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Entries for StorymapJS Timeline of Howard County Maryland

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth-century, Howard County, Maryland occupied the unique position as a border county within a border state. Southern sympathies clashed with northern ideals. When African-Americans slowly began to gain the freedom from enslavement and then the right to vote, forcible measures became a mechanism of control by the established local powers. Therefore, the public facing content we've decided to create is a timeline map using [StoryMap JS](#). This option affords us the opportunity of showcasing a string of events through a long period of time. We will begin in the build up of the Civil War and end with how the hints of white supremacy remain in Howard County today. The particular events we've chosen will highlight the often violent lengths that white supremacy impacted the political, social, and legal status of African-Americans, both born-free and newly freed, in antebellum Howard County, Maryland.

1) Topic: **BLM Protests (2020)**

Date: June 18, 2020

Prospective Location: Western Regional Park

Write Up:

On May 25th of 2020, George Floyd was murdered in front of a crowd of witnesses by a Minneapolis police officer who kneeled on his neck for 8min and 46seconds.¹ This sparked demonstrations across both the United States and the world as millions gathered

¹ Evan Hill et al., "How George Floyd Was Killed in Police Custody," The New York Times (The New York Times, June 1, 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/31/us/george-floyd-investigation.html>.

to protest the treatment of people of color particularly at the hands of police.² Howard County was no exception to this wave of outrage and in early June of the same year there were large protests in “Rural Western Howard County.”³ Hundreds of individuals came to Western Howard County park holding signs and listened to a series of speakers over the course of the day.⁴ While this event shows the progress that has been made today, the history of Howard County goes back much further and is marred by the legacy of slavery and discrimination in Maryland.

Explanation:

We started with part of this story at the suggestion of Dr. Meringolo. It both frames the larger map and story as well as putting in perspective the earlier narratives that are being examined. In the end, it shows both how far Howard County has come and how much further Maryland must go before equality can be achieved.

1) Topic: **Large Slaveholding families**

Date: November 1, 1864

Prospective Location: Doughoregan Manor, Ellicott City, MD 21042

Write Up:

² Larry Buchanan, Quoc Trung Bui, and Jugal K. Patel, “Black Lives Matter May Be the Largest Movement in U.S. History,” *The New York Times* (The New York Times, July 3, 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/07/03/us/george-floyd-protests-crowd-size.html>.

³ Ana Faguy, “Hundreds Rally in Rural Western Howard County in Support of Black Lives Matter,” *baltimoresun.com* (Baltimore Sun, June 19, 2020), <https://www.baltimoresun.com/maryland/howard/cng-ho-western-blm-rally-20200618-qqovqjr3bjfzve6h7ubow3hfm4-story.html>.

⁴ *Ibid.*

When Claudius Stewart, the commissioner of slave statistics, released his report of Howard County, he found that a total of 259 enslavers had held over two thousand men, women, and children in captivity. Many of those enslavers' names can be found on [Simon J. Martenet's first detailed map of the county](#).⁵ The largest enslavers included [Reuben Meriweather Dorsey](#), who enslaved 88 people, [Caleb Dorsey](#), who enslaved 43, and [Isaac C. Anderson](#), who enslaved 39.

Even after they earned their freedom, most of the formerly enslaved would remain living with or near their former enslavers.⁶ For example, when Annie Addison, born into enslavement in the early 1840s at John Lee Carroll's Doughoregan Manor, earned her freedom, she remained only a few miles away as a servant and cook in Baltimore County.⁷ Meanwhile, John Lee Carroll would ascend in the world of politics, first into the Maryland State Senate from 1867-1876, and then as the 37th Governor of Maryland between 1876-1880.

(Media: <https://collections.digitalmaryland.org/digital/collection/mdaa/id/287/>)

Explanation:

We chose to include this entry about the slave owner families as it is an important part of establishing what life was like in Howard County. Early on it was a far more agricultural area and the powerful landowners of those days would eventually hold a lot of power in shaping the events of the later entries. While most of the following map points move the

⁵ Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland*: drawn entirely from actual surveys. Baltimore: John Schofield, 1860. Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002624032/>.

⁶ Joetta Cramm, *A Pictorial History, Howard County* (Norfolk: The Donning Company, 1987), 66.

⁷ "Annie Addison, former slave at Doughoregan Manor, Howard County," Digital reproduction of 1 black-and-white photograph, 25 x 14 cm. Enoch Pratt Free Library / State Library Resource Center (Maryland Department, Photograph Collection) 1910. <https://collections.digitalmaryland.org/digital/collection/mdaa/id/287/>.

focus toward the people of color in Maryland and their stories, it is important to accurately describe the background into which these stories are set.

2) Topic: **Apprenticeship Forced on Former Enslaved Children (1864)**

Date: 1864

Prospective Location: Howard County Courthouse

Write Up:

Although slavery was outlawed in Maryland by 1 November 1864, the events leading up to the abolition were marred with exploitation and underhanded tactics. In particular, the system of apprentice laws was used to retain forced labor from the black population.⁸

Slave owners brought their soon to be freed slaves before judges and forced them to sign their children over into apprentice positions.⁹ Even in less egregious cases, it was often not up to the family of a child but a judge to decide whether or not the child should be placed into apprenticeships or if a current contract was valid.¹⁰ It was also hard for a family to get their children free or even track where their child might have been taken due to distinctions between white and black children removing many of the protections put in place for the apprentice systems.¹¹ When John Maynard tried to find and take care of his sisters' children upon her death, he found that despite knowing where they were he was not able to remove them from the widow of the man under whom they had been apprenticed.¹² The widow went as far as to say that there was no law that could separate

⁸ Barbara Jeanne Fields, *Slavery and Freedom on the Middle Ground: Maryland during the Nineteenth Century*, 154.

⁹ Richard Paul Fuke, "Planters, Apprenticeship, and Forced Labor," 64.

¹⁰ Ibid, 63.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Fields, *Slavery and Freedom on the Middle Ground: Maryland during the Nineteenth Century*, 154-155.

them from her and as such she would not give them up.¹³ These systems perpetuated the legacy of oppression of black people in the state of Maryland well past the actual abolition of slavery in the state.

Explanation:

The story of John Maynard is brought up to show how the system of apprenticeship was used and abused in Maryland. While not every story or apprenticeship was predatory, the loose laws and lack of protections for people of color in Maryland allowed them to be consistently exploited. That is why we decided to add this entry and shed light on how the legacy of slavery carried on well past emancipation.

3) Topic: **1879, Attack on Black Republicans**

Date: November 4, 1879

Prospective Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Write Up:

After the 15th Amendment gave every male United Citizen the right to vote, black voters responded with an earnest determination.¹⁴ With the majority of the new voters favoring the party of Lincoln, former slave-dependent counties with large black populations turned into Republican strongholds.¹⁵ Likewise, on a fair vote, Howard County leaned

¹³ Ibid, 155.

¹⁴ Fraser C. Smith, *Here Lies Jim Crow: Civil Rights in Maryland* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008) 50.

¹⁵ Marc V. Levin, "Standing Political Decision and Critical Realignment: The Pattern of Maryland Politics, 1872-1940." *The Journal of Politics* 38, no.2 (1976): 295.

Republican. A violent tactic became deployed to maintain Democratic control of Maryland.

On election day in 1879, as the *New York Times* would later report, “a gang of 100 Democratic ward rounders” came upon “a crowd of colored Republicans” at the Elkridge polls and “fired upon and drove them away, wounding two seriously.” The violent harassment continued throughout the county, as “the roughs fired upon and scattered another crowd of colored voters. The Deputy Sheriff dared not serve the warrant issued for the ringleaders, fearing his life, and refused to call for a posse, fearing that greater violence would ensue.” In the end, “the bull-dozers accomplished their purpose in Howard County” and gave “a Democratic majority of about 500.”¹⁶

However, when violent intimidation failed to deter the black vote, other avenues of disenfranchisement became the Democratic party’s new objective for the next thirty years.

(Media: <https://digitalcollections.hclib.org/digital/collection/Bart/id/4505>)

Explanation:

This story was chosen for two reasons. First, it showed how white people in Maryland were attempting to further disenfranchise black voters. However, it also showed that their efforts were not successful and the formerly enslaved and free black peoples of Maryland pushed through even violent attacks on their person to exercise their right to vote.

¹⁶ "MARYLAND.: COLORED VOTERS SHOT DOWN AND DRIVEN AWAY FROM THE POLLS THE DEMOCRATS CARRY THE STATE BY GROSS FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION." *New York Times* (1857-1922), Nov 5, 1879. <http://proxy-bc.researchport.umd.edu/login?url=https://www-proquest-com.proxy-bc.researchport.umd.edu/docview/93728356?accountid=14577>.

4) Topic: "**Howard House" 8202 Main Street, Ellicott City, photos,**

Date: November 4, 1879

Prospective Location: Howard House, 8202 Main Street, Ellicott City

Write Up:

The Howard House, built in 1840 as a hotel and tavern, in Ellicott City was one of many places where both enslaved and free Blacks worked, during slavery and after emancipation. It was also the site of at least one gathering for the purpose of hunting human beings, in the memory of the formerly enslaved.

Tom Randall talked about his mother's work there, his work life as a child, and described the tone of racial terror and the dehumanization of enslaved people, treated as animals to hunt the WPA Slave Narratives project in 1936,

"I was born in Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland, in 1856, in a shack on a small street now known as New Cut Road...Mother was the cook at the Howard House; she was permitted to keep me with her. When I could remember things, I remember eating out of the skillets, pots and pans, after she had fried chicken, game or baked in them, always leaving something for me. When I grew larger and older I can recall how I used to carry wood in the kitchen, empty the rinds of potatoes, the leaves of cabbages and the leaves and tops of other plants...Mother was a fine cook, especially of fowl and game. The Howard House was the gathering place of the farmers, lawyers and businessmen of Howard and Frederick Counties and people of Baltimore who had business in the courts of Howard County and people of western Maryland on their way to Baltimore."

Tom Randall also spoke about Howard House's role in a case of an enslaved man who ran away. The reward for the return of this man to his enslaver was \$100, "This offer drew to Ellicott city a number of people who had bloodhounds that were trained to hunt negroes—some coming from Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, and counties of Southern Maryland, each owner priding his pack as being the best pack in the town. They all discussed among themselves the reward and their pack of hounds, each one saying that his pack was the best. This boasting was backed by cash...after the hunters left the Howard House with the packs, accompanied by many friends and people who joined for the sport of the chase...After they had hunted all day they returned to the Howard House where they regaled themselves in pleasure of the hotel for the evening."

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/mesn.080/?sp=60>

Explanation:

We chose to include the Howard House because, first, it was mentioned directly by Tom Randell in his story within the Slave Narratives. Also, as we learned, it seemed to be an interesting place within Howard County where the tale of 'Old Nick: Roger's Lemon' may have been overheard by Tom's mother while she worked in the kitchen and then was regaled to young Tom.

5) Topic: **Ellicott City Colored School**

Date: Used as school from 1880-1953, now a county historic site.

Location: 8683 Frederick Rd, Ellicott City, MD 21043

Write up:

Built in 1880, the Ellicott City Colored School was the first publicly funded school for Black children in Howard County. Education was one of the first priorities of Black communities after the end of the Civil War. Frederick Douglass insisted in 1864, “You must build up your schools and educate your children.” Before the state required funding of education for Black students in each county, churches, private organizations, and the Freedmen’s Bureau set up schools for children and adults. In rural areas, like Howard County, Black churches and schools were usually the only totally Black owned institutions, and were central in those communities. In addition to educating some (not all) of the children, schools held night classes for adults. Communities in Howard County raised money for the building of schools, boarded teachers, kept up the buildings and funded supplies. The school served the area until 1953, and had no central heat, electricity, or indoor running water. The Board of Education wouldn’t pay for heating fuel, so parents and older students fired up the single coal-fired pot bellied stove in the mornings and took turns keeping it going during the day.

In 1989 it was declared a County historic site. The building was restored in 2002 and stands in the same location today.

Pictures:

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/gs-waymarking-images/b9fa7ea7-e6d9-4806-8000-92e11f968b50.jpg>

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/46/Ellicott_City_Colored_School_%2821439006480%29.jpg

Explanation:

We included this entry about the Ellicott City Colored School due to its importance as the first of its kind. It shows the commitment the people of color in Maryland had

for educating their children and demonstrates the strength of the community in the way it was funded and organized. Furthermore, the location itself is still standing and it serves as a reminder of both what has been and how far we have come.

6) Topic: Reports of Lynching of Rev. **Hezekiah Brown**

Date: December 12th, 1884

Location: Clarksville, Howard County (13 Miles west of Ellicott City)

Write up:

Contradictory newspaper reports chronicle the rumor of racist terror attack on Rev. Hezekiah Brown, which was refuted by Brown, but shed light on attitudes about inter-racial relationships. The first newspaper article highlights a view of how Black men viewed and treated white women, echoing the common stereotype of the dangerous Black man preying on an innocent white woman, suggesting that he “exercised an undue influence on her” and that he “carried her” to get married. (Note, “delicate condition” was a common euphemism for pregnancy.) The article also shows the assumption of danger and trouble-making when groups of Black people were gathered together.

The second article, in which Rev. Brown completely refutes both the claims of the first, describes how the white Fannie Shultz socialized with members of the Black community, and a request by her to have her son taught by Rev. Brown. This kind of association is implied to be outside of the accepted norms of the community, but not something that would never occur. It also suggests that this behavior, perhaps in addition to Rev. Brown’s standing in the community, was the cause of the rumor, and may also have been a not so

subtle threat against Brown--although the first article says it was due to intermarriage.

On December 13th, 1884, the *Baltimore American* reported that "Hezekiah Brown, a colored school teacher and itinerant preacher, was hung by a party of 13 masked men over the bough of a chestnut tree. His offense was supposed miscegenation. He had been intimate, it was alleged, with a young white girl name Fannie Schultz...Brown had been seen with her frequently on the public road, and it is supposed that he exercised an undue influence over her. The most definite information that can be obtained is that the girl was in a delicate condition, and that Hezekiah Brown carried her to a colored minister...and they were married...Hezekiah Brown has been teaching school about 5 miles from Annapolis Junction for some time...He very often preached in the colored churches of the circuit and was looked up to as a representative colored man of the district... A man who lives in the neighborhood said yesterday that the colored people were in arms about it, and that many of them who were engaged in corn husking and hog-killing threw up their jobs in the afternoon and rallied forth to organize. Some trouble is anticipated."¹⁷

But an article published in the same newspaper on the next day had different information. Under the headline, "Brown Was Not Lynched," the paper revealed that their reporting of the day before "turned out to be untrue. Brown was seen yesterday, and is enjoying good health, and is alive and kicking. In his statement about the affair he said: 'I would like to know who started this thing against me...As regards my relations with this woman Shultz, they have only been those of a gentleman... I preached at Asbury Chapel several times and Miss Schultz would come and listen to me...After the service was over Mrs. Shultz would mingle with the colored people as though she was one of them. She was often seen to

¹⁷ "Judge Lynched Again," *Baltimore American*, December 14, 1884.

associate with the colored people. Several times I walked along in company with Mrs. Shultz, but went no farther. Once, in company with friends, I called at her house. She wrote me a letter requesting permission to send her boy to my school. I replied that the boy could come to my school, and if he behaved himself he would be treated like the other scholars. I never made any pretense of love to the woman, and never led her to believe that I cared for her. The statement that I carried her to a preacher's house and married her is utterly false." Later records reveal a still living Rev. Hezekiah Brown was active in the area for decades after the alleged incident. ¹⁸

7) Topic: **Nicholas Snowden (1885)**

Date: September 19, 1885

Prospective Location: Locust Cemetery, Ellicott City

Write Up:

On September 19, 1885, a group of men entered the Howard County Jail and demanded a prisoner being held there at the time be handed over.¹⁹ The man's name was Nicholas Snowden and he had been accused of assaulting a young girl named Alverta Fischer six days earlier.²⁰ The mob found Snowden around 2am and removed him from the jail.²¹ They took him to the edge of the town to a place called "Cat Rock" and hung him from a tree. That same day, *The Sun* condemned the actions of the crowd saying, "The lynching

¹⁸ "Brown Not Lynched," *Baltimore American*, December 14, 1884.

¹⁹ "Nicholas Snowden." September 3, 2020

<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/013700/013735/html/13735bio.html>.

²⁰ "LYNCHED AT EARLY DAWN.: A NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANG NEAR ELLICOTT CITY." *The Washington Post* (1877-1922). Sep 19, 1885.

²¹ "Nicholas Snowden." September 3, 2020

<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/013700/013735/html/13735bio.html>.

of a colored man at Ellicott City early yesterday morning by men of his own race is another instance of a kind of violation of law and interference with the course of justice against which The Sun has too often found it necessary to protest. In this case there was no reason to believe that the culprit would not be speedily brought to trial, and, if guilty of the revolting crime charged upon him, would be properly punished.”²²

8) Topic: **Jacob Henson (1895)**

Date: May 28, 1895

Location: Ellicott City Jail

Write Up:

On an “exceedingly dark” night, as *The Baltimore Sun* reported, Jacob Henson Jr. was pulled out of Ellicott City’s jail by a mob of men, their faces covered by hoods and other makeshift disguises.²³ Earlier that year, Henson, a black man, had been accused of the murder of his white employer, Daniel F. Shea. After Henson’s arrest, hours of intense interrogation saw his ‘voluntarily’ confession to the crime. However, Henson still insisted that he had acted in self-defense after Shea assaulted him first. Despite the claim, Henson was found guilty of murder in the first degree nevertheless and sentenced to be hanged on June 7th.²⁴

When unsubstantiated rumors emerged that Frank Brown, the Governor of Maryland, might reduce Henson’s sentence to life in prison, the mob of disguised men took it upon

²² Ibid.

²³ ["Henson Lynched." *The Baltimore Sun*, May 28, 1895.](#)

²⁴ ["Henson Convicted." *The Baltimore Sun*, March 29, 1895.](#)

themselves to see Henson hung. The next morning, Henson was found hanging from a dogwood tree with a place card pinned to his chest that read “We respect our court and judges. Governor Brown forced the law-abiding citizens to carry out the verdict of the jury.”²⁵

An investigation into the lynching resulted in the finding of “no evidence obtainable implicating anybody in the attack upon the jail or in the hanging.” The verdict officially concluded with Henson’s death a result “at the hands of persons unknown.”²⁶

9) Topic: **Feared lynching of William Hatwood**

Date: December 31, 1908

Prospective Location: Ellicott City Jail/Baltimore City Jail

Write Up:

When William Hatwood, a black man, was charged with the assault of a white farmer, Charles E. Hill, Ellicott City exploded with an uproar. During Hatwood’s appearance in court, the eager and overcrowded spectators caused a second floor balcony to collapse with “35 persons, including several of the most prominent citizens of the town, were more or less seriously injured.”²⁷

²⁵ ["The Lynching of Jacob Henson, in Howard County." *The Baltimore Sun*, May 29, 1895.](#)

²⁶ ["The Lynching of Jacob Henson, in Howard County." *The Baltimore Sun*, May 29, 1895.](#)

²⁷ ["FLOOR FALLS; 35 HURT: Crowded Courtroom Collapses at Ellicott City, Md.," *The Washington Post*, December 30, 1908.](#)

The disaster only caused more anger directed onto Hatwood, who many held responsible for the accident in the court.²⁸ After a demonstration of about twenty-five masked men stood outside the Ellicott City Jail, officials feared that the mob might storm inside that night and lynch Hatwood. With the memories of Nicholas Snowden and Jacob Henson, Jr. still fresh in their minds, the officials decided their prisoner needed to be taken to a more secure location. During the transfer to Baltimore, the deputy sheriff “requested the motorman to speed through Ellicott City to prevent any violence should [William Hatwood] be recognized.” When word got out of Hatwood’s transfer, a mob chased after the trolley before it finally sped away.²⁹ Hatwood would eventually be convicted and sentenced for twelve years.³⁰

Outside of the attempted lynching, William Hatwood’s life remained a mystery - until, a local writer, Michael Maloney, resurrected the case within his historical fiction novel, *Mile Marker Ten: An Ellicott City Mystery*.³¹

10)Topic: **City of Columbia Founded (1967)**

Date: June 21, 1967

Prospective Location: Columbia Maryland

Write Up:

28 [“MASKED MEN AT JAIL DOOR: Demonstration Comes to Naught and Of-ficials Remove Prisoner,” *The Washington Post*, December 31, 1908.](#)

29 [“Hatwood in City Jail,” *The Baltimore Sun*, December 31, 1908.](#)

30 [“Hatwood Gets 12 Years,” *The Baltimore Sun*, March 31, 1909.](#)

31 Michael Maloney, *Mile Marker Ten: An Ellicott City Mystery* (Catonsville: Michael Maloney, 2018).

In march of 1963, newspapers started reporting that there was some unknown individual buying large portions of land in Howard County.³² It soon came to be known that a large section of Howard County had been brought up with the intention to create a new development. While it did take some convincing to get the people of the county behind this project, by 1965 it was clear that the project would move forward under the management of Jim Rouse.³³ Though the people in charge did not necessarily reflect it, the idea for Columbia was to be a city built on equality and diversity.³⁴ This ideal was not always reached, but important steps were taken early on such as the hiring of fourteen “social scientists” to give advice and guide the process of developing the city.³⁵ Columbia was meant to be a standard for what cities of the future could be in America.

Explanation:

We decided to include the city of Columbia due to its prevalence in the secondary literature and the ideals that it sought to be founded upon. While it did not always succeed in these goals, it is important to remember the steps it did make and the community that it fostered as a result. Furthermore, we see people referring to the sort of discussions and conversations that are going on in Columbia later in the Black Lives Matter wrap up entry showing that, even though it did not always succeed, many of the ideals that were originally intended for the community made their way into the present day despite mistakes of the past.

³² Joseph Rocco Mitchell, and David L. Stebenne, *New city upon a hill: A history of Columbia, Maryland*. Arcadia Publishing, 2007, Loc 863.

³³ *Ibid*, 1077.

³⁴ *Ibid*, 1159.

³⁵ *Ibid*.

11)Topic: **Howard County Circuit Courthouse Confederate Statue Removed (2017)**

Date: August 22, 2017

Prospective Location: Howard County Circuit Courthouse

Write Up:

On August 22, 2017 the Confederate monument in front of the Howard County Circuit Court building in Ellicott City was taken down and removed.³⁶ The monument, which had been on the site since Sept. 23, 1948, was a granite slab with a memorial place honoring Confederate soldiers from the area.³⁷ Monuments like this were all too commonly put up in the 20th century years after the civil war had ended as an effort to continue the legacy of the conflict. This action was prompted by the events in Charlottesville Virginia where an alt-right protest over a different monument turned violent.³⁸ The monument itself was moved to the Howard County Historical Society museum in the “Fractured Howard County” exhibit.³⁹

Explanation:

³⁶ Colleen Kelleher, “Howard Co. Removes Confederate Monument at Courthouse,” WTOP, August 22, 2017, <https://wtop.com/howard-county/2017/08/howard-county-removes-confederate-monument/>.

³⁷ Kate Magill, “Where Did It Come from? The History of Howard County’s Confederate Monument,” baltimoresun.com (Baltimore Sun, July 1, 2019), <https://www.baltimoresun.com/maryland/howard/columbia/ph-ho-cf-monument-history-0831-story.html>.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

We added this entry as it shows the changing view of monuments to the Civil War in Howard County. We were not able to find any record of controversy when the monument was put up, however, we can infer some of the background given when and where it was established. Even so, the removal of the statue and the decision to put it into the museum exhibit looking at the “Fractured” past of the county speaks volumes to the changing culture in both Howard and Maryland as a whole.

12)Topic: **BLM Protests (2020)**

Date: June 18, 2020

Prospective Location: Western Regional Park

Write Up:

Returning back to the protests mentioned at the beginning of this map, Jay Hachett, one of the organizers, talked about the choice to locate the protest in the western part of the county saying, “I felt there should be a protest in Western Howard County because that’s where the issue lies...A lot of people in the western part of the county aren’t having the conversation.”⁴⁰ The other organizer went on to talk about how it was important that these protests happen in more than just Columbia. Both talked about the hope that these protests and the larger conversation surrounding them would prompt more change in Howard County.

Explanation:

40 Ibid.

We chose to wrap this map up with the same entry as the beginning due to its importance in the present day and it's organizers perspective on the conversations and change happening in the county. It is important to look at the voices coming out of the county in particular as they reflect on their own past and the future that might be.

Conclusion

The events outlined in this map are only a few outlining the complex history of race relations in Howard County Maryland. While it is evident that many of these points have come a long way, there are still many changes that need to happen and discussions that need to be addressed. As can be seen when moving around the map itself, these events did not happen in two different areas or in two separate Howard Counties. We hope this map provided some useful background into the events that have happened relatively close together across the history of Howard County Maryland.

This is a word document version of the Story map we created. The Map itself can be found here:

<https://uploads.knightlab.com/storymapjs/ca052664927fee0117995fd7d8648165/public-facing-content/index.html>

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