The First Meeting of Mt. Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church was held in 1829. The current church was built in 1912. Camp meetings and tent revivals were held here. In 1855, the church made its first move to a new church building on the site.

In 1880, the church was built and was known as Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1990, the church was given its current name. The present church was constructed in 1961.

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In 1912, Mt. Zion United Methodist Church was constructed on this site in 1963 and was renovated and expanded in 1939. The church cemetery is located at one site of the present church.

In 1830, the church was founded by U.S. Colored Troops soldiers. The church was in southern St. Mary’s County. The church was officially burned in a “service of observance” in 1968.

Founded on Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church about 1825 by a white congregation, it passed into African-American use and is the oldest African-American Methodist church in southern St. Mary’s County. The church was in 1880. The current church was built in 1968.

Founded by U.S. Colored Troops soldiers, the church was founded in 1870. The church was erected on the site in 1870 and was replaced in 1921.

In 1898, Bethesha United Methodist Church was founded.

1874 The church was founded by a white congregation; it passed into African-American use and is the oldest African-American Methodist church in southern St. Mary’s County. The church was in 1880. The current church was built in 1968.

In 1883, the church was founded as Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church by whites. The church was built and then later in 1886, it burned. The present church was constructed in 1893.

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St. Clements Island Museum
16170 Broadfield Road, Point Lookout MD 20670
301-373-2280 • www.sotterley.org
44300 Sotterley Lane, Hollywood MD 20636
240-895-4990 • www.hsmcdigshistory.org

Historic Sites Museum
23776 Willoughby Road, Crisfield, MD 21817
410-985-4990 • www.mdhistory.com

Historic Sites

St. Clements Island Museum
Located on the southwest shore of St. Clements Island, Maryland, the museum is housed in a historic summer residence built in 1832. The museum provides exhibits and programs that provide insight into this early period.

Sotterley Plantation
Located in St. Mary's City, Maryland, on the grounds of Freedom Park. It was dedicated on July 29, 1997, to commemorate the centennial of the end of slavery in the United States. The facility includes the African American Monument, the Cardin Gibbons Model Home, the Knights of St. Jerome's Hall, the African-American Schoolhouse, Drayden African-American Schoolhouse, and the Cardin Gibbons Resident Hall.

Sotterley Plantation
301-373-2280 • www.sotterley.org
24370 Point Breeze Road, Colton's Point MD 20626

African-American Monument
A tribute to the proud history and heritage of African Americans in St. Mary's County.

African-American Schoolhouse
The Schoolhouse is the old United Service Organization Hall of the Third Army. It was used by African-American soldiers during World War II and converted into a school in 1946. It was used as a community center and later as a coeducational elementary school.

Drayden African-American Schoolhouse
Established in 1954, the school served primarily African-American students in southern St. Mary's County. It was used as a community center and later as a coeducational elementary school.

Cardin Gibbons Model Home
The Cardin Gibbons Model Home was built in 1924 as a vocational training school for African-American students operated by the Baltimore Diocese, the first Catholic high school for African-Americans in the United States.

The Cardin Gibbons Memorial Heritage Society
12453 Poplar Ridge Road, Lexington Park MD 20653
301-373-2280 • www.sotterley.org

George Washington Carver School
The George Washington Carver School in Crisfield, Maryland, was built in 1939. It was the last high school for African-Americans in the Crisfield area. The school was built by the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression.

Maryland Historical Society
222 East Main Street, Annapolis MD 21401
410-820-1895 • www.marylandhistory.com

African American History Pathway
The African American History Pathway leads to the nearby United States Colored Troops Memorial Interpretive Center. It honors the United States Colored Troops and all Union soldiers and sailors from St. Mary's County who fought during the Civil War. The “African American History Pathway” leads to the nearby United States Colored Troops Memorial Interpretive Center.

United States Colored Troops Memorial
Located on the grounds of Freedom Park. It was dedicated on July 29, 1997, to commemorate the centennial of the end of slavery in the United States.

The African American Monument is located on the grounds of Freedom Park. It was dedicated on July 29, 1997, to commemorate the centennial of the end of slavery in the United States.

RESOURCES

The Southern Maryland History Center
College of Southern Maryland, 100 College Drive, St. Marys City, MD 20686
301-743-3286 • www.southernmarylandhistory.org

African American History Pathway
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JUNETEENTH CELEBRATION
The celebration of African American history, commemorating the full emancipation of slaves in the United States, dates back to the Union Army’s announcement of the end of slavery in Texas on June 19, 1865. The event features activities, demonstrations and performances, and an evening jazz concert. It is held at John G. Lancaster Park in Lexington Park.

Old jail Museum and Visitor Center

Cardinal Gibbons Park and Visitor Center

The Old Jail Museum and Visitor Center
The Old Jail Museum and Visitor Center is located in the historic Old Jail Museum, which is a coeducational school for African-American students operated by the Baltimore Diocese, the first Catholic high school for African-Americans in the United States.

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The African American Monument is located on the grounds of Freedom Park. It was dedicated on July 29, 1997, to commemorate the centennial of the end of slavery in the United States.

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