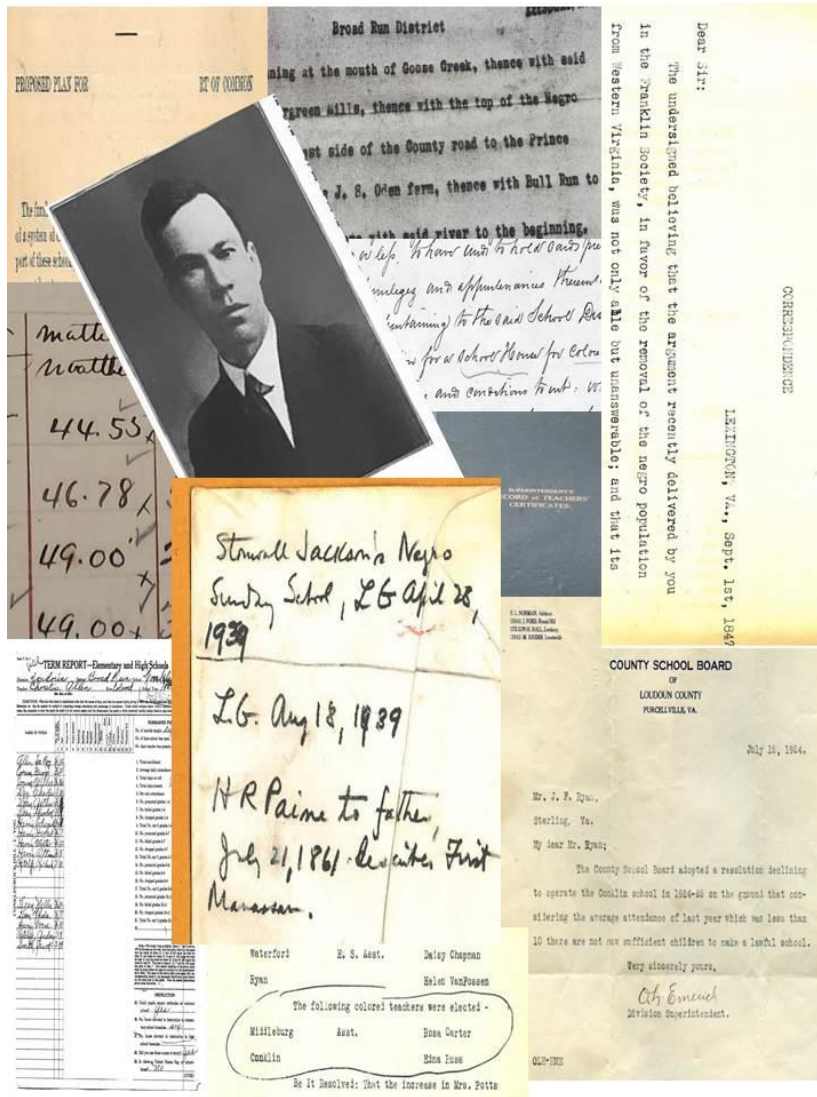
the requirement that schools be freely and fully integrated, and ordered the county to establish geographical attendance zones, integrate the faculty and staff, and desegregate school bus routes. By the end of the 1968-1969 school year, school officials in Loudoun County had implemented these reforms and integrated school facilities (Causey & Claypool, 2010)."

By the 1940/41 season, the School Board decided to combine operations with another Colored School named Rock Hill; but they kept the property for another decade, not deciding until 1953 to sell the school. The 1952/53 academic year is therefore the last year for which we found instruction going on. Then according to the minutes of the School Board of June 15, 1953 a resolution rescinded the prior authorization for the sale of the Conklin because "the board does not hold a clear title (Kroiz, Conklin School, 2013)". A final reversal happened at the School Board, meeting in Leesburg, July 12, 1955 when it was resolved in action number 7 to accept an offer by Ralph A. Styer to pay \$450 for the interests of the School Board in Conklin. Stirling Harrison was appointed to prepare the deed (LCPS, 1955, July 12). The deed between the School Board of Loudoun County of the first part and Ralph A. Styer and Mary A. Styer of the second part was done on 17 August, 1954, transferring about half an acre known as "the Conklin School Property" and being the "same conveyed to the School Board of Broad Run Township by the deed of Horace Adee, dated Dec 22, 1871 (Commissioner of the Revenue, 1954)."

On 30 April, 1955 Ralph A. and Mary Styer of the first part sold the land to Delight M. Sigilman of the second part, "containing one-half acre, more or less, known as the Conklin School (Commissioner of the Revenue, 1955)." Delight M. Sigilman then sold this land to Peter John Knop II on November 10, 1956. This deed also notes that the land includes an abandoned road (Commission of the Revenue, 1956).

In 1956, the Board of Supervisors unanimously voted to temporarily close the black public schools rather than integrate (Nadler, 2013).

7. Instructor Bios:



This chapter, and indeed the book itself would have been impossible without the help of **Donna Kroiz**, Student Records Manager, Office of Information Management, Loudoun County Public Schools. The cluster of African-Americans being researched produced at least two public school teachers, Mary Dean Johnson and Christine Allen. This is a hugely important development not only for the Allen and Dean families; but for African-Americans in general, since progress can't happen very easily without education. It is also a testament to Jennie Dean, who started Prosperity Baptist Church and was a

strong advocate for education.

The records after 1919 were from the Loudoun County School Board. There are references to the School Board meeting at the Leesburg Courthouse as early as July 31, 1919.....and another meeting soon after that was held at the County Clerk's Office in Leesburg.....and another in the Director's room at the Peoples National Bank in Leesburg. The meeting on April 6, 1920 was held in the "high school building at

Lincoln.” Unfortunately, not every venue of the School Board meeting was documented. Some say Leesburg, some say Purcellville, and most don’t have any location at all; however, when the minutes mention the Superintendent’s Office, the assumption is that the location was Purcellville. Further, the Superintendent Oscar Emerick in particular operated out of his home from 1917 (when he took the position) until 1935 and continued to serve as Superintendent until 1957. (FYI: Bibliographic references say Purcellville for sake of consistency unless as in 1954 when the meeting took place in Leesburg.)



Before the Civil War, schooling was done by private schools, and free public education was resisted for African-Americans, least it foment an end to slavery. Indeed, the education of African-Americans was largely forbidden. With emancipation, the end of the war and then Reconstruction, some citizens realized there was a need to educate both African Americans and White children. That started the “separate but equal” which stayed until the 1960’s. Private schools did

exist of course, such as the education gained at Prosperity Baptist Church and in 1865 a school for African American children was also started by Sarah Steer, a Quaker in Waterford. Public education in Loudoun as of 1870 was managed by independent school boards for each District, then in 1922 all were unified. Those middle years are not totally covered in the archives of the LCPS system maintained by Donna Kroiz, so I plan to do that through country archives State records in Richmond to see if Brewer or his cluster participated in the schools then in any way. Within Loudoun, District Board members began meeting occasionally as the Loudoun County School Board in 1898;

but mainly met at the District level until 1922 when the state consolidated. Part of the reason was simple math. There were over 500 Districts in Virginia, with no central authority. Consolidation just made more sense, despite political opposition at times to do things at a County level, what was described as the “County Unit (Buck, 1952, p. 207).”

Until the car developed as a major means of transportation, and along with it, the bus, public education throughout Virginia was controlled by District School Boards (Poland, 2005). Transportation was by foot, horse and patronized horse-drawn school wagons. Jimmy Dean remembered getting around by horse, which he said for his time was common to most of the residents; but he walked to school (Dean J. C., 2014). There were no buses for African-American children until 1941. Those children walked to school, or in the case of children from Willard (now Dulles Airport) studying in Conklin, they might board in Conklin during the week and then go back home on the weekend.

As for the Conklin Colored School and White buildings, on October 7, 1873, Horace Adee sold to the school board of Broad Run Township (meaning the electoral district) two parcels of land for separate schools for whites (see discussion in Volume VII 2) and African-Americans. The school for white children was on present-day Braddock road, whereas the school for African-Americans (then called colored) was on the south side of present-day Ticonderoga and adjacent to land owned by Hampton R. Brewer (Commission of the Revenue, 1873, pp. 11-12), just to the south of the J. Michael Lunsford Middle School line across from the Brewer Cemetery.

Some general observations are that children often had to walk to school, even whites, though wagons were hired in some locations. By 1911 the first buses appeared, horse drawn affairs. However, helping colored kids lagged behind. In 1941, the School Board did authorize the “Superintendent to investigate the possibility of making some arrangement to transport pupils from Conklin to Bull Run school (Loudoun County School Board, 1941, Aug 12).” One wonders why this wasn’t a requirement.

Teachers tended to be poorly paid because there were so many schools, due to the people having to walk, so pupil populations were small. But Colored teachers were definitely paid less than white teachers. Page two of the 1928 Term Report and that of the report for 1935/36 both indicate how many students were home schooled or visited by the instructor. Sometimes teachers visited students needing instructions; but in the case of Carter, teachers often boarded with student families. Indeed the daughter of Flossy Furr, a teacher at Conklin, indicated that at one point Ms. Furr has to support six children on \$60 a month.

The level of instruction might have been good since some of the African-American teachers had credentials as good as the whites; but it also appears that kids at Conklin didn't always receive instruction in all subjects. This wasn't always the case of course as Christine Allen seems to have only graduated from High School; but at that time in history, a High School diploma was considered an important degree, enough to allow one to compete to enter the Foreign Service. In fact, the 1913-14 the official catalog of work for students covered a broad sweep of subjects.

The resources were likely less for African-Americans than whites. As an example, one of the major issues was also high school education. For a very long time, African-American students had to travel to Jennie Dean's school in Manassas to receive a high school degree, whereas any white student was offered that opportunity in Loudoun. In that light, I was struck by a personal letter by a parent written as late of March 18, 1940 to the Superintendent of Schools in Loudoun in which the parent pleaded for an accredited high school for his child in Loudoun so that she might be able to attend college (see paper files associated with report) (McK Jackson, 1940). Later in 1941, Douglas High School for African-Americans needed a brick and cinder block shop for its students. Rather than install one, the School Board required that it actually be built by the students, ostensibly as part of their industrial education (Loudoun County School Board, 1941, Aug 12, pp. 174-201).

The following list is all teachers at the Conklin Colored School from its inception in 1874 through closure. We also had a special interest in Christine

Allen and Mary Dean Johnson, who in addition to Conklin, taught at Greggsville, Rock Hill and Bull Run.

Mrs. Gertrude Alexander

Mrs. Alexander was the Colored student Superintendent for 1939/40 (Superintendent of Schools, 1946). She didn't teach at Conklin; but as the Superintendent (or Supervisor) for "colored" instructors, she would have influenced the educational experience at that school. Not much is known about her except that she was a major force for positive change and for obtaining a high school for African-Americans in Loudoun.

Christine Allen

Christine Allen was the instructor at Conklin for 1928/29. Her home was in Clifton station and she operated on a local permit issued in 1928 and which expired in 1929. It was also endorsed by the Superintendent on Jan 4, 1929. She had two years of experience and received a public school education, including schooling at the Manassas Industrial School started by Jennie Dean (LCPS S. , 1929).

Session 1928-29 SUPERINTENDENT'S RECORD

No.	NAME	Race	Home ADDRESS	Grade of Certificate	When Issued or Renewed?
A	Allen, Miss Christine	C	Clifton Station	Local Permit	1928

Figure 19 Christine Allen Certificate 1928/29 (a)

OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE

Expires When?	When Endorsed by Supt.?	No. Years' Experience?	Where Educated?	Summer Schools Attended and Dates	REMARKS
1929	Jan. 4, 1929	2	Public School	Manassas, Ind.	Conklin
		10	St. Paul Mo. & Ind. Inst.	Va. No. & Ind. Inst.	Hamilton

Figure 20 Christine Allen Certificate 1928/29 (b)



Figure 21 Armstrong Technical High School

Christine Allen studied at the Armstrong Technical High School in Washington, DC, graduating in 1927. The school was one of two segregated African-American manual training schools.

Upon graduation, Christine taught at

- Greggsville school during the 1927-28 school year. Her salary then was only \$45 a month.
- Conklin school during the 1928-29 and 1929-30 school years.

For the academic years of 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, Christine's home was listed as Clifton Station, which is in Fairfax (Superintendent of Schools, 1946). "On March 10, 1902 Clifton Station was established as a town by Charter from the General Assembly. However, the town has been around since the 1700's when it was a plantation and has an early history as Indian hunting grounds. As with the outlying towns from the nation's capital in the 1800's, the railroad made Clifton into the town as it is today and its residents and government have worked to ensure that much of its original charm and character remains today. Clifton, Virginia is located in the southwest part of Fairfax County and is nestled between the towns of Fairfax Station and Centreville before you reach the Loudoun County border (McEneaney Associates)."

She's not listed in the teacher register book after that, but it only goes up to 1945-46. She does not appear to have had a college degree. "The teacher register says that Christine was teaching with a local permit that was issued in 1927 and expired in 1928 and was endorsed by the superintendent 11-17-27. It says she was educated in "Public School"—but no other details. Line 37 says she received the educational periodical "Pathfinder (Kroitz, 2013)". The May, 1916 issue of Teacher's Journal described Pathfinder as a weekly periodical recommended for every school (Editorial Staff, 1916).

As already noted in the bio on William Allen, his estate taxes were paid by Christine Norris of Centreville. (Lucien, son of William, had a daughter named Christina, born about 1910; so it would not surprise me that Christine Norris is the same woman. That would certainly explain why she was maintaining links to the property by paying its taxes. It could be in fact this was the property she grew up on. Other records indicate that Christine E. Norris was born September 14, 1913 and died in Clifton, Fairfax, Va. Aug 3, 2006.

We knew that Christine also studied at the **Armstrong Manual Training School**, also known as the Samuel Chapman Armstrong Technical High School in Washington, DC, so I assumed from similar research I'd done on other projects in the Middle Western states that a search for school records in Washington would be relatively easy; but it isn't. The school records are scattered around the city, sometimes misplaced in some musty basement. Also, only one digital copy of Armstrong yearbooks could be found, too late to be of value, 1946. **Research Item: I plan to visit the building to see if I can figure out where archives now reside.**

Christine was probably living with friends or relatives in DC during her school years here. African Americans (AAs) from all over sent their children there for schooling, especially at M Street/Dunbar, which was the academic high school for AAs. Graduates of either high school intending to become teachers at a minimum went on for 2 years at the old Miner Normal School (later Miner Teachers College), where they would have gotten experience in a model school or outside classroom. The VA system might not have required a normal school degree, however. A future research project will be to look for her at the Sumner School, check out whatever records there are for both Armstrong and Miner.

Christine was born in 1910. She appeared in the census that year listed as a month old. She also showed up in 1920 and 1930, always living with her family, but not 1940. Perhaps she married after 1930. Her father, Lucien Allen, owned his own farm in Broad Run, Loudoun County, which he valued at \$5000 in 1930. My plan for the 2015 edition to greatly expand interviews of people who lived in Conklin in order to garner a clearer understanding of the way of life.

There is one June 13, 1930, Washington Post article that confirms Christine Allen had been appointed for the 1930 - 31 school year at Conklin but contains no personal information. During this period the Post also often listed the names of high school graduates. Sandy checked published listings for 1927 - 1930 but didn't find her, keeping in mind that there are often inaccuracies in news reports. I found it interesting that the story was on page 13 in the Sports section. It was a version of a similar article in the Loudoun Times Mirror Loudoun Times Mirror (Staff, 1930).

Christine Allen's 1927 Studies in Chemistry and other Topics.

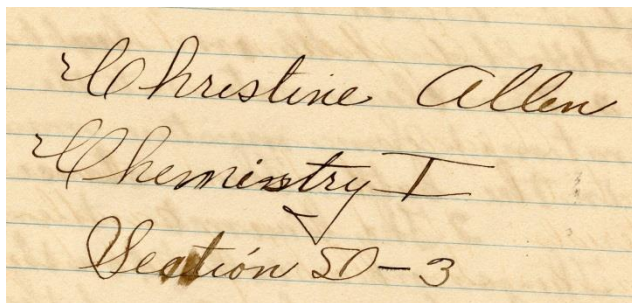


Figure 22 Signature of Christine Allen

Christine Allen left behind for future generations to ponder her 1927 exercise book for Chemistry and other topics, which she took at Armstrong Technical High School in Washington, DC. Her instructor was Mrs. Scott and her section was SD-3. **Armstrong Manual Training School**, also known as the Samuel Chapman Armstrong Technical High

School, is an historic school, located at 1st Street and [P Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.](#), in the [Truxton Circle](#) neighborhood. There are many personal notes in the book on Christine's experiments, as well as some poetry, a host of drawings related to the experiments and brief notes on friends. For the use of scholars, the original is in the Archives of the Prosperity Baptist Church in Conklin. An electronic version of her book is also available. Be aware that pages 87 through 106 had been removed, as well as many other pages before I scanned saw the book.

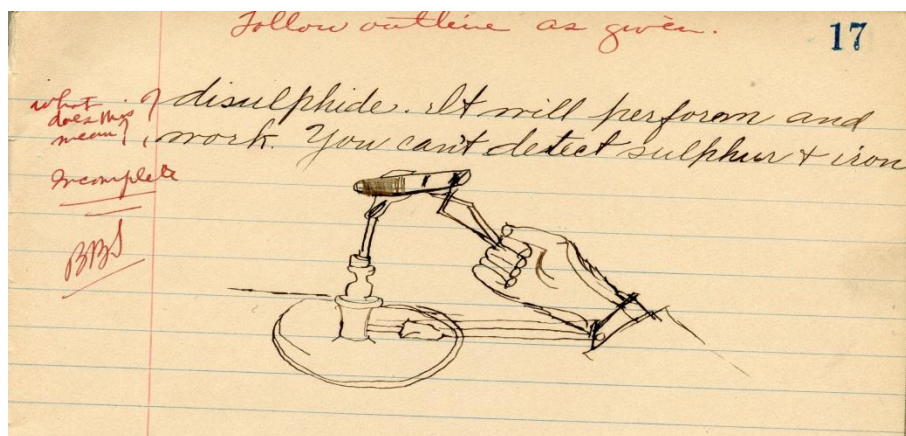


Figure 23 Page 17 from Chemistry Workbook

John L. Baker

Mr. Baker was "colored," and for the 1914/1915 academic year at Conklin, earned \$35 a month. He may have been from Baltimore or perhaps Cedarville, Virginia, worked on a 5 month contract and held a 1st grade Certificate: (LCPS, 1929). We have no other definitive information on him, except perhaps a reference to payments made in a Lucien Allen ledger. The note book says JJ Baker, but could be a misspelling. Baker gave something; but that's erased. Following the erasure, the note discussed the school. See Volume 2 (4.8)

I think this could also be John J. Baker of Facquier County. In Lucien Allen notebook is a genealogy of the Baker family (II 4.8) which points to a JJ Baker, likely John Joseph Baker. He showed up in the 1900 and 1910 Census records for Facquier County and in 1910, appeared as a School Teacher. See analysis in (II 4.13).

Mrs. Mabel C. Beal

Based on records at the Loudoun County school records office, Mrs. Mabel C. Beal teaching in the 1949/50, 1950/51 and 1951/52 academic years. She was identified as "negro." She was the next to last instructor, the last one being Mrs. Ernestine F, Stewart.

Her summer address was Virginia State College.

At present, I don't have any biographical information on Mrs. Beal.

In 1930, there was a Mrs. Mabel C. Beal residing in Washington, DC at 1315 Q St., NW (Staff, 1930, p. 107). I don't know if this is the same person. She has a very common name.

Nannie C. Coles

During the 1941/42 academic year, Conklin and Rock Hill schools were combined. From 1942-43 to 1944-45 the teacher at the combined school was **Nannie C. Coles**, a

“colored instructor,” teaching the first half year at Conklin and the second half-year at Rock Hill. (Loudoun County School Board, 1942).

Cole’s summer address in 1942/43 was 900 French Street, NW, Washington, DC, a 2-story brick structure on an alley. Also had a basement.

Ms Coles was educated at Virginia State College. Her grade of certificate was “NP” and was issued in 1941 and expired 1946. In 1942-43 she had 19 years of experience. No salary info was available (Kroiz, Conklin School, 2013).

William H. Cole, Jr.

William H. Cole, Jr. was the “negro” instructor for 1931/32 in Conklin for 5 ½ months of the year and Mrs. Moats³² for 3 ½ months.

School year 1931-32 for William H. Cole Jr.

Address: 14 Fox Hill Rd., Phoebus; Grade of Certification: College—English, History, Accounting. When Issued or renewed: 1931. When expired: 1932. Years of Experience: 2. Where Educated: Hampton Inst. No salary information (Kroiz, Conklin School, 2013).

H.E. Cook

“Colored” instructor Mr. H.E. Cook served Conklin in the 1896/97 academic year on a 3rd grade Certificate in so far as he instructed prior to December 15, 1896. His permanent home was Herndon, Fairfax County, Virginia (Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1897). No other biographical information known.

Curtis Ewing

Mr. Curtis Ewing was a “colored” instructor for the 1923/24 academic year at a rate of \$40 a month. He had a local permit for all topics and operated on a six month contract.

³² I wasn’t able to read this name very clearly.

HE was also supposed to be the instructor for the 1924/25 academic year, but the school was closed, due to lack of attendance. See report for that academic year.

Ewing was supposed to be from Leesburg. I didn't find one there; but the 1920 Census for Broad Run showed an 18 year old farm laborer of this name. He would have been about 21 or 22 in 1923, so this is possible; but I've not found another record

School year 1923-24 for Curtis Ewing. Address: Leesburg. Grade of Certification: Local permit. When issued or renewed: 1923. When expired: 1924 Years Experience: 1. Where Educated: public school (Kroiz, Conklin School, 2013).

Flossie Sinclair Furr (Flossie L. Sinclair) (1908 – 2004)

Ms. Furr was a long time instructor in Loudoun County who was born in 1908 in Washington, DC and died in Purcellville in 2004, spouse of Omar Furr, a stone mason. I am looking for survivors who might have information on the school and Prosperity Baptist. Mrs. Furr received the Short Normal Certificate, which allowed her to teach, in 1932. In 1933 she received the Normal Professional Certificate, and in 1952 a bachelor of arts degree, from Storer College in West Virginia. She began teaching in Loudoun County in the early 1930s and retired in 1981, after serving as the librarian at Douglass Elementary School. In 1941, she was transferred to Bull Run (Loudoun County School Board, 1941, Aug 12, p. 176), following resignation of Mary Dean Johnson.

Mrs Furr was buried at the cemetery of Olive Baptist in Lincoln, which she joined in 1924, serving as organist until her retirement in 1982. I also spoke with Ms. Furr's children; but they had no records (11/2/2013) (Loudoun Easterner Staff, 2004).

"FURRS intermarried with Mahoney/Griffith in late 1800ss-early 1900s--Lewis Jett of the Black History Committee is a descendant (Saunders , 2014)."

JW Goldsberry

“Colored” instructor J.W. Goldsberry served Conklin in the 1895/96 academic year on a 1st grade Certificate in so far as he instructed prior to December 15, 1895 (Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1896). His permanent home was Smoky Ordinary, Brunswick, County, Virginia. No other biographical information known.

Martha E. Jackson

Martha E. Jackson was the “colored” instructor at Conklin for the 1903/04 academic year. No information on her compensation or education. Source: (colored). (LCPS, 1929)

At this point, we don’t know who Martha was, however in 1900, there was a “colored” Martha Jackson, stepdaughter to Armistead Turner, living in the Mercer District of Loudoun. She was born Aug, 1866 and was 33 at the time, according to the 1900 Census.

Robert A. Jones

“Colored” instructor Robert A. Jones served Conklin in the 1893/94, 1894/95 academic years on a 3rd grade certificate (Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1895 and 1894).

We have very little biographical information on Mr. Jones, except for one important item. In 1893, in addition to serving as an instructor at Conklin, he also held the position of Chairman and Secretary of a business meeting of the Church. Question, did other instructors also integrate themselves into Church life. See Volume 2 which deal with a letter from Jones to Charles W. Dean in 1893 (Jones, 1893). We also found in the archives of the Prosperity Baptist Church an Infant Question Book bearing the signature “ Robert A. Jones.”

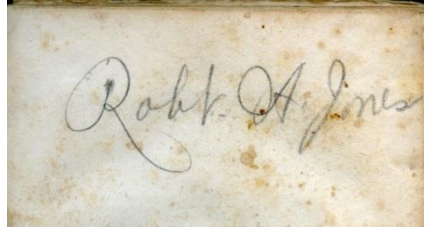


Figure 24 Signature of Robert A. Jones

Newcomb's Infant School Question Book, published in Boston in 1841. That's half a century before the opening of the Conklin Colored School, and before the advent of the Civil War, so its significance isn't known. There were no public schools for slaves or free African-Americans in Loudoun at that time and precious few elsewhere in Virginia. However, because it was in the archives, it must have been used at some point to educate African-Americans. The only hint is that the book was probably owned by Robert A. Jones. Given the signature, that could be the instructor from 1893. The book was used to teach scripture and was published by [Harvey Newcomb](#), [Massachusetts Sabbath School Society](#), depository, no. 13 Cornhill., 1841 and is 105 pages in length. The founders of the school were orthodox Congregationalists and by 1825 their school was part of a union of Episcopalian, Methodist, Congregationalists and Baptists; but the union dissolved in 1832, each denomination agreeing on the importance of developing Sabbath schools under their own control. Perhaps the book was also used by Jennie Dean as part of her training of students in moral life.

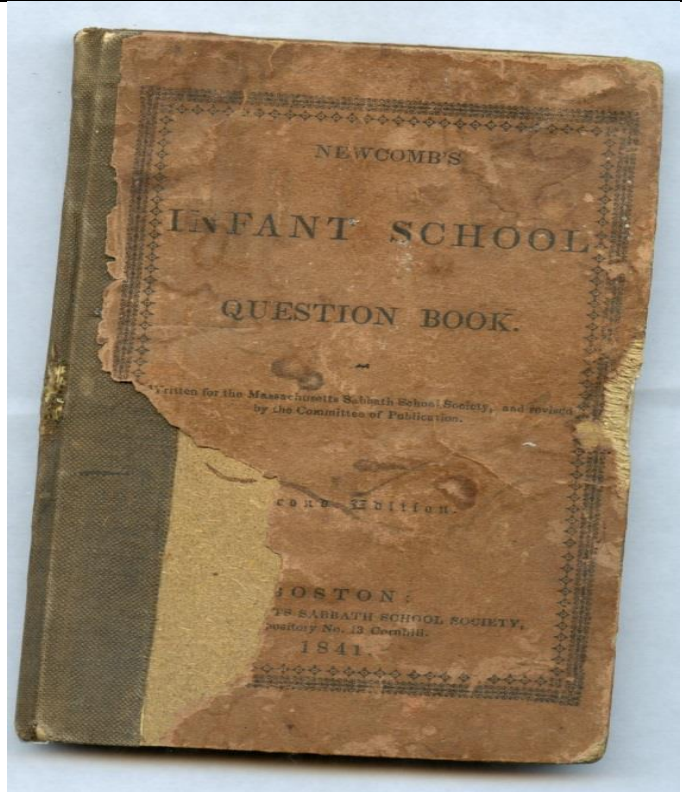


Figure 25 Front Cover of Infant School Question Book

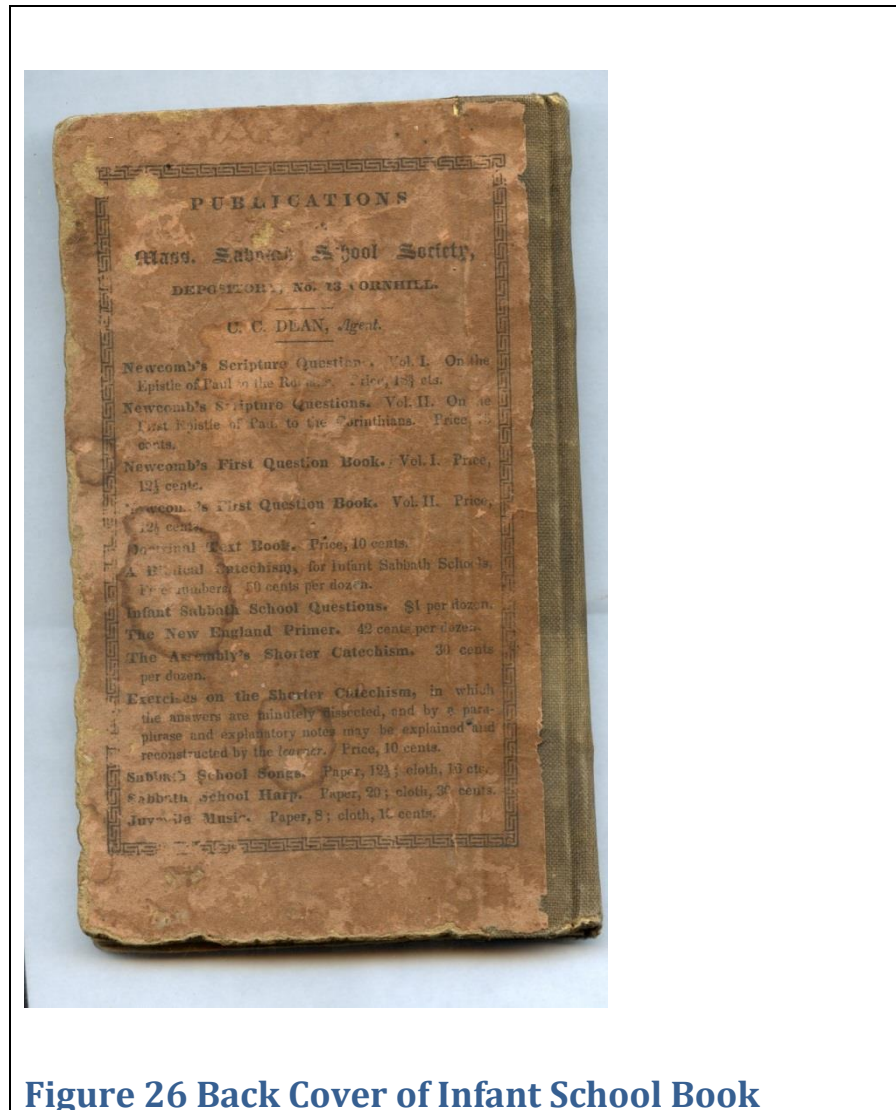


Figure 26 Back Cover of Infant School Book

Mary Dean Allen (Johnson) 1910

Christine Allen was Lucien Allen daughter, born about 1910. Lucien was also the husband of Mary Dean Allen (Johnson), who gained her BS from Hampton Institute and would teach at the Conklin School from 1936 to 1940 before returning to Hampton.

Taught at

- **Rock Hill** school during the 1935-36 school year³³.
- **Conklin** school during the 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40 school years. Notice that she earned \$293.72 during the 1935-36 school year!
- **Bull Run** school during the 1940-41 academic year. She was not listed in the teacher register after that.

Ms. Johnson had a BS degree from Hampton, graduating May 29, 1935. (biology and French teacher)

- 1936: Her address was listed as 1900 3rd St., NW, Apt 1, Washington, DC. She had 2 years of experience and operated on a ten year all-elementary certificate issued in 1935. (Superintendent of Schools, 1946)
- 1938-39: Her address was listed as in 1936.
- 1939: 925 Westminster St., NW, Washington, DC (Superintendent of Schools, 1946)
- 1939-40: After June 5th, Box 300, Waynesboro, Virginia
- 1941. Resigned from Bull Run (Loudoun County School Board, 1941, Aug 12, p. 176).
- **1940-41: Hampton Institute, Virginia.** This is now known as Hampton University, an historically African-American institute of higher learning in Hampton, Virginia. It was founded in 1868 by African-American and white leaders of the American Missionary Association. It appears she also taught at Bull Run in Loudoun and lived in Charlottesville (Superintendent of Schools, 1946).

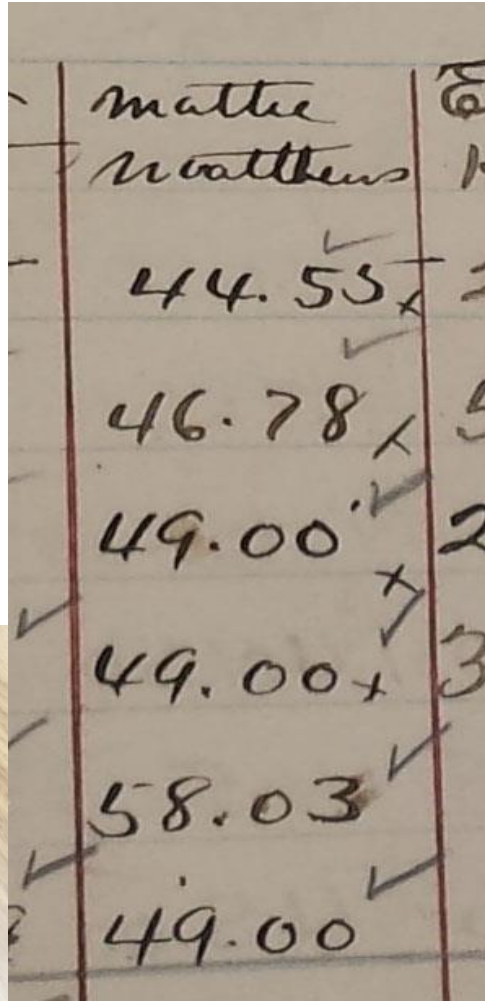
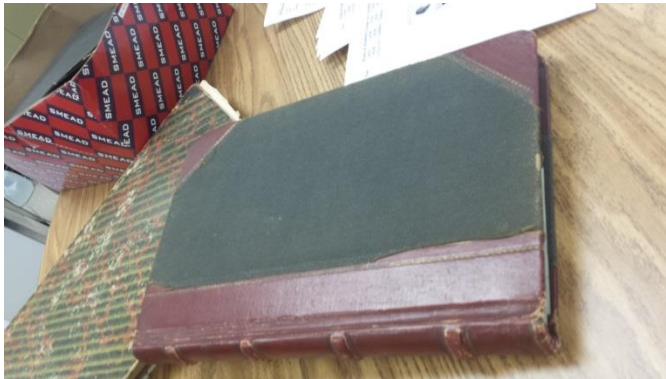
³³ **1872:** The Rock Hill Methodist Church (known as Austin's Grove since 1911), organized under the leadership of the Reverend Henry Carroll. It met at the Rock Hill School for African-Americans. (Source: Balch Library).

Mattie Mathews

Mattie Mathews was a white instructor at Conklin. We discovered from Virginia Department of Education records that she also instructed at Sterling in 1896/97 on a 3rd grade certificate. Her home was listed as Sudley Springs, Prince William County (Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1897). We also know from the List of Instructors that in 1908, a Mattie Mathew (white instructor) lived in Manassas and taught in Aldie. In 1915 her home as listed as Conklin (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4429). The Superintendent Records of Teacher Certificates also showed that she instructed at McGraw's Ridge in 1917/1918, 1918/19, 1919/1920 and at nearby Pleasant Valley in 1921/22. She returned to McGraw's Ridge in 1923/24 and 1924/25 (Superintendent of Schools, 1946)

- For 1915/16, she was paid \$45 a month on a 2nd grade certificate for a seven month certificate (LCPS, 1929).
- For 1916/17, she was paid \$299.40 for year (LCPS, 1921, p. 458).
- For 1917/18, she was paid \$259.77 for the year (LCPS, 1921, p. 465).
- For 1918/19, the years she shared Conklin with Virginia Ratcliffe, she was paid \$413.37 for the year (LCPS, 1921, p. 472).

Pension Records were discovered on Mattie in a Red and Black ledger book in the Loudoun County School records office, though the year covered was not clear.



Mrs. Mattie C. Moats

School year 1931-32 for Mrs. Mattie C. Moats. Address: Moyers, WV. Grade of Certification: elementary. When Issued or renewed: 1931. When expired: 1932. Years Experience: 10. Where Educated: Storer College. No salary information

Minnie Pearson

- Ms Pearson was a colored teacher at Conklin for the 1905/06 Academic Year. We don't know anything about her educational level, nor her salary. Source: (LCPS, 1929)
- Pearson might be from Fairfax County.

1910 Census for Burke Precinct, Fairfax.

- Charles T. Pearson, Head, Age 79, Born 1831, Farmer.
- Sarah J. Pearson, wife, Age 69, Born 1841
- William F. Pearson, son, Age 43, Born 1867, Farm labor.
- Albert S. Pearson, son, Age 30, Born 1880, Labor
- Minnie B. Pearson, dau, Age 23, Born 1887, Public School Teacher.

Mildred Peters

Ms. Peters was a "negro" instructor from Manassas and instructed in the 1948/49 academic year for Conklin.

Ann Virginia Ratcliffe (1874 -)

Listed in the school records as A.V. Ratcliffe, she taught at Conklin in the 1921/22 academic year, which was Conklin's first year under the combined County system. She was "colored," and in 1920 lived on Arcola Road in Broad Run, Loudoun County, where she was listed as "Mulatto." It was her third year teaching at Conklin, having also taught in 1918 and 1919, which was under the Magisterial District system.

For 1918/19 Mrs. Ratcliffe was paid \$237.62, about \$40 a month. She operated on a six month contract, was certified for all subjects on a Local Permit. : (LCPS, 1921, p. 472). She also taught at Conklin jointly with Mattie Mathews. Mattie was paid \$413.37 for her teaching, or about \$69 a month, assuming she only taught for six months; so I have assumed Ratcliffe was paid less since this was her introductory year. Another reason was likely that Mattie Mathews was white. White instructors tended to be paid more than "colored" instructors. On July 18, 1918, Mrs. Ratcliffe had a special meeting with the Superintendent regarding a student, though we don't know the purpose (Emerick O. , 1918). This was also Emerick's second year on the job. He started in 1917, then retired in 1957.

For 1919/20, Mrs. Ratcliffe was paid \$45 a month on a Local Permit (LP). She traveled from Arcola and operated on a six month contract.

For 1921/22, Mrs. Ratcliffe was paid \$45 a month on a Local Permit (LP). She traveled from Arcola and was qualified to teach all subjects for grades 1-7³⁴. She also received

³⁴ Source Donna Kroiz

her training at Petersburg Normal (Superintendent of Schools, 1946), a school for colored teachers, as part of **Virginia State University**.

1920 Census (Lived two doors away from the Vetter family, whose white children studied at McGraw Ridge)

Richard Ratcliffe, Head Age 65, Born 1855, No Occupation.
Virginia Ratcliffe, Wife, Age 46, Born 1874, Public School Teacher.
Effa Ratcliffe, dau, Age 12, Born 1908.
Charlie Ratcliffe, son, Age 9, Born 1911.
Sidney Ratcliffe, son, Age 7, Born 1913.
Richard Ratcliffe, Jr., son, Age 23, Born 1897, Married, General Farmer
Lena A. Ratcliffe, daughter in law, Age 21, Born 1899.
Richard A. Ratcliffe, Age 1, Born 1919.

1910 Census Lived in Broad Run.

Richard Ratcliffe, Head Age 57, Born 1853, General Farmer.
Ann V. Ratcliffe, Wife, Age 36, Born 1874,
Rachel Ratcliffe, dau, Age 17, Born 1893.
Richard H. Ratcliffe, dau, Age 13, Born 1897, Home farm Labor
Sarah E. Ratcliffe, dau, Age 2, Born 1908
Charles W. Ratcliffe, Age 0, Born 1910.

Re the 1930 census, I believe that Virginia's son Richard stayed in Loudoun with his wife Lena identified in the 1920 census and operated a farm on Jackson Highway (probably today's Route 50). Virginia and Richard (sr) however, had moved to Washington, D.C. Note that Richard and Lena were listed in the 1930 Census as White, not mulatto or colored. Richard and Lena had a son named Richard, born about 1918 and a daughter named Audrey born about 1920.

1930 Census for Washington, DC (2nd Street, 8th Precinct, Tract 14)

Richard Ratcliffe, Head, Age 78, Born 1852, No occupation.
Virginia Ratcliffe, wife, Age 55, Born 1875, worked as a dressmaker to a private family.
Minnie Hamilton, sister-in-law, Age 43, Born 1887, No occupation.
Sidney Ratcliffe, son, Age 16, Born 1914, worked a messenger at a Print Shop.

I lost track of the Ratcliffe family after 1930 with any certainty, though it is possible Sidney worked as an elevator operator at the Beacon Apartment in 1935. A Sidney Ratcliffe with that profile was also living at 2016 2nd St, NW. **Note**, it would be grand

to find a living descendant, in case records of Virginia's instructor stayed in private hands.

1930 Census for Loudoun:

The record for 1930 in Loudoun deserves special discussion. According to one of our primary contacts, Nellie Dean in 2014, the Ratcliff family lived in Ashburn. I didn't find an African-American family with that name in the 1930 census for Loudoun, though there was a white family with Richard Ratcliff as Head of Family. He also had a son named Richard and daughter named Audrey, as well as a wife named Lena. My belief is that the census record was wrong and that these were African-Americans. A white child would not have attended a "colored" school, so it would be easy to reject that family; but keep in mind that the school records indicate that in the 1929/30 academic year, Christine Allen instructed Richard and Audrey Ratcliffe at Conklin.

My theory is that the census record for 1930 in Broad Run District is in error as to race and that the Ratcliffe family reported there is the one we are studying here. In this volume of the Conklin Study, I've tried to avoid racial terms; but it is perhaps also useful in this instance to note that in 1920, the Ratcliffe's were considered mulatto. Is it possible, the enumerator in 1930 simply made a mistake based on lightness of skin? I realize that's controversial, but the question has to be asked since the Richard and Lena (married couple) work as farmers in the same area as the Ratcliffe family did in 1920 and have the same birth dates, with the exception of Richard, Jr. who is off by one year. That's explainable because census records are estimates.

Richard Ratcliffe, Head, Age 34, Born 1896 Farmer
Lena Ratcliffe, wife, Age 31, Born 1899.
Richard Ratcliffe, son, Age 12, Born 1918.
Audrey Ratcliffe, daughter, Age 10, Born 1920.

Did pre-Civil War Teachers instruct after the Conflict as late as the post 1870 period?

There were many teachers involved with instructing poor children through the auspices of the Literary fund prior to the Civil War. Did any continue after the war, and if so, did any instruct African-Americans in Conklin? As of this edition, we don't know of pre-Civil war teachers instructing in Conklin. The problem has a lot to do with the absence of records on students from the emancipation through the early 20th century, though we do have some teacher names.

While researching this point, which I plan to make a special study separate from the Conklin project, I came across the name of Mary E. Ratcliffe who was an instructor for common

schools in Loudoun prior to the civil war who taught "poor children" from about 1845. When doing family research it is often a good idea to track such "coincidences." Just because someone with the same last name lived 50 miles or more away from a known person is no proof that they are not related. Indeed, over the years, I've found many such instances of distinct relatives. In the case of Mary E. Ratcliffe and Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, they are likely not related; but the research I conducted may still be useful for further students of education in Loudoun.

Mary's race wasn't identified in any of the records, and since no one else's race was identified, that usually means "white," plus it is hard to believe Loudoun would have hired a "colored" teacher; but it is also true that a "colored" woman named Mary E. Ratcliffe lived in Broad Run District in 1900. Just a coincidence since the woman in the 1900 census was born about 1858; but could they have been related through the husband? What I learned from the annual reports of School Commissioners for Loudoun was that in 1845, Mary E. Ratcliffe taught in the Waterford region of Loudoun 14 children for a total of 371 days of actual attendance. The price of tuition was 11 cents a day per student, plus a minor amount for stationary (School Commissioners, 1845).

1844		Joshua Pussey	District No. 8						
Mar:	1	M. E. Ratcliffe	for 2 nd	ending 9 Jan ^y .	1844	10	364 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	14 58
Apr:	26	G. A. Briggs	" 1 st year	" 25 apr:	"	12	588	"	23 52
May	10	M. E. Ratcliffe	" 2 nd	" 10 "	"	10	476	"	19 04
July	8	John E. Nixon	" 1 st year	" 26 June "	"	1	78	"	3 12
Aug:	6	J. D. Briggs	" 2 nd	" 29 July "	"	5	125	"	5 60
									<u>58 26</u>

Figure 27 Ratcliffe in 1844

I suspect this Ratcliffe was really Mary E. Ratcliffe, born Wednesday, January 24, 1827, according to a graves database at the Balch Library in Leesburg. She died Sunday, July 28, 1907, with a calculated age of 79 years, 6 months, 4 days. Her cemetery was FAIRFAX FRIENDS (Balch Staff, 2010).

Understanding that this Mary E. Ratcliffe was buried in a Friends (Quaker) cemetery, which led to the Waterford Foundation, which has access to many Quaker resources. What I learned was Mary Ratcliffe was a daughter of Joshua and Ann Taylor Ratcliffe (1804-1876), both white.

Joshua was not a Quaker but Ann retained her membership in the local Fairfax Monthly Meeting as did Mary. Joshua died before 1840, leaving Ann with few resources and several children, including Mary and her sister Sarah (or "Sally"). To help make ends meet, Ann opened a school in her house on Main Street in Waterford with the assistance of Mary and Sally (1828-1907). It appears that this school was operating at least as early as the 1850s and that Mary continued to teach there as late as the mid 1880s, well after Waterford acquired a public school.



Figure 28 Ratcliffe School Waterford, 40318 Main St. (courtesy Waterford Foundation)

The sketchy information readily at hand does not indicate whether the Ratcliffes' school operated without interruption over that long period.

Mary Frances Dutton Steer (1840-1833) fondly remembered her fellow Quaker in her poem "Old Memories":

Dear Cousin Mary kept the school;
Patient and kind was she,
And all the little tots in town
She taught their A.B.C.

But "all the little tots" would probably not have included African Americans. While Waterford's Quakers were almost always very progressive on matters of race, they apparently did not try to buck the social norms of the time and integrate their private schools. There is evidence, however, that in some instances in the first half of the 19th century they did teach black children, but probably separately. Nor did they encourage black membership in their Society. There is also no evidence of an African American who was a member of Fairfax Meeting (Souders, 2014).

Zula Reiley (1888 -)

Ms. Reiley was a white instructor who taught in the 1911/1912 academic year at Conklin, earning \$40 a month. She also had a BS degree (LCPS, 1921, p. 465).

Reiley came from a family of teachers.

1910 Census, Gladis Creek, Amsterdam District, Botetourt County, Virginia

Robert W. Reiley, Head, Age 71, Born 1839, Farmer.
Mary E. Reiley, wife, Age 63, Born 1847.
Lucy E. Reiley, dau, Age 31, Born 1879, Teacher.
Berta L. Reiley, dau, Age 25, Born 1885, Teacher.
Zula A. Reiley, dau, Age 22, Born 1888, Teacher.
Allie C. Reiley, son, Age 41, Born 1869, Engineer at a Pump Station.
Harvey M. Reiley, son, Age 35, Born 1875, Operator at Station Agent.
Philip B. Reiley, son, Age 18, Born 1892, no occupation.

1920 Census Botetourt County, Virginia

Reiley was listed in 1920 as boarding and working as a school teacher in a county school. According to their archives, she instructed at the first, second and third for 1912/1913 school year. They have no other records (Pate, 2014).

1900 Census for Botetourt Count, Virginia showed that Zula's older brother George P. Reiley, Born 1872, had also been a school teacher.

Angela Robinson

All we know about Angela Robinson was that she operated in the 1912/13 academic year on a Normal School Degree; but we have no salary information.

She operated the same year as Mary E. Stuart, who was paid, so perhaps was interning.

Clara Robinson

Ms. Robinson taught the 1927/28 Academic year and was paid \$45 a month for 7 months. From Leesburg; All topics; Local Permit; 7 month contract³⁵. Source: (LCPS, 1929). Not sure who this was. The only Clara Robinson I found in Loudoun was a laundress in 1930, born about 1904.

Edna Virginia Russ

Ms Russ taught when for the 1926/27 academic year when the School Board resolved on February 9, 1926 to reopen "Conklin Colored School (School Board, 1926)." ." On September 14, 1926, the School Board also "elected" Edna Russ to teach at Conklin (School Board, 1926). I suspect this was Edna Russ, born 1906, enumerated in the 1920 census for Leesburg Road in Ashburn, Broad Run District, as the county school records also showed her living in Ashburn (LCPS S. , 1929). According to those records, she was also certified to teach all grades and was paid \$45 a month on a 7 month contract. I've not found another mention of her.

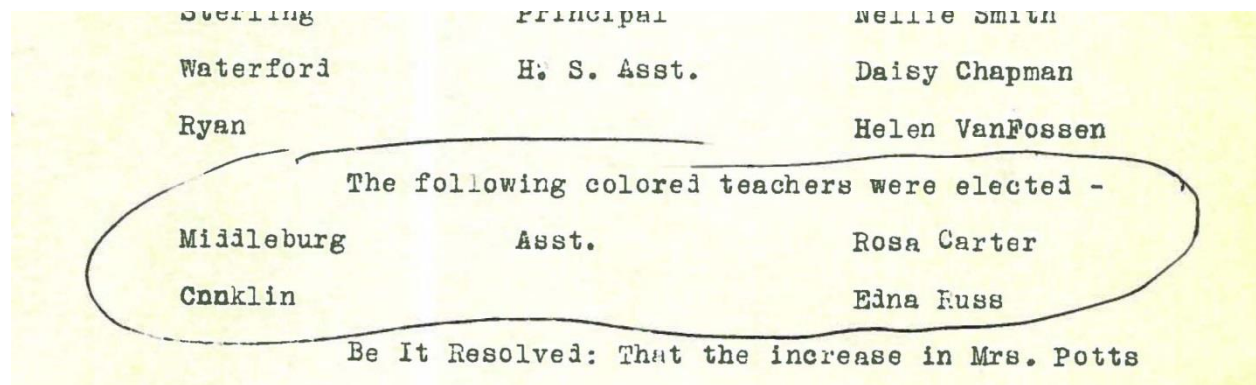


Figure 29 Election of Edna Russ

1920 Census. Lived in Rented home on Leesburg Road in Ashburn Village, Broad Run District. They are also listed in the 1920 Census for Ashburn, in that case with the road being labeled Ashburn to Ridge Road.

³⁵ Not sure who this was. The only Clara Robinson I found in Loudoun was a laundress in 1930, born about 1904.

William Russ Head, Age 40, Born 1880 Farm Labor

Ella M. Russ Wife, Age 31, Born 1889

Edna V. Russ Dau, Age 14, Born 1906

Lula E. Russ Dau, Age 12, Born 1908

Rebecca W. Russ, Dau, Age 9, Born 1911

Aubrey A. Russ, Son, Age 6, Born 1914

Orland Russ, Sub, Age 3, 1917.

Christine Scott

Christine Scott: Negro, Conklin Opened Oct 1, Grade of certification was NP which was issued in 1941 and expired in 1946. She had one year of experience in 1941-42 and was educated at St. Paul. I haven't found any other biographical information. She was appointed as instructor for Conklin for that year "provided that this school may be closed if attendance is too low (Loudoun County School Board, 1941, p. 179).

Her summer address was Piners, PO, Gloucester, Va.

Carrie Spriggs

Mrs. Carrie Spriggs was a "colored" instructor at Conklin for the 1930/31 academic year. A Black woman named Carrie Spriggs was a public school teacher in 1920 in Berryville, the neighboring county of Clarke. Born Washington, DC, then 34 years old, she was also married to a clergyman named Silas Spriggs, a Clergymen. According to Clarke County, Carrie Spriggs taught grades 1-3 in 1928-29 at a monthly salary of \$65 (O'Brien, 2014).

While living in Berryville, Silas registered for the WWI draft, which gave his birth as Sept 12, 1918. At the time, he was the Pastor of Free Baptist Church in Berryville and Carrie was listed as his nearest relative (Spriggs, 1918).

Neither shows up in the 1930 census in Loudoun, though the 1930 Census for Biloxi City, MS does show a Silas Spriggs (Paster), though the wife had a different name, Sarah A, who worked as a laundress. Age of Spriggs was 75 and his wife was 65.

School year 1930-31 for Mrs. Carrie L. Spriggs. Taught at Marble Quarry

Address: 2411 E (or C) Street NE, Washington, DC. Grade of Certification: elementary

When Issued or renewed: 1930. When expired: 1931. Years Experience: 12

Where Educated: Public School. No salary information. Attended summer school V.U. and J.J. Petersburg

Ernestine F. Stewart

Instructor at Conklin for 1952/53. Her summer address was Box 173 Brunswick, Md, and her race was identified as "negro."

Is this her?

SSN:

Ernestine Stewart

1 Feb 1922

Jul 1989 Baltimore, Baltimore City,
Maryland

Mary E. Stuart

Ms. Stuart was a "colored" teacher who taught at Conklin for the 1908/09 and 1912/13 academic year, earning \$30 a month in 1912 and \$25 in 1908 for which she was contracted for five months. She appears to have been well educated and experienced. Her permit dated from 1909 and she may have earned a BS Degree in 1912. May have had a Masters Degree. In 1916-17, she earned \$175.00 (LCPS, 1921, p. 458) 1917-18, she earned \$176.66 for year (LCPS, 1921, p. 465). The List of Instructors maintained by the Library of Virginia showed she may have been from Herndon and in 1914 instructed at Sterling (Virginia Department of Public Instruction, 1892-1975, p. Reel 4428).

Chas L. Willis

Charles H. Willis was a public school teacher, born in 1887 and lived on the Carolina Road (today's Route 15), once known as Rogue's road due to its many robberies (Williams, 1938).

School year 1935-36 for Charles H. Willis Address: Aldie, Grade of

Certification: Elementary, When Issued or renewed: 1931, When expires: 1937, Years Experience: 16, Where Educated: Manassas Industrial School and VA State College for Negroes, No salary information (Kroitz, 2013)

Sylvia Wright

For the 1922/23 Academic year, Sylvia Wright was the instructor at Conklin, earning \$45 a month. She was from Nellington; had a Provisional 2nd Grade certificate and operated on a seven month contract, Source: (LCPS, 1929).

School year 1922-23 for Sylvia Wright, Address: Wellington (or Nellington?), Grade of

Certification: Provisional 2nd When Issued or renewed: 1922. When expires: 1923. Years Experience: 5. Where Educated: Public Schools and attended summer school in Manassas. No salary information (Kroiz, Conklin School, 2013).

7.1 Broad Run Trustees

Lists of School Trustees are rare; but I did find one for Broad Run covering 1921. One of my goals will be to see if their private papers from that period have survived in family holdings (LCPS Staff, 1921). Bios on the Trustees are incorporated in the instructor bios.

1921 Census of Trustees for Broad Run District			
Name	Appointed	Date of Qualifications	Post Office Address
P.J. Coleman, Chair	Sept 1, 1921	Dec 9, 1921	Sterling
E.S. Norman, Clerk	July 9, 1921	August 18, 1921	Ashburn
A.L. Mankin, Clerk	Nov 18, 1919	Nov 20, 1919	Arcola

Philip Johnston Coleman (12 Oct, 1887 -)

1920 Census for Loudoun (augmented by WWI draft records)

- Lived on Arcola Road on general farm owned by family. Judging by Philip (head of family) draft information for WWI, this farm was within Sterling, quite a distance north of Conklin.
- Philip J. Coleman, Head, 33, (12 October, 1887) Born in Va, as were parents. According to the 1940 Census, he also had achieved two years of college, certainly a strong credential to be a school trustee in 1921.
- Mary I.(nee Bridges) Coleman, wife, 33, (1887), Born in Va, as were parents. Married Philip 22 July, 1915 in Loudoun.
- Johnston C. Coleman, son, 3, (1917).
- Philip J. Coleman, son, 0, (1920).

Arthur Lewis Mankin (25 Jan, 1891 -)

- 1920 Census for Loudoun (augmented by WWII draft records).
- Lived on Arcola Road next door to a farmer named Arthur R. Mankin, likely his father. Arthur Lewis Mankin worked as a mail carrier on a rural route; but by 1940 (according to his draft card) he worked for Wesmond Building and Investments, 12 and K St., NW, Washington, DC., where according to the 1940 Census, he was a bus driver. He had two years of college and his wife graduated from high school. They were then living on Route 659, Belmont Ridge Road.
- Arthur Lewis Mankin, Head 28 (25 Jan, 1891)

- Rena Mankin, wife, 30 (1890), Born in NY.
- Keith Mankin, son, 6 (1914)
- Jane Mankin, dau, 3 (1917)

E.S. Norman

- I didn't find an E.S. Norman for that time; but did discover Ernest Linwood Norman, born 30 Sept, 1875 who might be the right person. In 1920 he lived with his family in the Village of Ashburn on Leesburg Road and worked as a warehouse manager. When he registered for the draft for WWI, he listed himself as a self-employed business and by 1930 was a Feed Dealer.

1920 Census for Loudoun

8. About the List of Students

This is a draft chart examining specific students. We tried firstly to show all students who were taught by Christine Allen (C.A.) and Mary Dean Johnson (M.D.J), this because those teachers were related to the cluster of former slaves brought to Loudoun by Hampton Brewer or to Jennie Dean. As students of Allen and Johnson, those students were in the Loudoun school system between 1917 and 1941, mostly at the Conklin Colored School; but also at Greggsville, Rock Hill and Bull Run, which were also "colored schools," from the days of segregation.

In addition, another goal of the project is to show all students who ever attended the Conklin Colored school, which we understood was closed in 1952/53 and began shortly after October 7, 1873 when Horace Adey sold to the school board of Broad Run Township (meaning the electoral district) two parcels of land for separate schools for whites and African-Americans. The school for white children was on present-day Braddock road, whereas the school for

African-Americans (then called colored) was on the south side of present-day Ticonderoga and adjacent to land owned by Hampton R. Brewer (Commission of the Revenue, 1873, pp. 11-12), which was south of the J. Michael Lunsford Middle School line and on the east side of Ticonderoga. Unfortunately while records for Conklin do exist for the 19th Century, those held in the archives of the Loudoun County Public School system and the archives of the Loudoun County Courts are sparse. None exist in the **Virginia Historical Society in Richmond** (McClure, 2014). We are hopeful of archival records in the Library of Virginia or the Department of Education in Richmond, possibly files in private hands and memories of former students. We do have records for 1921 through 1953. 1921 is significant because that's when the system of District level schools was abandoned for the more efficient unified county system; but it may be that with the change, past records were not retained.

Mistakes are evident in the Term Reports. For example, sometimes reports show a student with only a year of prior schooling when other records show several. I'd appreciate any suggestions or corrections from readers. For example, handwriting on original documents was sometimes hard to read and sometimes had errors. Children emerging in the 1940's often didn't appear in the 1940 Census for Loudoun, meaning that genealogical information wasn't possible. All I had to work with in those situations were on the Teacher Term Reports for the relevant years.

If you know anyone listed in the chart, and especially if you find errors or have additional information please send information to Larry Roeder at roederaway@yahoo.com.

8.1 Levels of Education

Because the context of this chapter is on education, I tried to mention the highest level of education reached by anyone mentioned in my sources. This doesn't mean I found the highest level, however. As an example, the 1940 Census mentions education levels as of that year; but I don't have access to later census years, so someone who reached the 7th grade as of 1940, might have gone much further in actuality.

8.2 Race:

Since “colored” schools only taught African-Americans, I have not made any reference to race in this section of the book, unless it was an important distinction. Census and other records used Negro, Black and Colored, etc. There is no need for that in this section, though the designations are important in other chapters in order to retain historical accuracy.

8.4 List of Students:

Annie Bell Allen (1944

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53, 7 years old, 1st grade, no prior schooling.

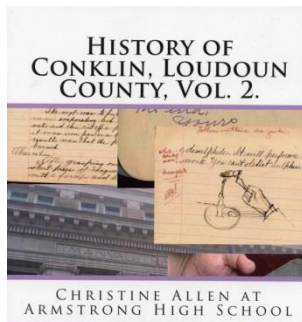
Annolia Allen 1912-1982

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin
- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin

Bio: Daughter of Lucien Allen and sister to Christina Allen. When married becomes Annolia Ashton, wife of Ernest Ashton. Described in Volume One under Lucien.

Christina Allen (1910 -



Teachers: Ann Virginia Ratcliffe 1921/22, Conklin.

Bio: Christina Allen was the daughter of Lucien Allen. Her biography is described in Volume One, the basic history of Conklin, as well as in Volume two, which deals with her time at Armstrong Technical High School in Washington, DC.

Edward Allen (Brn about 1925 - ?)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, Conklin,

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin

Bio: There were two Edward Allen's living in Loudoun in 1940; but most likely this student was born in 1925 and lived on Route 659 (US Route 50) in Broad Run.

1940 Census

- Isach Allen, Head, Age 52, Born 1888. Rose to the 3rd Grade and worked as a carpenter's helper.
- Sallie E. Allen, Age 50, Born 1890 and rose to the 4th grade.
- Edward Allen, Age 15, Born 1925 and rose to the 6th Grade.

Gladys Allen (Brn About 1928 - ?)

Teachers:

- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936, 1938 at Conklin.
- Possible student at Loudoun County Training School, though the age of the child in the 1939 class was shown as 14 (Lucas, 1940).

Bio: According to the 1930 Census, Gladys Allen (age 2, Born 1928) was a boarder living in the Broad Run District of Loudoun in the home of Henry Wilkerson, born 1899, Age 31. Wilkerson was a general farm laborer and had five boarders living at his home, including two children of the Hill family born in Washington, DC and three members of the Allen family, born in Virginia.

- Henry Wilkerson, Head, Age 31, Born 1899. Home worth \$800. General farm laborer.
- Emma Wilkerson, wife, Age 37, Born 1893
- Eaton Wilkerson, son, Age 24, Born 1906, General farm laborer.
- Katie B. Wilkerson, dau, Age 11, Born 1919
- Edwin M. Wilkerson, son, Age 6, Born 1924
- Nellie Allen, Boarder, Age 32, Born 1898, Laundress, Private Home
- Gladys Allen, Boarder, Age 2, Born 1928
- Mary Allen, Boarder, Age 1, Born 1929
- Dorothy V. Hill, Boarder, Age 5, Born 1925 in Washington, DC, though parents from Virginia.
- William E. Hill, Boarder, Age 1, Born 1929 in Washington, DC, though parents from Virginia.

See also in 1930 Isiah Allen, a farmer in Broad Run (and citation for Laura Smith). Perhaps she could not get into the Leesburg colored school, so her parents had her board with the Allen family.

- Isiah Allen, Head Age 42, Born 1888
- Sallie Allen, wife, Age 40, Born 1890
- Gladis Allen, Dau, Age 5, Born 1925

Lee Roy Allen (1917 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin.
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin.
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin.
- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30, Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32, Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin

Bio: LeRoy Allen is an important figure in the main Conklin History study. See volume one for biographical details. He was a son of Lucien and Mary E. Allen and sister to Christina Allen, whose records as Church Clerk for the Prosperity Baptist Church were important in developing our formal history study. According to the 1930 Census, the Allen family lived on Conklin Road and LeRoy was born in 1917.

Margaret Allen (1909)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin.
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin
-

Bio: Sister of Marvin Allen.

Marvin Allen (1909 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin

Bio: 1920 Lived on Braddock Road a few doors down from Thomas and Charles Dean.

1920 Census

Jacob Allen, Head, Age 56, Born 1864, General Farmer. Owned home on a mortgage.

Hattie Allen, Wife, Age 45, Born 1875, Washerwoman in own home.

Alberta Allen, dau, Age 27, Born 1893

Ellsworth Allen, son, Age 29, Born 1891. Laborer on a dairy farm³⁶.

Jacob Allen, son Age 23, Born 1897. Laborer on a dairy farm.

Albert Allen, son, Age 18, Born 1902, General Farm Labor

Philip Allen, son, Age 15, Born 1905, General Farm Labor.

Marvin Allen, son, Age 11, Born 1909

Ardell Allen, dau, Age 18, Born 1902.

Margaret Allen, Age 11, Born 1909.

Mildred Allen

Teachers:

- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936-1938 at Conklin.

Bio: I didn't find a Mildred Allen in Loudoun County

Philip Allen 1905

Teachers: Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin.

Bio: Brother of Marvin Allen.

Luvenia Anderson

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41 Bull Run.

Bio: I didn't find a Luvenia Anderson in Loudoun County

Margaret Anderson

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41 at Bull Run.

³⁶ To cater to a growing market in Washington, DC, the first dairy farms emerged in the 1870's in Loudoun, near railway depots.

Bio: I didn't find a Margaret Anderson in Loudoun County

Mary Anderson (1939 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41 at Bull Run.

Bio: Mary Anderson. According to the 1940 Census for the Mercer District, Mary lived in a rented home on Route 623.

1940 Census

- James Anderson, head, age 37. Born 1903. Rose to the 3rd grade and worked as a Stable Boss.
- Annie Anderson, wife, Age 32, Born 1908. Respondent, and rose to the 9th grade (1st year of High School).
- Mary A. Anderson, Age 4, Born 1936. No schooling.
- Marion W. Anderson, Age 1, Born 1939, No schooling.

The note about Annie is very interesting since the first major public high school in Loudoun for "colored" children was Douglas, built in 1941, so clearly she didn't go there, since our record is the 1940 Census. "Until the Douglass High School was built, Loudoun County provided secondary education to black students in quarters within the Loudoun County Training School. This building on Union Street in Leesburg housed the black elementary school on the ground floor and the high school on the second floor. The building was an antiquated frame structure with no proper safety devices. For example, the windows opening onto the fire escapes would not open, and an open oil drum was stored under the stairs. Only a very sparse curriculum was offered and the school was not accredited with the State of Virginia. No laboratory science classes were offered. There were not even any facilities for a home economics course because there was no equipment. Bus transportation was not offered to all students, so some had to live in Leesburg or their parents had to arrange to get them to the school. Those children who planned to go to college had to go to the boarding school for black high school students in Manassas in Prince William County, resulting in extra expense for their parents as the boarding school charged tuition." Source, Black History Committee, Balch Library.

<http://www.balchfriends.org/Glimpse/DouglasHSStatementofSignificance.htm>.

Finding Annie will require some digging. Virginia kept no birth or death records between 1896 and 1912, in order to cover the costs of Confederate pension. As for the period after 1912, the county has them until 1917; after that I'll have to request a birth certificate from Vital Records in Richmond. If I can find the birth certificate for Mary or Marion, it should provide me the maiden name for Annie. With that, perhaps I'll find school records related to Loudoun County Training School. Another person I am researching (one of the teachers) attended Armstrong in Washington, DC, so

perhaps that's another angle. Perhaps if we can tie her to a school, we can find a photo

Bernice Ashton (1929 -)

Teachers:

- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/40, Conklin.
- Christine L. Scott, 1941/42, Conklin.
- Fannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: The Ashton family is one of the core families in the Conklin study. Bernice lived on Conklin Road in the home of her Grandfather Lucien Ashton and was born in 1929. The US Census for 1930 had her living with Christina Allen, daughter of Lucien, who was listed in 1930 as a public school teacher. The 1942/43 Term Report for Conklin showed Bernice as 14 and in the 7th grade.

1930 Census

- Lucien Allen Head, Age 65, Born 1865, General Farmer, Home worth \$5,000.
- Mary E. Allen Wife, Age 50, Born 1880. The 1940 Census for Broad Run showed Mary E. (widow) and Leroy living on Route 620³⁷ in a home worth 3000. Boarding with them was Mary Dean Johnson, a Public School Teacher (M.D.J) in this book. Mary E. is shown as the owner of a farm and with a 4th grade education. Mary Dean Johnson graduated from High School. She was also shown as living at Hampton, probably the Hampton Institute where she earned her BS.
- Christina Allen Dau, Age 20, Born 1910 (See separate study on Christina), Public School Teacher.
- Leroy Allen, Son, Age 13, Born 1917. (See also notes for Mary E. Allen). In the 1940 census, LeRoy is shown as the Manager of Mary E. Allen's (his mother) farm and had risen to a 7th grade education.
- Annolia Ashton, Dau, Age 17, Born 1913. Annolia, according to the 1940 census, had a 4th grade education.
- **Ernest Ashton**, Son in Law, Age 32, Born 1898, General Farmer, Veteran. See chapter on soldiers. According to 1940 Census, he might have become a lodger in Washington, DC and a car washer. According to the 1940 Census, he was a farmer and living as a neighbor to Mary E. His home was worth \$800. Ernest was listed with a 6th grade education.
- Bernice Ashton, G-Dau, Age 1, Born 1929. Living with her father Ernest in the 1940 Census and had risen to a fifth grade education.

³⁷ Route 620 was Braddock Road.

- William Allen, Brother, Age 58, Born 1872, Laborer at general farms. He didn't show up in the 1940 Census

Jerome Basil (1926 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36. Rock Hill

Bio: Jerome Basil: According to the 1940 Census, Jerome J. Basil lived in the Mercer District on Route 626. I think this is the same child mentioned in school records, as he was also listed as the sister of Winifred and Josephine, also in school list for the same year.

1940 Census

- Carrie G. O. Basil, Head of family, Age 69, Born 1871. Achieved the 3rd grade. Was a nurse to a "private family." Question: Why was Carrie head of family instead of her husband, Richard. Perhaps she earned more money and had a more prestigious job?
- Richard H. Basil, husband, Age 60, Born 1880, Achieved the 5th grade. Worked as a farm laborer.
- Bruce Basil, son, Age 29, Born 1911, Achieved the 6th grade. Farm laborer.
- Sallie M. Basil, dau, Age 24, Born 1916, Achieved the 5th grade. Cook.
- Astor Basil, son, Age 21, Born 1919, Achieved the 4th grade. Farm laborer.
- Josephine Basil, dau, Age 19, Born 1921, Achieved the 7th grade. Did not attend school in 1940.
- Winifred Basil, dau, Age 16 Born 1924, Achieved the 7th grade.
- Jerome J. Basil, son, Age 14, Born 1926, Achieved the 4th grade.
- Rudolph Basil, Grandson, Age 5, Born 1935. No schooling.

Josephine Basil (1921 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36. Rock Hill

Bio: See Jerome Basil

Rudolph Basil (1935 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Cole, 1942/43, Rock Hill-Conklin

Bio: See Jerome Basil. No info was provided on Mr. Basil for this year, other than he took his instruction at Rock Hill.

Winifred Basil (1924 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36. Rock Hill

Bio: See Jerome Basil

Louvenia Bentley

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/1941 , Rock Hill

Bio: I didn't find a Louvenia Bentley in the Census for Loudoun either in 1930 or 1940

Estelle Bowman

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/1941, Rock Hill

Bio: There were Bowman's in Loudoun in 1940; but I didn't find Estelle

Calvin Brent (1927 -)

Teachers:

- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin
-

Bio: Calvin Brent: According to the 1930 Census (there is no 1940 record) Calvin was probably born in 1927 to Eli and Fannie Brent of Broad Run, possibly as far north as Sterling.

1930 Census

- Eli Brent was head of family, 50 years old and born in 1880, according to the 1830 census for Loudoun. He also worked as a house painter. Because records from the times can have errors in dates, it is also worth mentioning that an Ely Brent (widow) lived on Little River Pike in 1920 and was a store merchant. That person's birth date was given as 57, born 1863. The 1910 Census also shows an Eli Brent (widow), born 1862 who occupation was "working out." He was also the neighbor to John Brent, who had a substantial family. Perhaps they were brothers. No Eli Brent appeared in Loudoun in 1900; but there was an Eli Brent, single servant and farm laborer living in nearby Dranesville District, Fairfax County, so possibly the same fellow. His birth date was given as 1865. Eli (from the 1930 Census) and Fannie had four children, the first2born in 1916 and 1923, were also born in South Carolina, so perhaps Eli met his wife there.

- Fannie Brent, wife Age 30, Born 1900, Born in South Carolina, as were her parents. She was a laundress in private homes.
- Curtis Brent, son, Age 14, Born 1916 in South Carolina.
- Thelma Brent, dau, Age 7, Born 1923 in South Carolina
- Calvin Brent, son, Age 3, Born 1927 in Virginia
- William Brent, son, Age 2, born 1928 in Virginia

Catherine Brent

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/1937, Conklin

Bio: Not in Loudoun County census records.

Curtis Brent (1926 -)

Teachers:

- Christine Allen, 1929/1930, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32, Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
-

Bio: See Calvin Brent citation. Lived on Highway 50. (source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014)

Lydia Brent

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, 1938/39, Conklin

Bio: Not in Loudoun County census records

Robert Brent

Teachers:

- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin
-

Bio: The 1930 Census showed an 80 year old "negro" gardener in Purcellville; but this is highly unlikely

Thelma Brent (1923 -)

Teachers:

- Christine Allen, 1929/1930, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37 and 1938/39, Conklin

Bio: See citation for Calvin Brent. Sister of Curtis (Source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014). Nellie's note was confirmed from the census record. She was born in 1923 in South Carolina.

Martha Briggs (1927)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Martha Briggs: This might be Martha Briggs of Mount Gilead in Loudoun, according to the 1930 Census, born 1927 to Silas and Lula.

1930 Census

- Silas Briggs, Head, Age 43, Born 1887, Laborer.
- Lula Briggs, Wife, Age 43, Born 1887
- Wineford Briggs, son, Age 18, Born 1912
- David Briggs, Son, Age 16, Born 1914
- Lula E. Briggs, dau, Age 15, Born 1915
- Martha Briggs, dau Age 3, Born 1927

A **Martha Briggs** also lived in Mount Gilead in 1940 and of the appropriate age, though her father is known as Gus. No mother is listed. They lived on Rural Route 725 in a rented home. Compare with the 1920 census and we see essentially the same children and wife listed as in 1930, though again in 1920, the father is listed as Gus.

- Gus Briggs, Head, Age 43, Born 1897, Widowed, reached 7th grade. Farm Dairyman.
- Martha Briggs, dau, Age 13, Born 1927, reached 4th grade. Note. Martha is the respondent, which account for different in birth year for father.
- Louis, Son, Age 9, Born 1931, reached 1st Grade.

According to the 1920 Census for Mount Gilead, the family lived on Alexandria Pike

- Gus Briggs, Head of family Age 34, Born 1886, Laborer and working out.
- Lula Briggs, Wife, Age 33, Born 1887
- Winifred J. Briggs Son, Age 9, Born 1911. Look at the 1930 Census which spells the name Wineford.
- David Briggs, Son, Age 7, Born 1913
- Lula Briggs, Dau, Age 5, Born 1915
- Henry P. Son, Age 0, Born 1920. (what happened to Henry?)

Going back to the 1910 Census for the Briggs family reveals 2 brothers living in Mercer District, Silas and Gustavus

1910 Census

- Sophia Briggs, Head and Widowed, Age 67, Born 1843. No occupation.
- Silas Briggs, Son, Age 32, Born 1878, Married, Farm labor.
- Julia Briggs, Daughter in Law, Age 35, Born 1875, married, Wash woman for private homes.
- Gustavus Briggs, Son, Age 29, Born 1886. Married. Coachman to a private family.
- Lula Briggs, Daughter in Law, Age 21, Born 1889, Married. No occupation.

1900 Census for Briggs family, we find:

- Silas Briggs, Head, Age 44, Born Jan, 1856. Farm Labor
- Sophia Briggs, Wife, Age 46, Born Oct, 1853, Mother of 14 children, of which 7 were alive.
- Silas J. Briggs, Son, Age 28, Born Dec, 1871, Farm Labor.
- Charles J. Briggs, Son, Age 25, Born Dec, 1874, Farm Labor.
- Gussie Briggs, Son, Age 13, Born Oct, 1886, at school.
- Bertha Briggs, Dau, Age 10, Born Oct, 1889, at school.

In the 1880 Census for Scott, Facquier County was a family associated with Silas W. Briggs, married to a Sophia. Also in the 1870 Census for the Southern District of Loudoun. More research is needed to determine if the families are related. There are differences in ages reported; but that's not uncommon. There are larger differences in names of children, but some might have passed away by 1900. As for the 1890 Census, over 99% of the 1890 records were destroyed by fire and flooding. Of the 62,979,766 people enumerated, only 6,160 names could be extracted

Laurence Brooks 1935

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio:

- We don't know Mr. Brooks family.

- 1942/43. 7 years old and in the First grade. He also took his instruction at Rock Hill.

James Brown, Jr. (1945

Teachers:

- Mrs. Mabel Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52 Term Paper showed James to be 6 and in the 1st grade, with no prior schooling.

Virginia Brown 1945

Teachers:

- Mabel Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52, Term Report said Virginia was 6 years old, in the 1st grade, had received no prior schooling and only attended 81days.

Wilbur F. Brown (1917

Teachers:

- Christine Allen, 1927/1928, Greggsville

Bio: Wilbur F. Brown According to the 1930 census, a Wilbur F. Brown lived in Jefferson Magisterial District in Loudoun.

- J. Walter Brown, Head, Age 57, Born 1873, Labor and Odd jobs
- Hattie E. Brown, Wife, Age 50, Born 1880 in West Virginia, as was her mother. Father was from Va.
- Walter Brown, Son, Age 22, Single, Born 1908. House servant to a private family.
- Wilbur F. Brown, grandson, Age 13, Born 1917 in Maryland.
- Carrie H. Lee, Sister in Law, Single, Age 48, Born 1882. Servant to a private family.

I assume that Walter and Carrie were a couple, but both are listed as Single.

According to the 1920 Census for Jefferson District on the Paeonia and Hamilton Pike were:

- J. Walter Brown, Age 49, Born 1871. Public School Teacher.

- Hattie W. Brown, Wife 49, Born 1871
- Walter H. Brown, Age 14, Born 1906
- Harry A. Brown, Age 17, Born 1903.

No records in 1940 for the Brown family.

Barbara Burke,

Teachers

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin

Bio:

- 1950/51 Term Report, gave no age, 6th grade, with 5 years of prior schooling.

Margaret Christian

Teachers:

- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin

Bio: No information.

George Combs

Teachers:

- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin

Bio: No records found.

Frank Corum (1938 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio: Frank Corum: According to the 1940 Census, Frank was the son of Frank and Susie Corum in a rented house on Route 625. Not in 1930 Census.

- Richard Corum Head, Age 38, Born 1902. Reached 3rd Grade. Farm
- Susie Corum, wife, Age 23, Born 1907. Reached 2nd Grade Worked as a laundress in private homes.
- Mary Corum, dau, Age 15, Born 1925. Reached 3rd Grade.
- Ella Corum, dau, Age 13, Born 1927, Reached 4th Grade.
- Thomas Corum, son, Age 7, Born 1933, Reached 1st Grade.
- Pauline Corum, dau, Age 6, Born 1934, No Schooling
- Lavania Corum, dau, Age 3, Born 1937, No schooling.
- Frank Corum, son, Age 2, Born 1938, No schooling

George Corum (Cowan) 1915

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/1930, Conklin
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
-

Bio: George Corum: Nice man. Stayed at home. source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014. According to the 1930 Census, the Corum family lived on Conklin Road in home worth \$500.

- Fred Corum, Head, Age 57, Born 1873. Farmer
- Nettie Corum, wife, Age 58, Born 1872.
- Willie Corum, Son, Age 17, Born 1913
- George Corum, Son, Age 15, Born 1915

The 1940 Census showed Fred and his son Willie living together on Route 621 in Loudoun, Home worth \$1,000. Fred owned a farm and was a widow.

- Fred G. Corum, Head, Age 67, Born 1873, Reached 3rd Grade. Farmer, worked 48 hours a week.
- Willie O. Corum, son, Age 32, Born 1908, No education or job. (this is contradicted by the School record, which showed Willie attend school in Conklin in 1928/29 period.

The 1930 Census. Living on Conklin Road in Loudoun. Home worth \$500.

- Fred Corum, Head, Age 57, Born 1873, General Farmer
- Nettie Corum, Wife, Age 58, Born 1872 No job
- Willie Corum, Son, Age 17, Born 1913 No job
- George Corum, Son, Age 15, Born 1915, No job.

The 1920 Census appears to track the family in a rented home in Gainsville, Prince William County

- George F. Corum (F is probably for Frederick), Head, Age 47, Born 1873. General Labor

Joseph Corum

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin.

Bio: Joseph Corum not found in Loudoun, though people of that name lived in Prince William County

Mary Corum (1925 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin.

Bio: Mary Corum: See citation for Frank Corum.

Willie Corum (1908 -)

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/29, Conklin

Bio: Willie Corum: See citation for George Corum, son of Fred and Nettie.

Rush Colbert (1921 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Conklin

Bio: Rush Colbert: According to the 1940 Census, a Rush Colbert, (Born 1921) lived in a rented home in Facquier County on Route 721. Could this be the same person? I didn't find him the 1930 Census. Might have moved to Warrenton, Scott Magisterial District, Facquier County by 1940.

1940 Census

- James B. Smith Head Age 36 Born 1904, Married, Reached 7th Grade. Occupation groom in private stable.
- Eliza R. Smith (respondent), wife. Age 36, Born 1904, Reached 4th Grade. No occupation.
- James D. Robinson, Lodger, Age 21, Born 1919, Reached 7th Grade. Occupation groom in private stable.
- Rush Colbert, Lodger, Age 19, Born 1921. Reached 7th Grade. Occupation groom in private stable.

Carolyn Crabbe, (1947

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1949/50: Term Report showed Carolyn as 8, with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51. Term Report showed Carolyn as 9 in the 4th grade with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52. Term Report showed Carolyn as 10 in the 5th grade with 4 years of prior schooling.

Herman Crabbe 1946

Teachers:

- Mrs. Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53 Term Report showed Herman was 6 years old, in the 1st grade and had received no prior schooling.

Shirley Crabbe (1936 -)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1948/49 Term Report showed Shirley as 12 years old and in the 7th grade.
- 1949/50 Term Report showed Shirley as 12 with five years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51 Term Report showed Shirley as 13 in the 7th grade, with 6 years of prior schooling.

Glenda Crabbe (1942 -)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data. **Notice anomalies of 1951 and 1952 reporting.**

- 1948/49, Age 6 in preschool.
- 1949/50, Age 7 with one year of prior education.
- 1950/51, Age 8, 2nd grade with 1 year of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Age 9, 3rd grade with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Age 8, 3rd grade, with 2 years of prior schooling.

Mabel Davis 1946

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53, Age 6, 1st grade, no prior schooling.
- 1952/53 Term paper has initials WH after her name.

Charles Day

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30, Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
-

Bio: Charles Day: Was raised by someone outside Day family, according to Nellie Dean 1/26/2014. This may explain why he didn't show up in the census for 1920-1940.

Clara Day

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41 Bull Run

Bio: Clara Day: I didn't find a Clara Day in the Census for Loudoun, though there was one in Warrenton, Fauquier, Virginia, Born 1875. Couldn't be the same person; but perhaps a relative?

Arthur Dean (1923 -)

Teachers:

- Christine Allen, 1928/30 Conklin

- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/40, Conklin.
- Christine L. Scott, 1941/42, Conklin

Bio: Arthur Dean: Brother of Nellie Dean. Retired as custodian at Fairfax Government Center. (source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014.) According to the 1930 Census, Arthur H. Dean was Born in 1923, the son of Thomas H and Mary S. Dean of Broad Run. I've also included 1940 education and occupation records. In 1940, they lived on Route 620³⁸ in Loudoun,

- Thomas Dean was born in 1894 and worked as a farm laborer in 1930. No one else in the family had an occupation in 1930.
- Mary S. Dean was born in 1894 and worked at home in 1930. The 1940 Census shows Thomas as passed away and Mary owning a farm worth \$4,000. (S stands for Susan, which we learn from the 1920 Census for her parents, Arthur and Phoebe Brooks)
- Nellie M. Dean: Age 23 in 1940, Born 1917. Reached the 7th grade by 1940. One of the most important collaborators in the Conklin History project. Nellie worked as a maid in a home.
- Theodor V. Dean: Age 21 in 1940. Born 1920. By 1940, had reached the 6th grade. Worked as a farm laborer.
- Rhoda Dean was 18 in 1940, born in 1921. By 1940, she had reached the 7th grade. No occupation.
- Arthur M Dean, Age 17 in 1940. Born 1923. By 1940 had reached the 6th grade.

1920 Census: In 1920, Thomas and his family were living on Braddock Road in Broad Run District, Loudoun with his in-laws, Arthur and Phoebe Brooks (See also citation for Charles Dean.)

- Arthur Brooks, Age 58, Born 1862. Farmer
- Phoebe Brooks, Age 54, Born 1866. Servant in a private home.
- Thomas Dean, Son-in-Law. Age 22, Born 1898, Farm Labor
- Mary S. Dean, daughter, Age 23, Born 1897
- Nellie M. Dean, granddaughter, Age 3, 1917
- Theodore Dean, grandson, Age 0, Born 1920.

1910 Census for Arthur and Phoebe Brooks, Broad Run District.

- Arthur Brooks, Head, Age 49, Born 1861. General Farmer

³⁸ Route 620 was Braddock Road

- Phoebe Brooks, Wife, Age 46, Born 1864. General Nurse. Census indicates she had four children as of 1920; but only 1 was alive. However, we know that Mary Susan and Wilson were alive.
- Mary Susan Brooks, daughter, Age 14, Born 1896.

Charles J. Dean (About 1938)

Teachers:

- Christine Scott, 1941/42, Conklin
- Nannie C. Cole, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: No information, but in

- 1942/43 was 9 years old and in the 1st grade.
- 1943/44 was 10 years old and had attended school for 4 years.

Charles M. Dean (1929 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1938/40, Conklin
- Christine Scott, 1941/42, Conklin
- Nannie C. Cole, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: Charles Dean: According to the 1940 Census, lived with Arthur and Phoebe Brooks in their \$2,000 home on Route 620³⁹. Charles Dean was Born about 1929 and lived in the Broad Run District on Route 620 as a lodger in the home of Arthur and Phoebe Brooks. (See also 1920 Census citation for Arthur Dean, brother of Nellie Dean). Home was worth \$2,000.

- In the 1941/42 Term Report for Conklin, there are 2 people listed as Charles Dean, Charles J. Dean (age 8) and Charles M. Dean, age (12). This citation is for Charles M. Dean.
- I assume that in the 1942/43 report, this is for Charles M. Dean, as the child's age was given as 14, which would be about 1928. That other Charles was only 9, so I assume that's Charles J. Dean. In 1942/43, Charles M Dean was in the 5th grade.

1940 Census:

- Arthur Brooks, Head, Age 80, Born 1860. Reached the 2nd Grade. No occupation.
- Phoebe Brooks, wife, Age 76, Born 1864. Reached the 3rd Grade. Worked as a mid-wife.

³⁹ Route 620 was Braddock Road

- Charles Dean, lodger, Age 11, Born 1929. Reached 4th Grade.

Charles Dean (1933)

Teachers;

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data. See also Charles M. Dean 1929 and Charles J. Dean, 1938.

- 1948/49 Term Report showed Charles Dean, born about 1933, Age 15, in the third grade
- 1949/50 Term Report showed Charles (Charlie) as 16 years old and having received 2 years prior education.

Ester Mae Dean (1944 -

Teachers

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- Important source of information for study. Notice anomalies on official reporting of age and schooling.
- 1950/51, 7 years old, in the 1st grade with no prior schooling. Attended 131 days of school that year.
- 1951/52, 8 years old, in 1st grade with 1 year of prior schooling. Attended 145 days of school.
- 1952/53, 7 years old, 2nd grade, 1 year of prior schooling.

James C. Dean (1935 -)(Known as Jimmy)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson 1936-40, Conklin.
- Christine L. Scott, 1941/42, Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin.
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin (see note on Term Report below)
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio: James Dean: According to the 1940 Census, James C. Dean was born in 1932, the son of Colbert T and Susie E. Dean. They also lived in Broad Run on Route 621. This was confirmed by Jimmy (Dean J. C., 2014).



Figure 30 Jimmy Dean and StepDaughter April, 2014⁴⁰

- 1942/43 Term Report showed James as 11 years old and in the 4th grade.
- 1943/44 Term Report showed James as 12 years old. He had attended school for five years.
- 1948/49 Term Report showed James as 17 years old and in the 5th grade. I wonder if this is a different James Dean, as being 17 would mean he was born in 1931, not 1935. The 1942/43 Term Report is the same. Of course, the 1940 Census could also be in error.
- 1949/50 Term Report showed James as 18 with five years prior schooling.

In an interview on April, 2014, James revealed that he worked on his father's 55 acre farm on the north side of Braddock Road, on the east side of Conklin, tending cows and bailing hay. Jimmy only attended Conklin and his career was mainly day work and farm duties. Eventually, he and his siblings sold the land to make room for South Riding. (Dean J. C., 2014).

⁴⁰ Photo by Larry Roeder, 4/13/2014, done in Manassas Park at residence of Audrey Jett.

1940 Census

- Colbert T. Dean Head Age 68, Born 1872, Reached 5th Grade.
- Susie E. Dean, Wife, Age 35, Born 1905, Reached 7th Grade
- James C. Dean, son, Age 8, Born 1935, Reached 2nd Grade.
- Mary E. Dean, Age 10, Born 1930, Reached 4th Grade.
- Charlie J. Dean, Age 6, Born 1934, Reached 1st. Grade.

Maurice Dean

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1939/40, Conklin.

Bio: Maurice Dean: Not in 1940 Loudoun Census. In 1930 Fairfax Census, a Maurice Dean was in Dranesville, Born 1929.

Mary E. Dean (About 1929/30 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936-1940, Conklin.
- Christine L. Scott, 1942/42, Conklin
- Fannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Fannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin

Bio: Mary Dean: Probably Mary E. Dean, daughter of Colbert T. and Susie Dean (above), and sister to James C. Dean.

- 1942/43 Term Report for Conklin showed Mary Dean as 13 in the 5th grade.
- 1943/44. Middle initial of E. shows up for first time. Shown as 14 years old with 6 years of schooling.
- 1948/49 Term paper described Mary as 19 years old and in 7th grade.

Nellie Mae Dean (1916 -)

Teachers:

- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin
- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928-30, Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
-



Figure 31 Nellie Dean

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Bio: Nellie Dean. Born October 13, 1916. Valuable source for this book. See citation for Arthur Dean.

Rhoda Dean (1921 -)

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928-30, Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin

•

Bio: Rhoda Dean: Sister of Nellie Dean. Passed away at an early Age , (source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014). See citation for Arthur Dean.

Theodore Dean (1920 -)

Teachers:

- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928-30, Conklin
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin

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Bio: Theodore Dean: Brother of Nellie Dean and husband of Esther Mae Dean, another wonderful source of information. Career was in landscaping. Source, Esther Dean 1/26/2014. See citation for Arthur Dean.

Thurman Dean

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin

Bio: No census record.

Helen Dixon (1928 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio: Helen Dixon: According to the 1940 Census, Helen lived in Mercer District on Route 632 with her parents. Their home was rented and worth \$3.

1940 Census:

- Stanley Dixon, Head, Age 45, Born 1895 in Washington DC, Reached the 3rd grade. He worked as a farm laborer.
- Susie Dixon, Wife, Age 40, Born 1900, reached 4th grade.
- Helen Dixon, dau, Age 12, Born about 1928, reached the 2nd grade.
- Irene Dixon, dau, Age 18, Born 1922 and reached the 7th grade.
- Philip Dixon, son, Age 13, Born 1927, reached 3rd grade.

Philip Dixon (1927 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio: see Helen Dixon:

John Farr

Teachers: Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin.

Bio: No Loudoun records found.

Alma Gaskins

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: Alma Gaskins: She didn't show up in Loudoun Census records; but could be related the Hampton Brewer group.

Margaret Gibson

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Margaret Gibson: A white child named Margaret Gibson was in Jefferson Magisterial District in the 1940 census and Born in 1913; but this was a "colored school," so these have to be different kids. The 1930 census showed another white child of the same name in Purcellville.

Houstin Green (1918 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Houstin Green: This is probably Houston Green, a child mentioned in the 1930 census as Born in 1917. No mother was listed.

1930 Census:

- Willey Green Head Age 45, Born 1885. No job
- Raymond Green, Son, Age 26, Born 1904. Farm labor.
- Edgar Green, Son, Age 20, Born 1910. Farm labor.
- Wesley T. Green, Son, Age 17, Born 1913.
- Alean Green, Daughter, Age 14, Born 1916.
- Houston Green, Son, Age 12, Born 1918.

Walter Green

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Could be a brother of Houstin Green, but I am uncertain.

Betty Groom

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: Betty Groom: Not found in census records.

Josephine Groom

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: Josephine Groom: Not found in census records

Carlen Groom

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: Carlen Groom: Not found in census records.

Lenmi Groom

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: Lenmi Groom: Not found in census records

Lucille Groom

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: Lucille Groom: Not found in census records.

Leon Grooms

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Leon Grooms was not found in census records

Albert Harris (1903 -)

Teachers: Ann Virginia Ratcliff, 1921/22, Conklin

Bio: See Wesley Harris

Albert Harris (1940

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1949/1950 Term Report said that Albert was 9 years old, without prior education.
- 1950/51 Term Report said Albert was 10, in the 1st grade and with 1 year of prior education.
- 1951/52 Term Report said Albert was 11, in the 2nd grade with 2 years of prior education.
- 1952/53 Term Report said Albert was 12, in the 1st grade and with 4 years of prior education.

Arlene Harris (1943 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio:

- 1949/50 Term Report said Arlene was 6 years old and had no prior schooling.

Beatrice Harris (Abt 1928)

Teachers:

- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/1940, Conklin.
- Christine L. Scott, 1941/42, Conklin
- Fannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Fannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: To be done.

- 1942/43 Term Report for Conklin showed Beatrice as being 14 years old and in the 7th grade.
- 1943/44 showed Beatrice as 16 years old and having received eight years of instruction.

Clarence Harris (1905 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliff, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin

Bio: See Wesley Harris

Corine (Corene) Harris

Teachers:

- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin
- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30. Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
-

Bio: **Corine Harris** became a house cleaner (source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014). See Walter Harris.

Earl Harris (1940

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin.
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53 Conklin

Bio: No genealogical info.

- 1949/50 Term Report showed Earl as 9 years old and having not had previous instruction.
- 1950/51 Term Report showed Earl as 10 years old, in the 1st grade and no prior schooling, which is interesting, since we know he had at least one year.
- 1951/52, Term Report showed Earl as 11, in the 1st grade and with only 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Term Report showed Earl as 12, in the 2nd grade with 2 years prior schooling.

Edward Harris

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30. Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
-

Bio: Edward Harris: I didn't find an Edward Harris likely to be this child, only a white farmer in Mount Gilead, Loudoun.

Elizabeth Harris (1943)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conkin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1949/50 6 years old with no prior education. She was probably in preschool.

- 1950/51 7 years old, in first grade with no prior schooling. I wonder why they didn't count the 1949/50 experience unless they didn't count preschool.
- 1951/52 8 years old, 1st grade, with one year of prior.
- 1952/53, 9 years old, 2nd grade, 1 year of prior schooling.

Elizabeth G. Harris 1942

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53. Age 6, 1st grade, no prior schooling.

Frederick Harris (1943)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1949/50 Term Report said that Fred was 6 years old without prior schooling.
- 1950/51 Term Report said Fred was 7 with one year of schooling.
- 1951/52 Term Report said Fred 8, in the 2nd grade with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53 Term Report said Fred was 9, in the 1st grade, with 2 years of prior schooling. Like Albert Harris, was he sent back one year, or was this is a typo?

Herbert Harris (11/3/1920 - 8/11/1989)

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30, Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin

- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37 and 1938/40, Conklin.

Bio: Herbert Harris: became Deacon at Prosperity Baptist Church. (source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014). See also 1920 Census for Mary Harris under Wesley Harris.

1930 Census, Herbert was born in 1921 to Fred and Mary Harris of Broad Run, perhaps on Jackson Highway. They also lived next to Thomas Dean's family. All could read.

- Fred Harris, Head, Age 35, Born 1895, Farm Laborer
- Mary Harris, wife, Age 40, Born 1890
- Herbert Harris, son, Age 9, No job. Note: Born Wednesday, November 03, 1920. **Died:** Friday, August 11, 1989. Buried PROSPERITY BAPTIST. (Balch Staff, 2010)
- Albert Harris, son, Age 27, Born 1903, Farm Labor
- Clarence Harris, son, Age 25, Born 1905, Farm Labor
- Watley Harris, son, Age 12. Born 1918, Farm Labor

1940 Census: Herbert was living in rented home of John B. Harris on Route 620⁴¹, next door to Fred and Mary Harris.

- John B. Harris, Head, Age 44, Born 1896, reached 4th Grade, Farm Labor.
- Viola B. Harris, Wife, Age 42, Born 1898, reached 5th grade.
- Ottomer A. Harris, son, Age 18, Born 1922, reached 5th grade, Farm Labor.
- Isariah E. Harris, son, Age 16, Born 1924 reached 4th grade.
- Beatrice E. Harris, dau, Age 12, Born 1928, reached 5th grade.
- John W. Harris, son, Age 1, Born 1939, not in school yet.
- Herbert Harris, boarder, Age 19, Born 1921, Reached 6th grade, farm laborer

Isaiah Harris (1924 -)

Teachers:

- Christine Allen, 1929/30, Conklin,
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/40, Conklin.

⁴¹ Route 620 was Braddock Road

- Christine L. Scott, 1941/42, Conklin

Bio: **Isaiah Harris** was Herbert's brother, source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014. See Herbert Harris citation . Note: Isiah may have been double counted in Carrie Spriggs's 1930/31 report.

James Harris

Teachers: Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin

Bio: No data. It might be that the parents of Melvina and James moved into Loudoun after the 1920 census was enumerated and left before the 1930 census.

John Harris (1941 -

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1948/49 Term Report showed John as 7 years old in the first grade.
- 1950/51 Term Report showed John as 10 years old, in the second grade, with 2 years of prior schooling. Notice the distinct difference in ages, but really no so much. 7 from 1948 is 1941. 10 from 1950 is 1940. Seen that way, not a big difference.

Melvina Harris

Teachers: Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin

Bio: No data. It might be that the parents of Melvina and James moved into Loudoun after the 1920 census was enumerated and left before the 1930 census.

Mary E. Harris (1907 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliff, 1921/22, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin

Bio: See Wesley Harris

Mary Francis Harris (1943 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1949/50, Age 7 with no prior schooling.
- 1950/51, Age 8, 1st grade, with no prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Age 9, 1st grade, with one year of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Age 10, 2nd grade, with 1 year of prior schooling.

Ottoman Harris (abt 1920 or 1922 - abt 1992)

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30, Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/38, Conklin.
- Christine L. Scott, 1941/41, Conklin

Bio: Ottoman Harris: This is likely Ottomer Harris, brother of Herbert (see Herbert' Harris citation). Passed away, source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014. Note:

Born: 1920 (exact date unknown) **Died:** 1992 (exact date unknown).

Buried: Prosperity Baptist Church. Records show UNCLE NEWT as a source of information (Balch Staff, 2010).

Rosalie Harris 1942

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53, Age 6, 1st grade, no prior schooling.

Susie Harris

Teachers: Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin.

Bio: No data.

Walter Harris (1917 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30, Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin

Bio: Walter Harris: Problems with diabetes, (source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014). This was probably the Walter Harris reported by the 1920 Census to be living on Braddock Road in Broad Run.

1920 Census: Living on Braddock Road

- Ella Allen (head of family), Widow, Age 63, Born 1857, owned farm and was a general farmer.
- John Harris, Son in Law, Age 23, Born 1897, Born Penn, Married, Farm Laborer.
- Viola Harris, Daughter, Age 24, Born 1896, Married, Washer woman in her own home.
- Walter Harris, Grandson, Age 3, Born 1917
- Corinne Harris, Granddau, Age 1, Born 1919
- Ernest Ashton, Grandson, Age 23, Born 1897, General Farm Labor
- George Allen, Grandson, Age 24, Born 1896, General Farm Labor

Walter Harris (1944 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin

Bio:

- 1950/51 Term Report said Walter was 6 years old, in the first grade and with no prior educational experience.

Wesley Harris (1913 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratclife, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin
- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin

Bio: In 1920 lived on Braddock Road

1920 Census See also 1930 Census for Herbert Harris. My thinking is that the widow Mary married Herbert between 1920 and 1930. Appears to be the same woman.

- Mary Harris, Head, Widow, Age 35, Born 1885. Washerwoman. Owned own home.
- Albert Harris, son, Age 17, Born 1903. General Farm Labor.
- Clarence Harris, son, Age 15, Born 1905. General Farm Labor.
- Mary E. Harris, dau, Age 13, Born 1907
- Wesley Harris, son, Age 7, Born 1913.

Wilson Harris (1944 -

Teachers:

- Mabel Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52 Term Report said Wilson was 7, in the 1st grade, with 1 year of prior schooling.
- 1952/53 Term Report said Wilson was 8, in the 2nd grade, with 1 year of prior schooling.

Maggie Holmes (1928 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Maggie V. Holmes: Doesn't appear in 1940 Census records for Loudoun.

1930 Census: Born 1928 was living in Mt Gilead Magisterial District with her family

- Thomas J. Holmes, Head, Age 22, Born 1908, Painter (Ancestry.com thinks Age 27)
- Beatrice Holmes, Wife, Age 24, Born 1906.

- Tomas W. A. Holmes, Son, Age 3, Born 1927. Note: Yet to be confirmed. Could be: **Born:** 1926 (exact date unknown) **Died:** 1984 (exact date unknown) Buried: ROCK HILL (Balch Staff, 2010).
- Maggie V. Holmes, Dau, Age 2, Born 1928.
- Walter E. Holmes, Son, Age 0, Born 1930.
- Jane Holmes, Grandmother, Age 82, Born 1848.

Thomas Holmes (Abt 1927 - 1984)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Thomas Holmes: Brother of Maggie V. Holmes.

Arlene Jackson (1943

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1950/51, 7 years old, 1st grade, 1 year of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, 8 years old, 1st grade, 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, 8 years old, 1st grade, 1 year of prior schooling.

David Jackson (1929 -)

Teachers:

- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin

Bio: Brother of Emerson Jackson

Donald Jackson 1942

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53 Term Report said Donald was 6, in the 1st grade, with no prior schooling.

Edward Jackson (1935

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data

- 1948/49 Term Report has Edward 13 years old and in the second grade.
- 1949/50 Term Report showed Edward 13 years old and with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51 Term Report showed Edward 14 years old in the 4th grade, with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52 Term Report showed Edward 15 years old in the 4th grade, with 6 years of prior schooling.

Emerson Jackson (1919 -)

Teachers:

- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin

Bio: In 1930 lived in a rented home worth \$5 on Evergreen Mill Road

1930 Census

- Charles Jackson, Head, Age 57, Born 1873, Farmer.
- Cinderella Jackson, wife, Age 44, Born 1886.
- William Jackson, dau, (obviously the son) Age 15, Born 1915.
- Foster Jackson, son, Age 13, Born 1917.
- Emerson Jackson, son, Age 11, Born 1919.
- Walter Jackson, son, Age 8, Born 1922
- Samuel Jackson, son, Age 6, Born 1924

- Frances Jackson, dau, Age 3, Born 1927
- David Jackson, son, Age 1, 1929
- Ross Jackson, grandson, Age 13, Born 1917
- Josephine Hollins, dau, Age 18, Born 1912.
- Laurence Hollins, son-in-law, Age 21, Born 1909, Farm Labor
- Claude Hollins, grandson, Age 2, Born 1928

Foster Jackson (1917 -)

Teachers:

- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin

Bio: Brother of Emerson Jackson, 1919

Frances Jackson (1927

Teachers:

- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin

Bio: Sister of Emerson Jackson.

George H. Jackson (1920 -

Teachers: Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin.

Bio: In 1920 lived in a rented home on Arcola Road in Broad Run.

1920 Census:

- Clinton H. Jackson, Head, Age 35, Born 1885, Farm Labor.
- Irene J. Jackson, wife, Age 29, Born 1891
- Carinda Jackson, dau, Age 7, Born 1913.
- Maud E. Jackson, dau, Age 5, Born 1915.
- Ethel Jackson, dau, Age 2, Born 1918.
- George H. Jackson, son, Age 0, Born 1920.
- Robert Bigbsy, Brother-in-law, Age 24, Born 1896, Farm Labor.
- Elizabeth Laskins, Sister-in-law, Age 23, 1897, Cook in Houses.

Georgina Jackson

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin.

Bio: Georgina Jackson: No census record.

Grafton Jackson (1938 -)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin.
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data

- 1948/49 Term Report said Grafton was 10 years old, in first grade.
- 1949/50 Term Report said Grafton was 10 years old and had received 2 years of education.
- 1950/51 Term Report said Grafton was 11 years old, in the 3rd grade, with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Term Report said Grafton was 12 years old, in the 4th grade with 3 years prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Term Report said Grafton was Grafton, age 13, 5th grade, with 5 years of prior schooling.

James A. Jackson - 1934

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1939/40, Conklin
- Christine Scott, 1941/42, Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin

Bio: James Jackson was a popular name in 1940 in Loudoun County. I have assumed this is actually James A. Jackson, son of Andrew G. Jackson, but caution is warranted. See bio on Richard L. Jackson for more bio information.

- 1942/43, James was shown as 8 and the 1st grade, surprising as he seems to have had 2 prior years of instruction.
- 1943/44. The middle initial of A was confirmed by the Term Report. James was also shown to 9 years old and have been in school for 4 years.
- 1949/50, Term Report showed James as 15 years old and 4 years of prior schooling. I wonder what happened to him between 1945 and 1948.
- 1950/51, Term Report showed James 16, in the 6th grade with 5 years of schooling.

Lester Jackson

Teachers:

- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin

Bio: No records found.

Leslie Jackson (Abt 1937)

Teachers:

- Fannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill, Conklin.

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1943/44 Term Report showed Leslie 6 years old with no prior schooling.

Margaret Jackson

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin

Bio: Margaret Jackson was a popular name, but I didn't find a proper fit in the 1930 or 1940 Census for Loudoun

Mary Jackson 1945

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52, 6 years old, 1st grade, no prior schooling.
- 1952/53, 7 years old, 1st grade, 1 year prior schooling.

Mildred Jackson (1930 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: Mildred Jackson: Sister of Preston Jackson

Peggy Jackson (1943 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1949/50, 6 years old and had received no prior instruction.
- 1950/51, 7 years old, in 1st grade with one year of prior education. In this case preschool seems to have counted as schooling; but not for other kids. I wonder why.
- 1951/52 8 years old in 1st grade with 1 year of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, 10 years old, 2nd grade with 1 year of prior schooling.

Preston Jackson (1926 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: Preston Jackson: Born in 1926 and in 1940 lived in the Mercer District on Route 50.

1940 Census: They owned their own home on Route 50, which was worth \$200.

- George Hamilton Jackson, father, Age 59, Born in 1881, reached a 4th grade education. Farm labor. (See Main Volume: Section on Soldiers and Sailors, for military record).
- Ruth H. Jackson, mother, Age 56, Born in 1884, reached a 5th grade education. Cook in a private home
- Preston Jackson, son, Age 14, Born 1926, reached the 6th Grade
- Edward Jackson, son, Age 07, Born 1923, reached the 5th grade. Farm Laborer.
- Mildred Jackson, dau, Age 10, Born 1930, reached the 3rd grade.

Raymond Jackson (1938 -

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/49, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio: See Richard L Jackson (1938).

- 1948/49 Term Report has Raymond 9 years old in the second grade.
- 1949/50 Term Report showed Raymond as 9 years old with 2 years schooling.
- 1950/51 Term Report showed Raymond as 10 years old, in the 4th grade with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Term Report showed Raymond as 12, in the 5th grade with 5 years prior schooling.

Richard L. Jackson (1936 -)

Teachers:

- Christine Scott, 1941/42, Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53 Conklin

Bio: In 1940 lived in a rented home in Broad Run.

- 1942/43, 6 years of age and in the 1st grade.
- 1943/44, 6 years of age with 3 years of prior.
- 1949/50, 12 years old with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51 13 years old, 4th grade with 4 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, 14 years old, 5th grade, with 5 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, 15 years old, 6th grade with 7 years prior schooling.

1940 Census

- Andrew G. Jackson, Head, Age 30, Born 1910, Reached 5th Grade. Worked as a Railroad section man. This was a highly dangerous job, essentially

moving track, section by section. Often railroads took no responsibility for safety of such workers.

- Corine E. Jackson, wife, Age 22, Born 1918, Reached 7th Grade.
- James A. Jackson, son, Age 6, Born 1934
- Richard L. Jackson, son, Age 2, Born 1938
- Raymond L. Jackson, son, Age 1, Born 1939.

Robert Jackson (1939 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio:

- 1949/50 Term Report, Age 10, 2 years of prior schooling.

Rosie Jackson (1929 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: Rosie Jackson: There were 3 Rosie Jackson's in the 1940 Census for the Mercer District of Loudoun County, 2 of whom were children. **One** was Rosie, Born 1929, who had by 1940 reached the 3rd grade. She was the daughter of a farm laborer named Fenton Jackson (age 30) who had reached the 4th grade and Francis (age 26) who had reached the 4th grade. They lived on Route 632. Rosie's sister was Mary Alice (age 4) and Nathaniel (age 2). I believe the first Rosie is the obvious choice because the other daughter named Rosie (daughter of Robert), was white, and the final Rosie, though "negro," was a wife, Born about 1905.

1940 Census Lived on Route 632

- Fenton Jackson, Head, Age 30, Born 1910, Reached 4th Grade. Loudoun Cemetery Database in the Balch Library showed a Fenton Jackson, Born 1907 as having died April 08, 1972 and then buried in the MOUNT PLEASANT MEMORIAL PARK, section B16. (Balch Staff, 2010)
- Francis Jackson, Wife, Age 26, Born 1914, Reached 5th Grade.
- Rosie Jackson, dau, Age 11, Born 1929, Reached 3rd Grade.
- Mary Alice, dau, Age 4, Born 1936.
- Nathaniel, son, Age 2, Born 1938.

Rosa Jackson

Teachers:

- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin
-

Bio: No data.

Samuel Jackson (1924 -)

Teachers:

- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin

Bio: Brother to Emerson Jackson (1919)

Stanley Jackson (1915

Teachers:

- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin

Bio: In 1920 lived in a Rented home on Braddock Road.

1920 Census

- George Jackson Head, Age 39, Born 1881, Farm Labor
- Ruth A. Jackson, Wife, Age 33, Born 1887, Washerwoman, Private Home
- General Jackson, Son, Age 14, Born 1906, Farm Labor
- Hamilton Jackson, Son, Age 9, Born 1911.
- Stanley W. Jackson, Son, Age 5, Born 1915.
- Mahaley Jackson, Dau, Age 2, Born 1918.
- Frederick Jackson, Son, Age 0, Born 1920.

Walter Jackson (1922 -)

Teachers:

- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin

- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin

Bio: Brother to Emerson Jackson, 1919.

William Jackson (1915)

Teachers:

- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin

Bio:

- 1930/31 Term Report. Reported to be 15 years old and traveled one mile to school

William Jackson (1938)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin.

Bio:

- 1949/50 Term Report, Age 11, 2 years of prior schooling.

Audrey Jett (1929)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1938/40, Conklin.

Bio: Audrey Jett:



Figure 32 Audrey Jett (r) and Jimmy Dean (l) with his step daughter.⁴²

⁴² Photo by Larry Roeder, 4/13/2014 at residence of Audrey Jett.



Figure 33 Audrey's mother, Rosa Newman⁴³

1940 Census: Audrey lived in the home of Norman Sterman (her stepfather) on Rt. 608 in Broad Run. The title stepfather seems wrong. We are really talking nieces and nephews. Norman owned his own home, with a value of \$75.

- Sterman Newman, Head Age 32, Born 1908, Reached 5th Grade. Farm Labor
- Rosa W. Newman, Wife, Age 25, Born 1915, Reached the 6th grade.
- Ray Dell Jett, sister, Age 28, Born 1912, Married, Reached the 7th grade.
- Sherman Jett, Brother-in-Law, Born Age 30, Born 1910, married. Reached 5th grade, Farm Labor
- Audrey Jett, Stepdaughter, Age 11, Born 1929, Reached 4th Grade.
- Jean Jett, Stepdaughter, Age 8, Born 1932, Reached 2nd grade.
- Willie Jett, Stepdaughter, Age 7, Born 1933, Reached the 1st grade.
- Barbara Jett, Stepdaughter, Age 4, Born 1936.
- Betty Jett, Stepdaughter, Born, July, 1939

⁴³ Photo courtesy of Audrey Jett, 4/13/2014.

Interview: In April, 2014, Audrey revealed that her mother died when she was only 13. The mother was 35 at the time, leaving siblings for whom Audrey had be a mother to. She didn't start school until age 11; but passed all of her tests. Until her mother died, she boarded with Mary Ellen Allan who paid by Audrey's mother to look after the girl.

Basil Jett (1943 -

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin

Bio:

- 1950/51. Term report showed 7 years old, 2nd grade, one year of prior schooling.
- 2014. Neither Jimmy nor Audrey had ever heard of Basil, so likely not related (Jett, 2014) (Dean J. C., 2014).

Betty Jett 1939

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin

Bio: See Audrey Jett

- 1949/50 Term Report showed Betty as age 10 with 4 years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51 Term Report showed Betty as age 12, in the 6th grade, with 5 years of prior schooling.

Jean "Nina" Jett

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1938/40, Conklin .

Bio: The school records listed a Nina, also known as Nana by the Jett family. I didn't find references to a Nina Jett, and then discovered in 2014, that this was Jean Jett, born 1932, Reached 2nd grade by 1940 (Jett, 2014). See citation for Audrey.

Rosie Jett (about 1942 -

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin

- Mabel Jett, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio: Father was Warren Newman (Jett, 2014).

- 1948/49 Term Report said Rosie was 6 years old and in preschool.
- 1949/50 Term Report reported Rosie was 6 and had one year of instruction.

Willie Jett (1933 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1938/40, Conklin

Bio: Sister to Audrey Jett. Married a member of the Johnson family and moved to Aldie (Jett, 2014).

FNU Johnson

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

FNU: FNU means First Name, Unknown.

Gladys Johnson (1936 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio:

- 1949/50 Term Report showed Gladys as 13 years old and with 4 years of prior schooling.

Gloria Jean Johnson (1943 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio:

- 1949/50 Term Report said Gloria was 6 years old and had no prior instruction.

Maxine Johnson

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: Maxine Johnson: No reference in 1930/1940 Census for Loudon.

Rosetta Johnson (1929 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: Rosetta Johnson: According to the 1940 Census for the Mercer District, the proper spelling was Rositta. The family lived one Route 632 in a rented home worth \$5.

1940 Census:

- Addie Johnson, Head (widow) Age 50, Born 1890, reached 5th grade.
- Delfert Johnson, son Age 28, Born 1912, single. Reached 3rd grade and worked as a farm laborer.
- Vadius Johnson, daughter, Age 25, Born 1915, single, reached 5th grade.
- Rositta Johnson, granddaughter, was Born 1929 and had reached the 2nd grade,
- Alberta, Johnson, Granddaughter, Age 6, Born 1934.
Fordoria Johnson, Daughter and I assume the mother of the grandkids. Age 35, Born 1905, Reached 7th grade.

Joseph King (Abt 1942

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1948/49. 6 years old in preschool. Received public transport.
- 1949/50, 6 years old. Showed no previous schooling, though we know he attended preschool in 1948/49.

Paul King (1943 -

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin

Bio:

- 1950/51, Age 7, first grade with 1/2 year of prior schooling.

Annie Layne (1915 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin

Bio: Sister of Harry Layne

Ethel Layne (1908 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin

Bio: Sister of Harry Layne.

Harry F. Layne (Lane) (1911)

Teachers: Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin

Bio: School records say Layne; but census for 1920 in Broad Run, Loudoun, said Lane. In 1920, Harry lived in Braddock Road in a home owned by his father.

1920 Census:

- Joe F. Lane, Head, Age 39, Born 1881 General Farmer
- Arabella Lane, Wife, Age 37, Born 1883 (Born, Washington, DC)
- Ethel M. Lane, Dau, Age 12, Born 1908
- Harry F. Lane, son, Age 9, Born 1911
- Stephen W. Lane, son Age 7, Born 1913
- Annie B. Lane, dau, Age 5, Born 1915

Steven Layne (Lane) (1913 -)

Teachers: Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin

Bio: Brother of Harry F. Layne.

Gladys Landsdowne (1929)

Teachers:

- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, Conklin.

Bio: Gladys Landsdowne. See also citation for Hazel Page. The 1930 Census for Broad Run indicated that Gladys was a granddaughter.

1930 Census

- Mack Page, Age 33, Born 1897, Hostler on breeding stock. This would imply that he worked on a horse farm.
- Mary Page, Wife, Age 35, Born 1895, Laundress in a private home.
- Emory Page, Son, Age 12, Born 1918.
- Hazel Page, Daughter, Age 11, Born 1919.

- Violet Page, Daughter, Age 5, Born 1925.
- Mattie Landsdown, Daughter, Married, Age 15, Born 1915.
- Robert Landsdown, son-in-law, Age 22, Born 1908. Laborer in a saw mill.
- Gladys Landsdown, granddaughter, Age 1, Born 1929.
- Susan Landsdown, sister-in-law named, Age 36, Born in 1894. Servant in a private home.
- The family disappeared by 1940.

Alice Lee (1922 -)

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/29, Greggsville.

Bio: Alice Lee:

1930 Census: Lived in Jefferson District of Loudoun.

- Jonathin Lee, Head, Age 31, Born 1899. Laborer on a state road.
- Mary A Lee, wife, Age 30, Born 1900.
- Jonathin Lee, Son, Age 12, Born 1918
- Amy L Lee, Age 9, Born 1921.
- Alice L Lee, Age 8, Born 1922.
- Burnell Lee, Age 4, Born 1926
- Arthur Lee, Age 1, Born About January/February, 1929 (age 1).

Delsie Lee

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/29, Greggsville.

Bio: No record found.

Lessle Lee

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/29, Greggsville.

Bio: No record found

Edward Lee (1916 -)

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/29, Greggsville.

Bio: Edward Lee: Of Mount Gilead.

1930 Census (See Clifton Lee reference as well for possible Trummel/Trammel connection)

- James Grooms, Head, Age 29, Born 1901. Dairy Farm Laborer. Loudoun Cemetery Database shows James as born 1902 and died in 1981 (exact dates unknown). Buried at MOUNT OLIVE BAPTIST. (Balch Staff, 2010) We know this is the right Grooms, as he is listed as the spouse of Malinda Grooms.

- Malinda Grooms, Wife, Age 29, Born 1901. Laundress at home. Loudoun Cemetery Database showed Malinda R. Grooms as born about 1900 and died 1980. Buried at Mount Olive Baptist.
- William H. Grooms, Son, Age 5, Born 1925. Loudoun Cemetery Database shows William H. Grooms buried at Mount Olive Baptist, Born 1925, died unknown date. Husband of EVA MAE GROOMS.
- Florence V Grooms, Dau, Age 2, Born 1928.
- James F. Grooms, Son, Born 1930, not yet a year old.
- Edward Lee, Nephew, Age 14, Born 1916
Walter Trummel, brother in law, Age 18, Born 1912. General laborer

Clifton Lee (1920 - 1963)

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/29, Greggsville.

Bio: Clifton Lee. Lived in Mount Gilead

1930 Census had Clifton living as grandnephew with Amos Trammel in Mount Gilead District.

- Amos Trammel, Head of Household Age 42, Brn 1888 Laborer and Truck Driver. Loudoun Cemetery Database showed Amos W. Trammel, born 1889, died 1954 and buried at Mount Olive Baptist (Balch Staff, 2010).
- Glovie Trammel, wife, Age 39, Born 1891. Servant in private home. The Loudoun Cemetery Database showed. Glovie E. Trammel as buried at Mount Olive Baptist, born 1893, died 1964 (Balch Staff, 2010).
- Ralph Trammel, Son, Age 19, Born 1911. Laborer to private family. The Loudoun Cemetery Database showed Ralph A. Trammel, born 1910, died 1937. Buried at Mount Olive Baptist.
- Elizabeth Trammel, Dau, Age 18, Born 1912. Cook for private family.
- Edna Trammel, Dau, Age 14, brn 1916
- Benjamin Trammel, Son, Age 10, Born 1920. The Loudoun Cemetery Database showed Benjamin Trammel as born 12/13/1919 and died March 14, 1956 (Balch Staff, 2010). See section on Soldiers and Sailors in Main volume for military record in World War Two..
- Detrie Lee, Grandniece, Age 12, Born 1918 Servant to Private family
- Clifton Lee, Grandnephew, Age 10, Born 1920. Died 1963 (exact date unknown). Buried Mount Olive Baptist (Balch Staff, 2010).

Mary Frances Lucas 1946

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53, 6 years old, 1st grade, no prior schooling.
-

Shirley Ann Lucas 1945

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53, 7 years old, 1st grade, no prior schooling.

Glandwood Moore (1930 --)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio: Glandwood Moore: now lives in Dover, between Aldie and Middleburg. According to Glandwood in an interview of 1/27/14, she lived in Aldie when attending Bull Run, which was described as a one room school house that was eventually sold to be a home, which still stands. She said it sat on a hill on the right hand side of Bull Run road. According to Google Maps, the structure was on a side road on the west side of Rt 631 (Blue Mountain Road) and North of the junction with 798 or Bluegrass Lane. **See reference for Kenneth Moore.** Census showed Glandwood as Glendwood and a son. I wonder how often that mistake is made.

Kenneth Moore 1928

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: Kenneth Moore: Based on 1940 Census Kenneth Moore, Born 1928 was living in home of Herbert E. Moore, Mercer on Rt. 631. He owned his home, worth \$500.

1940 Census

- Herbert E. Moore Head Age 45 Brn 1895. Reached 4th Grade Farm Laborer
- Sadie V. Moore, wife, Age 48, Brn 1892. Reached 4th grade
- Glorine V. Moore, Dau. Age 18, Brn 1922. Reached 6th grade.
- Dulcie F. Moore, Dau. Age 17, Brn 1923. Reached 7th grade.
- Thomas C. Moore, Son, Age 15, Brn 1925. Reached 5th grade.
- Kenneth Moore, Son, Age 12, Brn 1928. Reached 4th grade.
- Glendwood D., Son, Age 10, Brn 1930. Reached 3rd
- Calvert O., Son, Age 8, Brn 1932. Reached 1st.
- Lula M., Dau Age 5, Brn 1935 –

- Christine E. Dau, Age 3, Brn 1937. -

Lular Moore (1935 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio: Probably Lula. See Kenneth Moore citation.

Thomas Moore (1925 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: See Kenneth Moore.

James Murray (1933 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: James Murray According to the 1940 Census, James lived on Route 632 in Mercer District with his family, that of Emery Murray who owned a house worth \$500.

1940 Census

- Emery Murray. Age 58, Born 1882, Reached 7th Grade. Occupation Farmer
- Mary Murray, wife Age 44, Born 1896, Reached 7th Grade
- Lester, son Age 25, Born 1915, Reached 6th Grade, Occupation Farm Laborer
- Charlie, son Age 20, Born 1920, Reached 5th Grade, Occupation Farm Laborer
- Raymond, son. Age 15, Born 1925, Reached 6th Grade
- James, son ...Age 7, Born 1933, Reached 2nd Grade as 1940: Note: Possible burial information: **Born:** Monday, August 22, 1932 **Died:** Sunday, August 23, 1998. **Cemetery:** MOUNT PLEASANT MEMORIAL PARK, Section C6. PFC US ARMY – KOREA (Balch Staff, 2010)
- Jeonette..... Age 4, Born 1936, Not in school yet.

Carroll Newman (Abt 1942 -)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- No genealogical data.
- 1948/49. Age 6, in preschool
- 1949/50. Age 8 with 1 year of prior schooling.
- 1950/51, Age 9, in 1st grade with 1 year of prior schooling.

- 1951/52, Age 10, in 2nd grade with 2 years of prior schooling.
- Research Question. Are the Newmans in this chapter related to Basil Newman? "Basil NEWMAN was the ferryman at Edwards Ferry 1850s-c.1860 who is "suspicioned" of ferrying slaves to freedom at what is now River Creek development. BHC helped with a monument to him there-- Elaine Thompson could give you more info (Saunders , 2014)."

Earl Newman (1937 -

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- No genealogical data.
- 1948/49. Age 11, in 4th grade.
- 1949/50, Age 11, with 4 years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51, Age 12, 6th grade, with 5 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Age 13, 7th grade with 6 years of prior schooling.

Edward Newman (1940 -)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- No genealogical data.
- 1948/49. Age 8, 1st grade.
- 1949/50, Age 8, 2 years of education.
- 1950/51, Age 9, 3rd Grade, with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Age 10, 4th grade with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Age 11, 5th grade with 4 years of prior schooling.

Paul Newman (1940/41 -)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- No genealogical data.
- 1948/49. Age 9, 1st grade
- 1949/50. Age 8 (interesting) and I year of education.
- 1950/51. Age 9, second grade with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52. Age 10, 3rd grade, with 2 years of prior schooling.

Phyllis Newman (1944 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1950/51, 6 years old, 1st grade, with no prior schooling.
- 1951/52, 7 years old, 1st grade, with 1 year of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, 8 years old, 2nd grade, with 1 year of prior schooling.

Richard Newman 1942

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53, Term Report showed Richard as 6 years old, in the 1st grade with no prior schooling.

Warren Newman (1937)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- No genealogical data.
- 1948/49. Age 11, 2nd grade
- 1949/50, Age 11, with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51, Age 12, 4th grade, with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Age 13, 5th grade, with 4 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Age 14, 6th grade, with 6 year of prior schooling.

Josephine Nickens (1913 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin.
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin

Bio: Lived on Arcola/Sudley Road in 1920. Research point. We need to determine if the Nickens family being reported in this chapter is related to Miss Aura NICKENS. According to John Saunders of the Black History Committee, Aura "seems to have totally vanished from the census record--she taught at Waterford 1888 or thereabouts. She is the woman whose classes the Waterford Foundation now re-enacts with the Second Street School program-a living history program for the black children of Waterford (At "Colored School 'A', Jefferson District") of 1880--I, along with other volunteers, role played her for 24 years--the program continues with new volunteers (Saunders , 2014)."

Rena Nickens (1911 -)

Teachers: Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin

Bio: Lived on Arcola/Sudley Road in 1920

Roosevelt Nickens (1910)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin

Bio: Lived on Arcola/Sudley Road in 1920

Rosalie Nickens (1915 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin

Bio: Lived on Arcola/Sudley Road in 1920

Samuel Nickens (1907 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin

•

Bio: Lived on Arcola/Sudley Road in 1920

1920 Census

- Rueben Nickens, Head, Age 72, Born 1848, General Farm Labor
- Mary Nickens, wife, Age 34, Born 1886, Works out of private home.
- Sam Nickens, son, Age 13, Born 1907.
- Roosevelt Nickens, son, Age 10, Born 1910.
- Rena Nickens, dau, Age 9, Born 1911.
- Josephine Nickens, dau, Age 7, Born 1913.
- Rosalie Nickens, dau, Age 5, Born 1915.

One Samuel Nickens also lived in Rented home on Royville Road, In Broad Run. This is I think at the corner of Belmont Ridge Road and Nickens Place. (Coincidence of names?)

1920 Census

- Robert Nickens, Head, Age 25, Born 1895, Dairy Farm Laborer
- Fannie Nickens, Wife, Age 20, Born 1900,
- Pauline Nickens, Dau, Age 2, Born 1918
- William R. Nickens, Son, Age 1, Born 1920.
- Virginia Vergees, Age 9, Born 1911 (Servant)

Charles Nooks

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville

Bio: No records found.

Emerick (Emory) Page

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin

- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1929/30, Conklin.

Bio: Emerick Page lived in Oak Grove, (source, Nellie Dean 1/26/2014). Oak Grove is located in Loudoun on the Fairfax County line between Sterling Park and Herndon. Emerick didn't appear in the census records as such, but could be Emory Page mentioned in citation for Gladys Landdowne.

Glover Page

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
-

Bio: No records.

Hazel Page

Teachers:

- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1929/30. Conklin. (doublecheck this one)
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin
- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie Sinclair Furr, 1932/33, Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
-

Bio: Hazel Page: Sister of Emerick Page, according to Nellie Dean 1/26/2014. See citation for Gladys Landsdowne.

Leonard Page

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Needs research.

Maloine Page

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Needs research.

Violet Page:

Teachers:

- William H. Cole, Jr., 1931/32 Conklin
- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin
- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, Conklin.

Bio: Needs research

Ashbury Parker

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: Need research. This name shows up in Vol III, 3.4 as a friend of Christine Allen. No further details are provided.

Rose Parker

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: Need research

Peggy Payne (1940

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio:

- 1949/50, Term Report showed Peggy was 9 with 2 years of prior schooling.

Rosetta Payne

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin.

Bio: Roseta Payne: Not found in Census Records; but could be sister of Sidney Payne, if we accept that Rosetta Payne is Rose Payne. See citation for Sidney Payne.

Sidney Payne (1932 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1937/38, Conklin.

Bio: Sidney Payne: I wonder if Sidney Payne is the one mentioned in the 1940 Census for nearby Centreville, Fairfax, Va.

I noticed that in 1940 a Sidney Payne and his sister Rose, plus other siblings were listed as step children to William Smith, who in 1935 lived in Willard, a traditional African-American community that was later absorbed by Dulles Airport. William worked as a farmer. This family was listed in 1940 as follows:

- William Smith, Head of Family, Age 43, Born 1897, Reached 5th Grade. Farmer on Route 661.
- Viola Payne, Wife,Age 42, Born 1898, Reached 4th Grade.
- Rose Payne, stepdaughter.....Age 11, Born 1929, Reached 4th Grade.
- Grafton Payne, stepsonAge 17, Born 1923, No education. Farm laborer
- Trecia Payne, stepdaughterAge 15, Born 1925, Reached 5th Grade.
- Gilbert Payne, stepdaughter.....Age 13, Born 1927, Reached 5th Grade.
- Sidney Payne, stepson.....Age 8, Born 1932, Reached 3rd Grade
- George Smith, Father...Age 70, Born 1870, Reached 5th Grade, Farm Laborer

April I. Peterson (About 1932 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43 Rock Hill/Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44 Rock Hill/Conklin

Bios:

- 1942/43 Term Report for Rock Hill/Conklin showed April taking her schooling in Rock Hill, age 10 and in the 4th grade.
- 1943/44 showed April with middle initial I. She was 10 years old and had received four years of instruction.

Bernice Peterson (1927 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill

Bio: Bernice Peterson: lived in the Mercer District of Loudoun in 1940.

1940 Census

- Thomas Peterson Head Age 50, Born 1840, Reached 6th Grade, Farm Laborer
- Ada Peterson, Wife Age 44, Born 1896, Reached 5th Grade
- Chester Peterson, Son Age 16, Born 1924, Reached 6th Grade, Farm Laborer. Note: Burial Information to be confirmed as follows: **Born:** 1921 (exact date unknown). **Died:** 1953 (exact date unknown) **Cemetery:** ROCK HILL (Balch Staff, 2010).

- Bernice Peterson, Dau Age 13, Born 1927, Reached 6th Grade
- Thelma Peterson, Dau Age 15, Born 1925, Reached 7th Grade
- Dorothy Peterson, Dau Age 11, Born 1929, Reached 5th Grade
- Calvin Peterson, Son Age 08, Born 1932, Reached 2nd Grade
- Harrison Peterson, Son Age 07, Born 1933, Reached 1st Grade.

Calvin B. Peterson (1932 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Cole, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin.
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: See Bernice Peterson.

- 1942/43, was shown as age 10 and in 5th grade at Rock Hill.
- 1943/44. Middle initial of B comes up. Calvin shown as age 11, and having received five years of instruction.

Chester B Peterson (1924)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: See citation for Bernice Peterson.

Delmore Peterson (1928 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Delmore Peterson, Neighbor of Bernice Peterson. Father John L. Peterson owned his own home in 1940, worth \$300

1940 Census:

- John L. Peterson Head Age 60 Born 1880 Reached 5th Grade
- Virgule Peterson Wife Age 59, Born 1881, Reached 2nd Grade
- Moddy Peterson Son Age 15, Born 1925, Reached 2nd Grade
- Delmare Peterson, Dau Age 12, Born 1928, Reached 2nd Grade
- James Peterson, Son, Age 10, Born 1930, Reached 1st Grade.

1930 Census:

John L. Peterson appears to come up again in the 1930 census, with a few changes in children and the spelling of his wife's name.

- John L. Peterson, Head Age 49, Born 1881, Job is Road Labor
- Vergie Peterson, Wife, Age 47, Born 1883
- Theodore Peterson, Son Age 15, Born 1915
- Marguerite Peterson, Age 14, Born 1916
- Elvin Peterson, Dau, Age 9, Born 1921
- John Peterson, Age 13, Born 1917
- William Peterson, Age 6, Born 1924
- Jessie Peterson, Dau, Age 19, Born 1911
- Delmo Peterson, Dau, Age 3, Born 1927. (probably Delmore)

Dorothy Peterson (1929 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: See Bernice Peterson.

Ervine Peterson (1927 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Ervine Peterson: Probably Irvy Peterson, son of Lewis and Mary Peterson (see citation for 1930 census) and a neighbor in 1940 of Bernice and Delmare in the Mercer District as of 1935, though enumerated for 1940. I have assumed they were related in some way, though this has not been documented.

1940 Census:

- Lewis Peterson Head Owned Home worth \$400. Age 60 Born 1880 Reached 2nd Grade Farm laborer
- Mary Peterson Wife Age 50, Born 1890, Reached 5th Grade
- Ralph Peterson Son Age 18, Born 1922, Reached 2nd Grade
- Lewis Peterson Son Age 15, Born 1925, Reached 3rd Grade
- Florence Peterson Dau Age 14, Born 1926, Reached 2nd Grade
- Irvy Peterson, Son Age 13, Born 1927, Reached 2nd Grade
- Gaines Peterson, Son Age 10, Born 1930, Reached 1st Grade
- Vernon Peterson, Son, Age 9, Born 1931, Reached 1st Grade
- Axie Peterson, Dau, Age 7, Born 1933, Reached 1st Grade
- Sherman Peterson, Age 6, Born 1934, No schooling
- Joe Peterson, Age 4, Born 1936, No schooling
- Jerry Peterson, Age 3, Born 1937, No schooling.
- Gloria Peterson, Age 11/12, as of April 10, 1940. Born 1939, No schooling

Florence Peterson (1926 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill

Bio: Sister of Ervine Peterson.

Garner Peterson (About 1930)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill
- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: No genealogical records found.

- 1942/43, he took his instruction at Rock Hill, was 12 years old and in the 6th grade.
- 1943/44, Garner was 14 years old and had received six years of schooling.

Harrison H. Peterson (1933 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin.
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: See Bernice Peterson. Shown as 9 years old and in the 4th grade. The 1942/43 report by Nannie C. Cole showed 2 Harrison Petersons. One was age 10, in the 4th grade at Rock Hill and the other was age 12, in the 5th grade at Rock Hill. This is probably Harrison H. Peterson.

- **The distinction between the 2 Harrison Petersons** can be a little hard to track. For example, who we assume to be Harrison H. Peterson is shown in 1943/44 as Harrison L. Peterson, Age 11, having received five years of instruction. The other Harrison is shown as age 12, also with five years of instruction.

Harrison Peterson (1928 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: There are 2 people called Harrison Peterson in the 1942/43 Term report, both educated in Rock Hill. Likely, Harrison H. Peterson is the brother of

Bernice Peterson and was born about 1933. The second Harrison (this one) was born 12 years old and in the 5th grade in the 1942/43 Term Report, so likely is not from Bernice's family.

- **The distinction between the 2 Harrison Petersons** can be a little hard to track. For example, who we assume to be Harrison H. Peterson is shown in 1943/44 as Harrison L. Peterson, Age 11, having received five years of instruction. The other Harrison is shown as age 12, also with five years of instruction.

Harvey Peterson (Abt 1922 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill

Bio: Harvey Peterson: Family of Douglas Peterson, Perhaps 739, Mercer. Owned Home worth \$700.

1940 Census

- Douglas Peterson, Head, Age 58, Born 1882, 5th Grade, Farm Labor
- Josephine Peterson, Wife, Age 44, Born 1896, Reached 4th Grade
- Pauline Peterson, dau, Age 28, Born 1912, Reached 6th Grade, Cook in a Private Home.
- George Peterson, son, Age 27, Born 1913, Reached 5th Grade.
- Fred Peterson, son, Age 26, Born 1914, Reached 4th Grade, Farm Labor.
- Benj Peterson, son, Age 19, Born 1921, Reached 3rd Grade, Farm Labor.
- Harvey Peterson, son, Age 18, Born 1922, Reached 4th Grade, Farm Labor. Note: **Born:** Friday, August 20, 1920 **Died:** Sunday, June 12, 1994, **Cemetery:** ROCK HILL. **Relation:** DOUGLAS & JOSEPHINE PETERSON (Balch Staff, 2010).
- Luthers Peterson, son, Age 14, Born 1926, Reached 5th Grade.
- Luellen Peterson, dau, Age 11, Born 1929, Reached 4th Grade.
- Harrison Peterson, son, Age 8, Born 1932, Reached 2nd Grade.
- Junior Peterson, son, Age 7, Born 1933, No school.

1930 Census for Mercer (notice difference in children)

- Douglas Peterson, Head Age 46, Born 1884, Laborer on Roads
- Josephine Peterson, wife, Age 38, Born 1892.
- Pauline Peterson, Dau, Age 20, Born 1910
- George L. Peterson, Son, Age 19, Born 1911, farm laborer
- Douglas Peterson, Son, Age 18, Born 1912, farm laborer
- Myrtle B. Peterson, Dau, Age 16, Born 1914.
- Maxine Peterson, Dau, Age 6, Born 1924.
- Harvey Peterson, Son, Age 10, 1920.
- Ruth Peterson, Dau, Age 6, Born 1924.

Mary E. Peterson, Dau, Age 2, Born 1928

Jerri R. Peterson (Abt 1937)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conkin

Bio: See Ervine Peterson, 1927.

- 1943/44. Shown with middle initial of R. Age 6 and having received 1 year of prior education.

Joseph Peterson (1936 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Cole, Rock Hill/Conklin, 1942/43
- Nannie C. Cole, Rock Hill/Conklin, 1943/44

Bio: See Ervine Peterson.

- 1942/43, Joe is shown as 7 years old and in the 1st grade at Rock Hill.
- 1943/44, Joe is shown as 7 years old and having received 2 years of instruction.

Junior Peterson (1933 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: See Harvey Peterson (1922).

- 1942/43, shown as Age 9, in the fourth grade. Took schooling in Rock Hill.
- 1943/44, shown as age 10 with five years schooling.

Louis Peterson (1922)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Louis Peterson: In 1930 lived in Mercer District

1930 Census:

- Louis Peterson, Head Age 28, Born 1902, Farm Labor.
- Mary M. Peterson, Wife, Age 25, Born 1905, Farm Labor.
- Ralph Peterson, son, Age 9, Born 1921.
- Louis G. Peterson, son, Age 8, Born 1922.
- Florence Peterson, dau, Age 6, Born 1924.
- Irvin Peterson, son, Age 5, Born 1925.
- Garner Peterson, son, Age 0, Born 1930.

Luther Peterson (About 1926)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: See citation for Harvey Peterson.

Mary Peterson (1930 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill and 1936/37, Conklin.

Bio: Mary Peterson was possibly the Granddaughter of Alice Young, a widow on Road 743 in Mercer District in 1940 who rented her home; but could also be daughter of Douglas in Mercer district. See citation for Maxine.

1940 Census:

- Alice Young, Head and Widow, Age 63, Born 1877, No schooling.
- Tarlton Jackson, Grandson, Age 24, Born 1916, Reached 6th Grade. Horticulturalist. Owned his own company.
- Alice Jackson, Granddaughter, Age 25, Born 1915, Reached 6th Grade.
- Margaret Summers, Granddaughter, Age 14, Born 1926, Reached 6th Grade.
- Mary G. Peterson, Granddaughter, Age 10, Born 1930, Reached 4th Grade.
Lelia A. Peterson, Great Granddaughter, Age 3, Born 1937, No schooling

Maxine Peterson (Abt 1924 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: See Harvey Peterson.

Moses Peterson

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: No records found.

Ralph Peterson

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Brother of Irvine Peterson?

Ruth Peterson

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: No records found.

Sherman Peterson (1934)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: See Ervine Peterson.

- 1942/43, Sherman is shown as 8 years old and in the 5th grade at Rock Hill.
- 1943/44, Sherman shown as 9 years old and having received four years of instruction.

Thelma Peterson (1925 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: Sister of Bernice Peterson.

Vernon Peterson (about 1931)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin
- Nannie C. Coles, 1943/44, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: See Ervine Peterson.

- 1942/43, Vernon is shown as 11 years old and in the 6th grade, taking his studies at Rock Hill.
- 1943/44, Vernon was 12 years old and had six years of instruction.

William Peterson (1924 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Conklin.

Bio:

- Sister of Delmore Peterson.

Alice Puller 1941

Teachers:

- Mabel Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52, Term Report showed Alice was 10, in the 2nd grade with 2 years of prior schooling.

Ann Puller 1938

Teachers:

- Mabel Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52, Term Report showed Ann was 13, in the 1st grade with 2 years of prior schooling.

Calvin Puller (1945

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52 Term Report showed Calvin at age 6 in the first grade with no prior schooling.

Geraldine Puller (1943

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52 Term Report showed Geraldine was 8 years old, in the 1st grade with no prior schooling.

Audrey Ratcliff

Teachers:

- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30, Conklin.

Bio: Probably granddaughter of Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, first instructor at Conklin in the era of county managed schools in 1921. She also instructed in Conklin in the prior Magisterial District era. See bio on Mrs. Ratcliffe in the *Instructor Bios* in this volume.

Charles Ratcliffe (1911 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin

Bio: Son of Ann Virginia Ratcliffe. See *Instructor Bios*

Richard Ratcliffe

Teachers:

- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30, Conklin.

Bio: Richard Ratcliffe: Probably grandson of Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, first instructor at Conklin in the era of county managed schools in 1921. She also instructed in Conklin in the prior Magisterial District era. See bio on Mrs. Ratcliffe in the *Instructor Bios* in this volume.

Sidney Ratcliffe (1913 -)

Teachers:

- Ann Virginia Ratcliffe, 1921/22, Conklin
- Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin
- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin
-

Bio: Son of Ann Virginia Ratcliffe. See *Instructor Bios*.

Louis Reid

Teachers:

- Christine L. Scott, 1941/42, Conklin

Bio: No records found.

Mary J. Rayney

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1940-41, Bull Run.

Bio:

- No records found.

Anna Robinson

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, Conklin.

Bio:

- No records found.

Arnishia Robinson

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1940-41, Bull Run.

Bio:

- No records found.

Eleanor Robinson (1943

Teachers:

- Mabel Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52, Term Report said Eleanor was 8, in the 2nd grade and with 2 years of prior schooling.

Elizabeth Robinson

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, Conklin.

Bio:

- records found.

Harrison Robinson

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1936/37, Conklin.

Bio:

- No records found.

James Henry Robinson (1941 -

Teachers:

- Mabel, C. Beal, 1951/52

Bio:

- 1951/51. Term Report said James was 10, in the 2nd grade with 1 ½ years of education.

Wade Robinson

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1940-41, Bull Run.

Bio:

- No records found.

Culbert Rush

Teachers:

- Determine.

Bio:

- No records found.

Sherman Scott (1927 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36 Rock Hill.

Bio: **Sherman and Virginia Scott** lived with their parents James and Elsie in a rented home in 1940 on Road 734 in Mt. Gilead. Family is also in 1930 Census.

1940 Census

- James Scott, Head Age 36, Born 1904, Reached 5th Grade. Worked as hired hand in apartment houses.

- Elsie Scott, wife, Age 38, Born 1902, Reached 7th Grade.
- Sherman Scott, Son, Age 13, Born 1927, Reached 4th Grade.
- Virginia Scott, Dau, Age 16, Born 1924, Reached 6th Grade.
- James Scott, Son, Age 10, Born 1930, Reached 3rd Grade.
- Martha Scott, Dau, Age 6, Born 1934. No schooling.

Virginia Scott (1924 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36 Rock Hill.

Bio: See Sherman Scott.

Clara Smith (1911 -)

Teachers: Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin.

Bio: Sister of Peter Smith

FNU Smith

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville.

Bio: FNU means First name unknown.

Laura Smith (1915 -)

Teachers:

- Curtis Ewing, 1923/24, Conklin
- Edna Virginia Russ, 1926/27, Conklin
- Clara V. Robinson, 1927/28, Conklin
- Christine Allen, 1928/30, Conklin.
- Mrs. Carrie Spriggs, 1930/31, Conklin

Bio: Laura Smith: According to Nellie Dean, Laura lived in Leesburg. According to the 1930 Census, Laura was boarding with the family of Isiah Allen, a farmer in Broad Run. Perhaps she could not get into the Leesburg colored school, so her parents had her board with the Allen family. See also citation for white student Josie Byrne (1914 -) in Volume 6, covering students at McGraw's Ridge.

1930 Census:

- Isiah Allen, Head Age 42, Born 1888

- Sallie Allen, wife, Age 40, Born 1890
- Gladis Allen, Dau, Age 5, Born 1925
- Laura L. Smith, Boarder, Age 15, Born 1915.
Harvey Johnson, Boarder, Age 70, Born 1860.

Peter Smith (1914 -)

Teachers: Sylvia Wright, 1922/23, Conklin.

Bio: Probably lived on Lenah Road in a Rented home, based on correlating the age of Peter in the annual report for Conklin vs the 1920 Census record.

1920 Census

- Jennie Smith, Head, Widow, Age 35, Born 1885, Washerwoman in private homes.
- Mary Smith, Dau, Age 12, Born 1908.
- Clara Smith, Dau, Age 9, Born 1911.
- Peter Smith, Son, Age 6, Born 1914.
- Isabelle Smith, Dau, Age 3, Born 1917.

Rosetta Smith

Teachers:

- Flossie S. Furr, 1933/34, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1934/35, Conklin
- Charles Willis, 1935/36, Conklin

Bio: No data

Frank Stewart (1928 - 1977)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: Frank lived in Mercer District in 1940 on Route 625 with Charles, a farmer and Lucy. Note: Charles is 21 and Lucy is 49. Charles owns the home, which is worth \$300. Who were the parents of the grandchildren?

1940 Census:

- Charles Stewart, Head, Age 21, Born 1919, Reached 3rd Grade. Farmer
- Lucy Stewart, wife, Age 49, Born 1891, Reached 5th Grade
- Frank Stewart, Son, Age 12, Born 1928, Reached 3rd Grade: Possible Burial Information: **Born:** 1927 (exact date unknown) **Died:** 1977 (exact date

unknown) **Cemetery:** MOUNT PLEASANT MEMORIAL PARK, Section E6 (Balch Staff, 2010)

- Lucy Stewart, Dau, Age 15, Born 1925, Reached 4th Grade.
- Margurite Stewart, Dau, Age 11, Born 1929, Reached 2nd Grade.
- Curtiss Stewart, Grandson, Age 5, Born 1935, No schooling
- James Stewart, grandon, Age 2, Born 1938, No schooling.

Margaret Stewart (1929 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run.

Bio: See Frank Stewart

Deliah Summers

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Conklin.

Bio: No records found.

Oliver Summers: (About 1932 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: No biographical info found, except that in 1942/43, Mr. Summers was 10 years old and in the 3rd grade at Rock Hill.

Violet Summers (1928 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: The 1942/43 Term Report showed Violet taking her schooling in Rock Hill, age 14 and in the 6th grade.

Warren Summers

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36, Rock Hill.

Bio: No records found.

Cecil Terrell (1937 -)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49 Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50 Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51 Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1948/49 Term Report shows Cecil as 11 years old and in the 5th grade.
- 1949/50 Term Report showed Cecil as 11 with five years prior schooling.
- 1950/51 Term Report showed Cecil as 12, in the 7th grade with 6 years of prior schooling.

Albert Thomas (1944 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin.
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1950/51, Term Report showed Albert as 6 years of age, in the first grade with no prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Term Report showed Albert 8 years old, in the 2nd grade with 2 years of prior schooling.

Charles Thomas (About 1935 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43 Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: There were several people with this name in Loudoun in 1940 in Mt Gilead and Round Hill, one of whom was a child, but that individual was 17 years old. This one was 7 years old. All we know at this point, is that the child reported here was born about 1935 and was in the first grade.

Earl Thomas (1942

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53, 10 years old, 3rd grade, 2 years prior schooling.

Frederick Thomas (About 1941

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- No genealogical data.
- 1948/49. Age 7, 1st grade
- 1949/50, Age 8 and 1 year of schooling prior to this.
- 1950/51, Age 9, in the 3rd grade with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Age 10, in the 4th grade with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Age

George Thomas (Abt 1934 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio:

- In 1942/43, George is shown as 8 years old and in the 1st grade. Took his schooling at Conklin.

Kenny Thomas (1943

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52, Term Report said Kenny was 8 in the 2nd grade, with 1 year of prior schooling.

Leon Thomas (About 1942

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1948/49. Age 6 in preschool.
- 1949/50. Age 7 in first grade. 1 year of prior education.
- 1950/51. Age 8 in first grade, with 1 year of prior education. Clearly in error. His schooling goes back to 1948, unless we don't count preschool. Why is Leon in the 1st grade over 2 years?

- 1951/52. Term report said 9 years old, 2nd grade with 2 years of prior schooling.

James Thornton (1919 -)

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville

Bio: James Thornton: Judging by 1930 Census for Mt. Gilead, this family was a neighbor of James P. Mercer

1930 Census

- Welby Jackson, Age 53, Born 1878, General Farm Labor
- Mollie Jackson, Age 35, Born 1895, Laundress in home
- James Thornton, Adopted Son, Age 11, Born 1919.

Mary Sue Thornton (1915 -)

Teachers: Christine Allen, 1927/28, Greggsville

Bio: Mary Thornton: I didn't find a Mary Sue Thornton; but I did find a Mary Thornton in the 1930 Census for Mercer District. Her father is Linsey Thornton. Another man of that name in Broad Run District and of the same Age showed up in the 1940 Census; but he was a widow with a totally different family. Not sure if the same man.

1930 Census:

- Linsey Thornton, Head, Age 35, Born 1885, Farm Labor and Working Out
- Eva Thornton, wife, Age 34, Born 1886
- Cora Thornton, Dau, Age 12, Born 1908
- Robert Thornton, Son, Age 10, Born 1910
- Linsey Thornton, Son, Age 7, Born 1913
- Mary Thornton, Dau, Age 5, Born 1915.

Hermann Tongans (1936 -)

Teachers:

- Nannie C. Coles, 1942/43, Rock Hill/Conklin

Bio: No biographical data, except that in

- 1942/43, Mr. Tongans was 6 years old and in the 1st grade. Interestingly, if the handwriting has been transliterated properly, the first name is distinctly German.

Perry Wallace 1943

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart

Bio:

- 1952/53: 9 years old, 2nd grade, 1 year of prior schooling.

Alfred Warner

Teachers: Determine

Bio: No records found.

Marie Warner (1922 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1935/36 Rock Hill, 1935/36 Conklin.

Bio: **Marie Warner** was seen in the 1940 Census for Mercer District, in a home worth \$1200. House 739 on Route 709.

1940 Census

- Thomas R. Warner, Head, Age 68, Born 1872, reached 7th grade
- Sarah Warner, wife, Age 62, Born 1878, reached 7th grade.
- Harry Lou Warner, Son, Age 23, Born 1917, reached 8th grade.
Maria Warner, Dau, Age 18, Born 1922, reached 8th grade.

Grayson White (1936

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/51, Conklin

Bio:

- No genealogical data.
- 1948/49. Age 12, 1st grade
- 1949/50. Age 12, 2 years of instruction.
- 1950/51, Age 13, 2nd grade, with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/51, Age 14, 3rd grade with 3 years of prior schooling.

Mary White (1937)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/51, Conklin

Bio:

- No genealogical data.
- 1948/49. Age 11, 1st grade

- 1949/50, Age 11, 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51, Age 12, 3rd grade, with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Age 13, 4th grade, with 4 years of prior schooling.

Claudia Whitney (1932 -)

Teachers: Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio: **Claudia Whitney** was likely Cloudie, a daughter of Willard and sister to Gerald, James and Madie.

1940 Census: Route 632 in Mercer

- Willard Whitney, Head Age 50, Born 1890, reached 7th grade
- Anna May Whitney, wife, Age 41, Born 1899, reached 5th grade.
- Gerald R. Whitney, Son, Age 12, Born 1928, reached 4th grade.
- Addela Whitney, Dau, Age 18, Born 1922, reached 7th grade.
- Venderge Whitney, Son, Age 17, Born 1923, reached 7th grade.
- James M. Whitney, son, Age 14, Born 1926, reached 5th Grade.
- Madie Whitney, Dau, Age 11, Born 1929, reached 4th grade.
Cloudie Whiteny, Dau, Age 8, Born 1932, reached 2nd grade.

Gerald Whitney (1928 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio:

- Brother of **Claudia Whitney**.

James Whitney (1926)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio:

- Brother of Claudia Whitney

Madie Whitney (1929 -)

Teachers:

- Mary Dean Johnson, 1940/41, Bull Run

Bio:

- Sister of Claudia Whitney

Gertrude Wilkerson (1945)

Teachers:

- Mabel Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1951/52 Term Report showed Gertrude as 6, in the 1st grade, with no prior schooling.

Charles Williams (1936)

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin.
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data; but notice the inconsistencies in age.

- 1948/49 Term Report showed Charles age 12, in the 2nd grade.
- 1950/51 Term Report didn't show age for Charles, but did show him in the 3rd grade with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52, Term Report, showed Charles age 11, 3rd grade with 3 years of prior schooling.

Helen Williams (1940 -

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1949/50, 9 years old and had received 2 years of instruction. She only attended 46 days that year.
- 1950/51, 10 years old, in the 3rd grade, with 2 years of prior schooling. In school 143 days this year.
- 1951/52, 11 years old in 4th grade with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, 11 years old, 5th grade, 4 years of prior schooling.

James Williams (1939 -

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin.

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data. Notice inconsistencies in Term Report data.

- 1948/49 aged 9 and in the 2nd grade.
- 1949/50 aged 11, with 2 years of prior schooling.
- 1950/51. 12 years old, 4th grade with 3 years of prior schooling.
- 1951/52. 13 years old, in the 5th grade with 4 years of prior schooling.
- 1952/53, 12 years old, 6th grade, with 6 years prior schooling.

John Williams. (1934 -

Teachers:

- Mildred Peters, 1948/49, Conklin.
- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1948/49 Term Report showed John aged 14 and in the 4th grade.
- 1949/50 Term Report showed John aged 15, and with 4 years of prior schooling.

Julian Williams (1945

Teachers:

- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/52, Conklin

Bio:

- 1952/53, Term Report said Julian was 7 years old, in the 1st grade with no prior schooling.

Wade Williams, (1936

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1949/50, Conklin

Bio: No genealogical data.

- 1949/50 Term Report showed Wade age 13, with 3 years of prior schooling.

Walter Williams (1944 -)

Teachers:

- Mabel C. Beal, 1950/51, Conklin
- Mabel C. Beal, 1951/52, Conklin
- Ernestine F. Stewart, 1952/53, Conklin

Bio:

- 1950/51, Age 6, 1st grade, No prior education.
- 1951/52, Age 8, 1st grade, 1 year prior schooling.
- 1952/53, Age 9, 1 grade, 1 year prior schooling.

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