

Public Spaces Commission Report

November 5, 2021

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Preamble

The Howard County Public Spaces Commission was established by Executive Order in 2021 to review and contextualize the relevant history surrounding the namesakes of many facilities in Howard County, MD. The Executive Order that created the Commission established a clear deliverable and time frame to complete that deliverable. The County Executive requested a report of county-owned Public Spaces (Buildings, Parks, Libraries, Schools, and Roads) identifying the namesake of each “space” and determining if that space is named after someone who participated in or encouraged the oppression of African Americans, indigenous Americans, and other individuals of color and contributed to the history of systemic racism and similar biases. The Commission held its first meeting in March 2021 with the goal of creating processes that would help organize the workload amongst the commission members and volunteers. We identified the following priorities and challenges at the first meeting:

The County Executive Order stressed that this should be research focused, providing a report that the County Executive can utilize as a part of a decision-making process that would determine if a name should be removed from a public space or contextualized, in order to explain the full history of a person or place.

We needed to develop a “criteria” rubric based on what other communities and organizations have done at that point. The “criteria” would be used as a guide for the County Executive to assess each of the naming subjects provided and whether or not a change or recontextualization would be appropriate.

While Community Input and Public Engagement was considered a key component of this effort, completing the research and providing clear criteria were identified as priorities for this “Phase” of the Commission work. The Commission advocates for a Phase 2, which will explore how to best engage the community utilizing the report and criteria.

When given the subjects to be completed for our report, we were given a comprehensive list of all county owned properties including all 3,776 Roads. The Commission decided to not include Roads as a part of this research effort, however many of the Buildings, Parks, and Schools detailed in our report do also have corresponding road names that should be considered as a part of Phase 2.

Howard County Executive Order Executive Order

The Commission will complete their work over the next eight months. Members of the commission will be responsible for:

1. Reviewing the history surrounding the namesake for public facilities and spaces to determine if the namesake participated in or encouraged the oppression of African Americans, indigenous Americans, and other individuals of color and contributed to the history of systemic racism and similar biases.
2. Report on named public facilities and spaces, including, and not limited to:
 1. County-owned streets.
 2. County-owned buildings, including schools, libraries, and other facilities.
 3. County-owned parks.
 4. County neighborhoods; and
 5. Statues in County-owned parks.
 6. And recommend any names that should be changed, contextualized, or added for consideration to future naming of assets.

Commission Members

Name	Committee	Organization
Ani Begay Auld	Research Committee Criteria Committee	
Dr. Denise Boston	Criteria Committee	Equity and Restorative Practices Manager, Office of Human Rights and Equity
Towanda Brown	Criteria Committee	Chair, The Council of Elders of the Black Community of Howard County (TCOE)
Dr. Everlene Cunningham, Ph.D.	Research Committee	Chair, The Center for African American History and Culture
Wayne Davis	Research Committee Criteria Committee	Friends of the Guilford Industrial Historic District
Shawn Gladden, Chair	Lead, Commission	Executive Director, Howard County Historical Society Master Adjunct Professor of History, Howard Community College.
Dr. Robert Harris	Research Committee	Vice Provost Emeritus, Cornell University Director, Africana Studies and Research Center, Cornell University Professor, African American History, Cornell University
Allison Jessing	Research Committee	Head of Adult Curriculum, Howard County Library System
Kori Jones	Lead, Criteria Committee	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Tina Ligon	Research Committee	Archivist, National Archives Howard Community College
Marcus Nicks	Research Committee	MA Candidate, African American Studies, Morgan State University

Name	Committee	Organization
		African American Studies Co-teacher, Howard County Public School System Black Student Achievement Liaison, Howard County Public School System
Kelly Palich	Research Committee	
Moya Panda Esq.	Criteria Committee	
Nicole Paterson	Research Committee	Museum Collections Management Specialist

Volunteer Research Team:

- Alexandria Grant, Research Volunteer Howard County Historical Society
- Dan Materazzi, Research Volunteer Howard County Historical Society
- Deborah Costley, Board of Directors Howard County Historical Society
- Lauren Fletcher, Research Volunteer Howard County Historical Society

Commission Process

Sub-Committees

The Howard County Public Spaces Naming Commission brought together 14 members of the Howard County Community from a variety of organizations and disciplines. Historical Organizations like the Howard County Historical Society, The Center for African American History and Culture, the History Department of Howard Community College, Morgan State University, the Friends of the Guilford Industrial Historic District and the National Archives at College Park were represented on the Commission along with members of Howard County Government and Community Organizations like the NAACP, Howard County Library System, and the Council of Elders of the Black Community of Howard County. In addition to Commission Members, we would like to acknowledge four volunteer researchers from the Howard County Historical Society who were responsible for the “lion’s share” of research and source gathering for the enclosed data sheets.

Shawn Gladden, Executive Director of the Howard County Historical Society and Adjunct Faculty at Howard Community College was named as the Chair of the Commission with Kori Jones from Howard County Government and Vice President of the Howard County Chapter of the NAACP as a Vice-Chair. After our first meeting, Mr. Gladden and Mr. Jones divided the Commission into two “sub-committees,” a research team and a criteria team in order to divide up the tasks and assign Commission Members to tasks best suited to their skills and background.

Criteria Committee and Recommendations

General Principles for Naming

The “Criteria” sub-committee was led by Kori Jones and consisted of: Ani Begay Auld, Dr. Denise Boston, Towanda Brown, Wayne Davis, and Moya Panda. In March and April, the sub-committee reviewed criteria from two other groups that were engaged in the same “Naming” process that we had just begun. The groups reviewed were from:

- 1) Washington, D.C. Faces Working Group Report
- 2) University of South Carolina Naming Criteria.

These two groups looked to have a similar mandate to our Commission and their criteria forms were used as benchmarks for the developed criteria rubric suggested in this report. These criteria should serve as a rubric for each of the subjects in the Naming Commission Data Sheets, determining whether they should be considered for renaming or contextualization. This rubric also served as a guide for the Research team as they sought to provide enough information on each subject so that they could be evaluated.

Criteria Rubric

Factor	Description
Participation in slavery.	<p><i>Did research and evidence find a history of any of the following:</i> <i>Enslaving other humans</i> <i>Transporting other humans to be placed into slavery</i> <i>Being involved in any aspect of Auctioning/Selling humans into slavery</i></p>
Involvement in systemic racism.	<p><i>Did research and evidence find the namesake involved in any of the following:</i> <i>Author of policy, legislation or actions that suppressed People at the local, state, or federal level.</i></p>
Support for oppression.	<p><i>Did research and evidence find the namesake endorsed or participated in any of the following:</i> <i>Endorsed and participated in the oppression of People</i> <i>Endorsed policies of system racism</i></p>
Involvement in supremacist agenda.	<p><i>Did research and evidence suggest that the namesake was a member of any supremacist organization?</i> <i>A supremacist organization is defined as one that participates in activities that involve systemic racism or oppression</i></p>
Violation of Howard County human right laws.	<p><i>Did research and evidence find that the namesake committed a violation of Human Rights laws in whole or part, including discrimination against protected traits such as age, religion, sexual orientation, gender identify and natural origin?</i> <i>Committed a violation of Human Rights as defined by the Howard County government</i></p>
Namesake includes racist and offensive terminology	<p><i>Name in indicative of racial slurs</i></p>

Research Committee

The “Research” sub-committee was led by Shawn Gladden and consisted of: Dr. Everlene Cunningham, Nicole Paterson, Wayne Davis, Alli Jessing, Kelly Palich, Marcus Nicks, Dr. Robert Harris, and Tina Ligon. Members of the Research Committee were chosen based on their experience with Historical Research and knowledge of the County’s History. To assist with research, the Howard County Historical Society provided four research volunteers: Lauren Fletcher, Dan Materazzi, Deborah Costley, and Alexandria Grant.

From the first meeting, we had to make some decisions regarding the scope of our work and what we could realistically accomplish in the 8-month time frame that was given to us. We decided that the best course of action would be to recreate what Maryland Historic Trust has done with their “Inventory of Historic Places” database. We would create “Data Sheets” for each of the locations that were given to us as subjects; identifying basic information about the “location” along with a determination of whether or not that location is named after someone who participated in or encouraged the oppression of African Americans, indigenous Americans, and other individuals of color and contributed to the history of systemic racism and similar biases, per the Executive Order.

The “Data Sheets” would be divided into categories that were provided to the Commission by the County’s Executive office. As previously stated, the sheer volume of subjects made it necessary for the commission to not consider doing a comprehensive review of all roads in the county. Therefore, the “Research sub-committee” narrowed its focus to Parks, Buildings, Libraries, and Schools for this phase of work.

Data Sheets

A consistent format was used for the various data sheets. There were 4 categories of data sheets identified for the Commission:

1. Buildings
2. Libraries
3. Parks
4. Schools

Methodology

For each “data sheet” our research team was tasked with identifying the history of the property, the namesake of the property, and any basic historical information that would be necessary for evaluation per the criteria rubric. There was a gray area for many of our researchers as we tried to determine whether a location was named after someone who was an “enslaver” or was named after a geographic location where “enslavement” or oppression occurred. We tried to remain consistent with our approach so that the interpretations were clear for the public and for the County Executive’s team. Determining whether or not the name of a Public Space was associated with slavery or oppression to minorities, in some cases, was not as clear as others. For example, Mt. Hebron was the name of a plantation in Howard County where African Americans were enslaved, so the name and the location would both be identified as reviewable based on the criteria established. On the other hand, Burleigh Manor was the location for a plantation owned by Rezin Hammond, an enslaver, but the property was not called Burleigh Manor until the 1920’s, therefore the location was associated with enslavement but not the name. We tried to address these nuances in each of our data sheets.

After 8 months of research, it is glaringly obvious that there are areas of opportunity regarding the inclusive telling of Howard County History. The legacy of slavery and oppression surrounds the county with many street names, buildings, and parks named after Howard County’s 19th century slaveholding elite. During the “Columbia” phase of Howard County’s development, attention was placed on “honoring our history” with many street names and buildings being named after Revolutionary War heroes, past Governors, and political power players from the Democratic Party which dominated County Politics for most of our political history. Unfortunately, Reconstruction Era Democrats like Arthur Pue Gorman, John Lee Carroll, and Edwin Warfield toed the party line with their endorsement of legislation that would disenfranchise African American voters. Per our criteria, the endorsement of such positions places these subjects under the same review conditions as those who enslaved human beings.

Sources for each data sheet are referenced and / or cited in the source material section of each sheet. The Commission is providing digital copies of all source material to the county so these resources can be accessed by the public. Each data sheet has a corresponding source folder with all cited material.

In the hopes of this report starting a dialogue amongst stakeholders in the county and the public, we have included a section that lists various names, suggested by members of the Commission, who have historic significance in the`63 county. This list is far from comprehensive but should serve as a conversation starter during the next phase of this process when decisions are being made regarding renaming or contextualization.

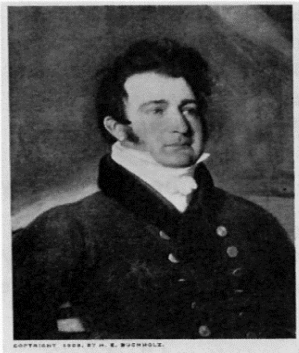
Our goal with this report is to provide the County Executive and the Howard County public a tool that can be used as a part of a second phase which will include a process for more public engagement. Hundreds of hours of research went into the data sheets, work that was necessary before difficult discussions could be had regarding the names of Public Spaces and how we, as a county, reconcile our past with our present.

Buildings

George Howard Building

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – THE GEORGE HOWARD BUILDING
Classification – School Building <u>X</u> Park Road
Location – 3430 Court House Drive, Ellicott City MD
Construction Date - Opened in 1976
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Government [6]
Reason for Name – One of four Maryland State Governors from Howard County/Howard District [6]
Association with Slavery or Oppression: YES George Howard (Governor of Maryland, 1831-1833 Whig) is the 1st Governor from what would eventually be Howard County, (when he was Governor it was still known as Anne Arundel County). He was the son of prominent Planter, Revolutionary War Hero, and namesake for the county, John Eager Howard. The Howard Family were part of Maryland's "planter elite class" and enslavers. George Howard was chair of the Maryland Slaveholder's Convention in 1842 promoting the rights of slaveholders in the state. He was also a staunch and vocal supporter of the Maryland Colonization Movement, which sought to relocate Free Blacks from Maryland to Africa. George Howard was given the estate that would eventually be named <i>Waverly</i> (named after a popular Scottish Novel) by his father in 1811. George and his wife Prudence Gough Ridgely lived at Waverly and enslaved between 20 and 31 people according to census records between 1820 and 1846.



George Howard (1789-1846)



Biographical Summary

George Howard was born in Annapolis on November 21, 1789, a son of John Eager Howard and Peggy Chew Howard, and was raised at "Belvedere" in Baltimore County. In 1811 George was married to Prudence Gough Ridgely and received the land called "Waverly" near Woodstock as a wedding present from his father. George was a close friend of Maryland Governor Daniel Martin (Whig) and was elected to the Governor's Council in 1831, his first public office. When Governor Martin died in July of 1831, George Howard was appointed interim Governor of Maryland. George Howard was elected to a one year term (that was standard in those times) in 1832 and served until January of 1833 for a total of two years. As Governor, he was an anti-Jackson "Republican" (eventually a Whig), but more in favor of state's rights and supported public education, state banking, and the Maryland Colonization Society which "encouraged" free Blacks and slaves that were manumitted by their owners, to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, for a "better life".

Controversial legislation: As Governor, he signed laws passed by the Maryland General Assembly on March 14, 1832, forbidding "the immigration of free negroes" into Maryland (Chapter 323 "An act relating to Free Negroes and Slaves" 1831 Laws of Maryland) and "An Act to incorporate the Maryland Colonization Society" (Chapter 314, 1831). During the antebellum period, Maryland and Virginia politicians from both political parties (Democrats and Whigs) sought to address the growing Free Black population, in their respective states, with legislation that would either prohibit or relocate manumitted slaves or migrating Black freemen.

Connections to Slavery: George Howard was an enslaver according to census records; 20 in the 1820 census, 31 slaves in 1830 and 17 in 1840. Upon his death on August 2, 1846, the inventory taken from his will listed a total of 22 slaves which included both adults and children [5]. Federal Census in 1850 shows his family still owning slaves [4]. In 1841, George Howard was the chair of the Maryland Slaveholder's Convention held in Annapolis in January 1842 to promote the rights of slaveholders (Maryland Constitution of 1851 by James Warner Harry).

Excerpts from Maryland Archives HO-21 showing the time frame historically.

Then, in 1822, he gave the farm of over 1,300 acres to his second son, George Howard. George had married Prudence Gough Ridgely of "Hampton," in Baltimore County, in 1811. Presumably George and Prudence took up residence on the farm they would soon call "Waverly" shortly after their marriage.

The Howards continued to live at "Waverly" through George's death in 1846 and Prudence's death the following year. Prudence Howard left "Waverly" in trust to her son, George, who then divided the farm into four parts, for himself and his three brothers.

George Howard's 1846 Will and Estate Appraisal shows 22 slaves.

(HoCoHS has original legal document)

1850 Federal Census shows 23 slaves on the Howard Plantation (Waverly), at that time showing Charles, the eldest Son of George Howard (who had passed away in 1846) as the owner. The Census also shows six Howard children along with seven others (which included 3 free blacks).

(Federal Census in 1850 took into account slaves)

The Howard County Assessment Slave Ledger produced in 1868 documenting the slaves in the county in 1864, show the following which is consistent with the size of the estates :

Waverly estate (624-1200 acres) – 23 slaves

Results of the Archaeological Survey conducted at Waverly Mansion in March 1992, documented existing structures and ruins which support the existence of 20 plus slaves.

Sources (See Source Folder) :

The Constitution of the State of Maryland, Reported and Adopted by the Convention of Delegates Assembled at Annapolis, November 4th, 1850, and Submitted to the Voters of the State for Their Adoption or Rejection, on the First Wednesday of June, 1851, J. Murphy & Co., 1851.

George Howard, MSA SC 3520-1453, Maryland State Archives,
<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001453/html/1453sources.html>.

1832. Chapter 281. An Act Relating to the People of Color in this State. *in* Laws of Maryland made and passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland. At a Session Begun And Held at Annapolis , On Monday The 20th Day Of December , 1831, And Ended On Wednesday the 14th Day of March, 1832. Annapolis, MD. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/osu.32437123281210>

1832. Chapter 323. An Act Relating to Free Negroes and Slaves. *in* Laws of Maryland made and passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland. At a Session Begun And Held at Annapolis , On Monday The 20th Day Of December , 1831, And Ended On Wednesday the 14th Day of March, 1832. Annapolis, MD. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/osu.32437123281210>

1846 September 24. George Howard Inventory of Will. Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999 > Howard > Inventories 1840-1848 vol 1. "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999," images, FamilySearch
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TRY-XXJ?cc=1803986&wc=SNY4-W3N%3A146534701%2C146712801 : 20 May 2014>), Howard > Inventories 1840-1848 vol 1 >image 216 of 284; Hall of Records, Annapolis.

[1][2][3][4][5] - See Source Folder

[1] -Archives of Maryland (Biographical Series)

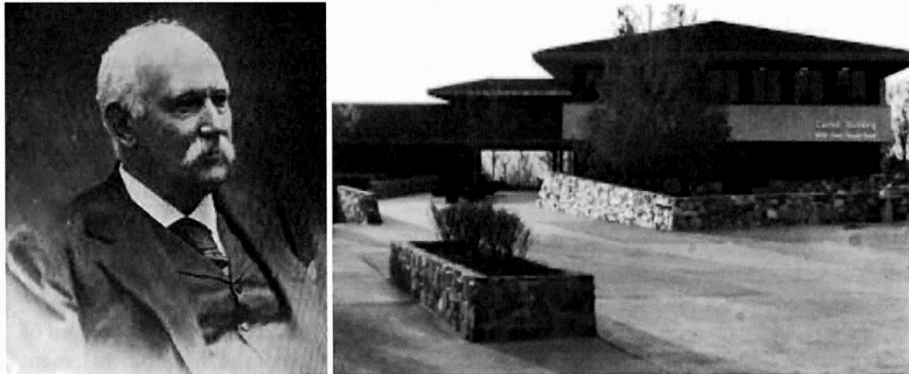
Maps and/or photos

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – CARROLL BUILDING
Classification – School <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>
Location – Governor’s Hill, Courthouse Drive, Ellicott City
Construction Date - Opened 1967
When/Who Named – Howard County Government
Reason for Name – One of four Maryland State Governors from Howard County/Howard District
<p>Association with Slavery or Oppression: YES</p> <p>John Lee Carroll’s status as an enslaver is unclear as to there being no records establishing him as owning slaves. He did manage his father’s (Col. Charles Carroll) chattel during the Civil War and was Executor for the Carroll Estate after the Maryland Constitution of 1864 abolished slavery in Maryland. Despite the uncertainty of his status as an “enslaver” (having a record of ownership), John Lee Carroll, in his political career, was supportive of the disenfranchisement of African Americans. He spent a good bit of time and energy as ex-Governor expressing his support for the Poe Amendment to the Maryland Constitution, stumping along with his political ally, United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, who authored the Amendment and who was the most vocal proponent of the Amendment. The Poe Amendment was designed to curb Republican power in the state by attempting to disenfranchise Black Voters; introducing a “Grandfather Clause” and an “Understanding Clause”, “the grandfather clause stated that only those who had been eligible to vote in 1869, or whose fathers had been eligible to vote in 1869, were automatically eligible to vote. All others would need to complete an “understanding clause” which required applicants to explain portions of the Maryland constitution. Typically, these types of tests were judged in biased and inconsistent ways. The amendment was advocated for using explicitly racist rhetoric, with the creators and proponents motivated to exclude African American men from the electorate. Ultimately, voters rejected the amendment, but only because it also disenfranchised many European immigrants”.¹</p> <p>Like many Democrats of the “Progressive Era”, he was in favor of segregation and the disenfranchisement of a large portion of the African American population, while protecting and expanding the franchise for urban immigrants, considered the Democratic Party’s base. His 1905 speech in support of the Poe Amendment (see source folder 1b) states his political views clearly. Democrats in Maryland were split over their support for this amendment and it was ultimately defeated.</p>

¹ *Articles about the Poe Amendment Maryland, 1904-1905.* Warfield Family papers
<https://exhibitions.lib.umd.edu/get-out-the-vote/disenfranchisement>

Maps and/or photos:



The Poe Amendment:

“The Poe amendment resulted from the increase of anti-Black sentiment in the very early 1900's and dominated Maryland politics from 1903 to 1905. Through this amendment, the Democratic party under Senator Arthur P. Gorman would have disfranchised Maryland's Negroes. The racist movements of the South and anti-Negro sentiments of a segment of the Baltimore press affected Democratic thinking. The Democrats scored an overwhelming victory in the 1903 state election and pushed the amendment through the 1904 meeting of the Legislature. The Legislature sent the measure to the people as a referendum in the November 1905 election. If passed, it would have placed much power in the hands of election officials. In 1904, however, resistance to the proposal emerged, first by Governor Edwin Warfield and later by other leading Democrats. In addition, the newspapers lessened their racist tone. The amendment threatened the Republican party; its members strongly fought it. They received help at this critical point from Secretary of the Navy, Charles J. Bonaparte, who led and solidified the party. In particular, the Bonaparte-led Republicans utilized the foreign community and apprehensive third parties. They also received negative help from the Baltimore Democratic organization under I. Freeman Rasin which gave the amendment little support. Further, the election eve saw a number of leading Democrats such as Senator Isidor Rayner squabbling publicly over the amendment. Thus, the voters did not trust Gorman and his organization, did not fear the threat of Negro domination, and thoroughly defeated the amendment throughout most of the state.”²

²Merrill, Horace S. “The Poe Amendment's Defeat: Maryland Voters Reject the Negro Disfranchisement Movement, 1903-1905.” *Thesis / Dissertation ETD*, University of Maryland (College Park, Md), 1967.

Summary Notes:

Born at Homewood in Baltimore Sept 1830 [1a], died Feb 27, 1911 in Washington DC.

John Lee Carroll practiced law in Maryland from 1854 until 1858, then he moved to New York. While in New York, he accepted a position as deputy clerk and United States Commissioner in the office of the clerk of the United States district court [1a]

In 1860 (Federal Census [4]) John L Carroll (a lawyer) was married and living with his in-laws in New York City.

Apparently John Carroll may have owned slaves before the war, and paid them wages afterwards – The Sun Feb 28 1911 [3], but could not find documentation of this statement in any of the slave databases or federal slave census.....The Howard County Slave Ledger shows the numerous Carroll slaves ownership being “Heirs of Charles Carroll” with John Carroll as the Executor. [5] These slaves were freed before the estate was settled.

In 1870 (Federal Census [4a]) John L Carroll and family were living in Maryland at Doughoregan Manor, after purchasing it from his brother who had inherited it from his father.

"Colonel Carroll's (his father) failing health and the secession crisis of 1861 caused John Carroll to return home in 1861. At 'Doughoregan Manor,' he became the manager of the plantation and its many slaves, and when his father died in 1862, John Lee Carroll was his executor. He required over three years to settle the estate. Colonel Carroll, however, had willed it to Charles, John's brother, but in 1867, John Lee Carroll purchased the property and made his home there for the rest of his life. John Lee Carroll managed his father's slaves until his father died, and was the executor of his father's will which included his father's slaves. {1a - Maryland Archives}

He was elected into the Maryland State Senate in 1867 and served two terms. He was elected President of the Senate in 1874. {1a -Maryland Archives}

John Lee Carroll, a member of the United States Democratic Party, was the 37th Governor of Maryland from 1876 to 1880. {1a -Maryland Archives}

"The great railroad strike of 1877 almost completely overshadowed all other events in Governor Carroll's administration. {1a -Maryland Archives}

Made an address at the Democratic State Convention in 1903 endorsing the proposition of negro disfranchisement [1a]

John L Carroll supported the Poe Amendment and gave a speech in 1905 making a plea to the state legislature to support the amendment[1b]

He exercised paternal care over all his tenants and employees. If there was sickness he supplied the medical aid. If there were differences he adjusted them. If there was poverty or hunger he extended a helping hand. - Unique colonial custom handed down from generation to generation [2]

Information Sources (See Source Folder) :

[1a] - Maryland Archives Bio

[1b] - St Mary's Beacon Oct 1905, Ex Gov's View

[2] - Baltimore American Feb 28, 1911, Ex Gov John Lee Carroll Dies

[4] - 1860 Federal Census

[4a] - 1870 Federal Census

[5] - Howard County Slave Ledger of 1868, Ho Co Historical Society

[5a] - Charles Carroll Will - Daily Bulletin Mar 1863

[6],[7],[8] - See Source Folder

[9] Merrill, Horace S. "The Poe Amendment's Defeat: Maryland Voters Reject the Negro Disfranchisement Movement, 1903-1905." *Thesis / Dissertation ETD*, University of Maryland (College Park, Md), 1967.

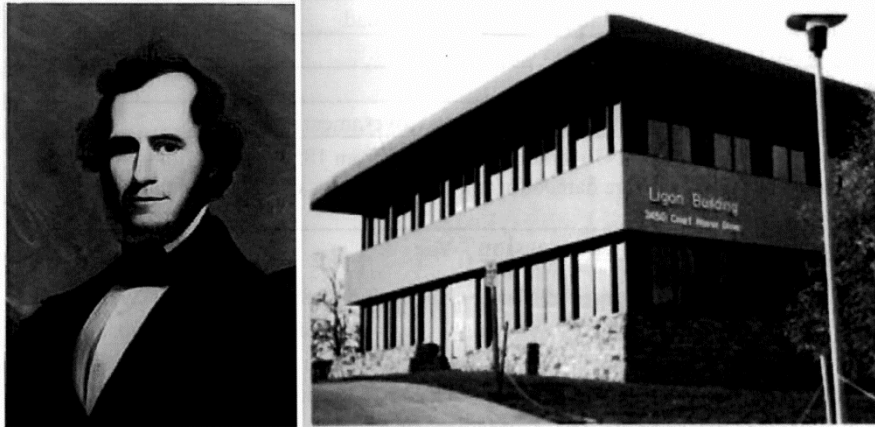
Articles about the Poe Amendment Maryland, 1904-1905. Warfield Family papers
<https://exhibitions.lib.umd.edu/get-out-the-vote/disenfranchisement>

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – LIGON BUILDING
Classification – School <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>
Location – 8360 Court Avenue, Ellicott City
Construction Date - Opened 1967
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Government
Reason for Name – Democrat Governor of Maryland from 1854-1858, from Howard County. Four county buildings were named for the four governors of Maryland that were from Howard County.
<u>Association with Slavery or Oppression</u> - Yes <p>Thomas Watkins Ligon, 30th Governor of Maryland from 1854-1858, was an enslaver, according to source material cited below. Thomas W Ligon owned 10 slaves in 1850, and Howard County Assessment Records 1868 Slave Ledger shows he owned 7 slaves. As a Democrat, he was politically active during the 1840's and 1850s, in addition to being Governor, he served in the Maryland House of Delegates as well as the United States House of Representatives. Politically, he seemed to toe the line of a typical Democrat in Maryland at the time, espousing the notion of State's Rights. In an 1856 Address, he foretold the coming conflict, Maryland's role in it, while also hinting at the "unprincipled fanatics...who endanger the continuance of the Union."</p> <p>"We of Maryland occupying the position of a border State, dwelling upon the dividing line between the two extremes of interest in and opinion upon the subject of slavery, have an especial interest in desiring the adjustment of this unhappy source of popular discontent, upon a basis which will secure permanent tranquility. While, therefore, we should express calmly and clearly our opinions as to the issues thus unfortunately forced upon us, and make no concealment of our resolution to maintain the rights of the States under the Constitution, against any infraction, we should carefully abstain from the use of language calculated to irritate and inflame those who may differ with us in opinion or to impair those fraternal ties which should bind in perpetual unity and concord the people of the respective States. Let wild and unprincipled fanatics, wherever found, endanger the continuance of the Union, if they will, by ceaseless agitation until the last vestige of friendly relationship and brotherly regard may be swept away. But let ours be the more grateful task to cast oil upon the elements of destruction, and if that dark day shall ever dawn which shall witness the downfall of this, the most glorious fabric of Government the wisdom of man has ever contrived, no share in the sin of so great a calamity to the cause of freedom throughout the world, can be laid at our door."¹</p>

¹ Frank F. White, Jr., *The Governors of Maryland 1777-1970* (Annapolis: The Hall of Records Commission, 1970), 147-151.

Maps and/or photos



Summary:

Thomas Watkins Ligon (May 10, 1810 – January 12, 1881), a Democrat, was the 30th Governor of Maryland in the United States from 1854 to 1858. He was also a member of the United States House of Representatives, serving Maryland's third Congressional district from 1845 until 1849. He was the second Maryland governor, born in Virginia and was a minority party governor, who faced bitter opposition from an openly hostile legislature.

The Maryland Archives slave database, as well as the Federal Census in 1850 shows that Thomas W Ligon had 10 slaves, and Howard County Assessment Records 1868 Slave Ledger shows he had 7 slaves at that time.^{2 3}

Ligon retired to his Howard County estate 'Chatham' near Ellicott City. He died at his home on January 12, 1881, and was buried in the family cemetery. Ligon Road in the Ellicott City neighborhood of Dunloggin presumably bears his name. He once resided in the Brick House on the Pike, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. He also resided at White Hall, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.⁴

Information Sources (See Source Folder) :

² Maryland State Archives. *Legacy of Slavery in Maryland*. June 6, 2021. <http://slavery2.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx>

³ Howard County Historical Society. *1868 Slave Ledger (Register)*, HCHS L2011.300.7.

⁴ White, Jr. Frank F. (1970), "Biography of Thomas Watkins Ligon", *The Governors of Maryland 1777-1970*, Annapolis: The Hall of Records Commission, pp. 147–151, OCLC 144620.

Howard County Historical Society. *1868 Slave Ledger (Register)*, HCHS L2011.300.7.

Howard County Historical Society, "Photo Collection". *Chatham, Home of Thomas Watkins Ligon*. Ellicott City, PDF.

"Ho-394 White Hall - Maryland Historical Trust." *National Register of Historic Places Inventory*, 2004, <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-394.pdf>.

Maryland State Archives. *Archives of Maryland (Biographical Series) Thomas Watkins Ligon (1810-1881)*. MSA SC 3520-1461, June 6 2021.

<https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001461/html/1461bio2.html>

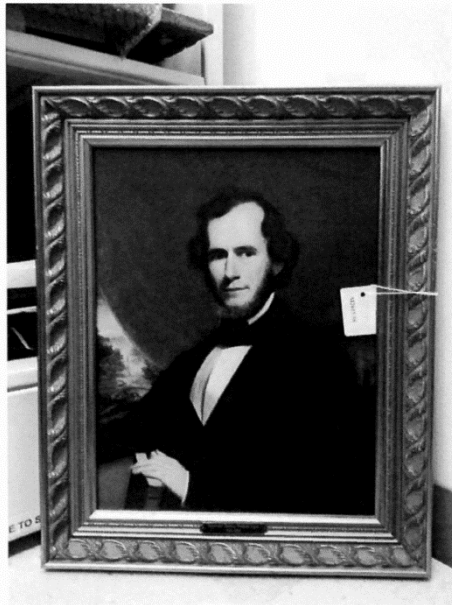
Maryland State Archives. *Legacy of Slavery in Maryland*. June 6, 2021.

<http://slavery2.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx>

"RETIREMENT OF GOV. LOWE AND INAUGURATION OF GOV. LIGON." *Baltimore Sun*, 11 Jan. 1854.

United States. Census Bureau. "Slave Inhabitants of Howard District." Washington: 1850. Print.

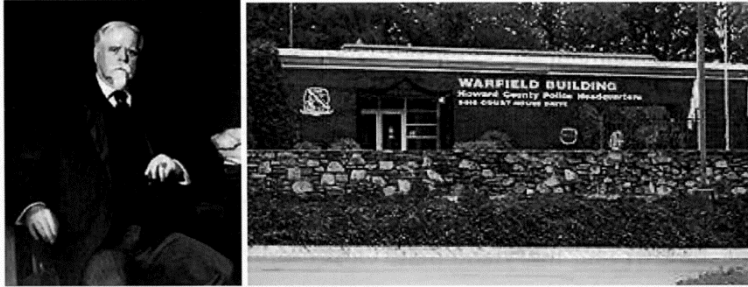
White, Jr. Frank F. (1970), "Biography of Thomas Watkins Ligon", *The Governors of Maryland 1777-1970*, Annapolis: The Hall of Records Commission, pp. 147-151, OCLC 144620.



Howard County Historical Society. *Thomas Watkins Ligon Portrait*, HCHS M2015.5.50.

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure: WARFIELD BUILDING
Classification: Building
Location: Governors Hill, 3410 Courthouse Drive, Ellicott City
Construction Date: Opened 1973
When/Who Named: Howard County Government
Naming Rationale: One of four Maryland State Governors from Howard County/Howard District
Association with Slavery or Oppression: YES <p>Edwin Warfield was not an “enslaver” despite being raised at Oakdale, one of two Warfield family plantations. By the time he was 16 years old, the Maryland Constitution of 1864 had abolished slavery. His political career and personal papers demonstrate many controversial positions on black enfranchisement and white supremacy. In his campaign speeches, he did firmly believe in “white supremacy” and his rhetoric did match his personal feelings evidenced in numerous copies of his personal papers. As Governor, Edwin Warfield was opposed to the Poe Amendment to the Maryland Constitution which would’ve disenfranchised Black Voters; he felt that Poe would also disenfranchise Urban Immigrant voters, the base of the Democratic Party in Maryland. Despite his opposition to Poe, he would support future disenfranchisement legislation like the Strauss Amendment of 1908.</p> <p>Edwin Warfield is a complex figure in Howard County politics. The son of slave owners who grew up on a plantation that he eventually inherited. He was an avid lover of history and while he advocated for the peaceful “reunion” between Union and Confederate veterans as well as the outcome of the war providing for a stronger union, he was also sympathetic to the “Lost Cause” and spent most of his post political career working towards the erecting of the Confederate Monument in Howard County. As Governor, he seems to have drawn the ire of the more politically conservative members of his party, especially after his opposition to the Poe Amendment, but his politics were generally representative of the Democratic platform during the Progressive Era, which was overwhelmingly in favor of limiting Black Enfranchisement.</p>



Summary:

The Warfield Building is one of four government owned and operated buildings that is named after one of the four Governors of Maryland from Howard County (or the Howard District of Anne Arundel County). The Warfield family is considered to be one of the “Founding Families” of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, beginning with the progenitor Captain Richard Warfield who came to Maryland as an indentured servant in 1659, eventually became an influential planter living primarily in Annapolis.

Cherry Grove was a plantation in Howard County and considered to be the “Warfield Family Seat”. It was built by Captain Benjamin Warfield (Edwin’s Great Grandfather) in 1766. Oakdale was built in 1838 by Edwin’s father, Albert on a tract of land near the Cherry Grove plantation. Both Cherry Grove and Oakdale used slave labor on the plantations up until the end of the Civil War.

Edwin Warfield was born to Albert Gallatin and Margaret Gassaway Warfield in 1848, at the Oakdale plantation. While living on the plantation as a young man, he developed relationships with some of the enslaved on the plantation; one in particular, Charles Asa Harriday, remained in contact throughout their adult lives, according to Mr. Harriday. They corresponded regularly even when Edwin Warfield was in the Governor's Office.

The Warfields were staunch supporters of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Two of Edwin’s older brothers served in the war on the Confederate side, his brother Gassaway Watkins Warfield died while in a Union prison camp during the war. Edwin was too young to serve in the war but would sympathize with Confederate veterans, as demonstrated in later years with his efforts to erect a Confederate monument in Ellicott City.

Whereas, Edwin Warfield was not a “slave owner”, his political career and personal papers demonstrate many controversial positions on black enfranchisement and white supremacy. As a Democrat in Maryland in the late 19th, early 20th century, his politics were generally in line with the party, although he often was in disagreement with the more politically conservative Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, who was considered the “party boss” at the time. In his campaign speeches, he did firmly believe in “white supremacy” and his rhetoric did match his personal feelings evidenced in numerous copies of his personal papers (see excerpts in source folder).

Edwin Warfield was elected Governor in 1904 on a campaign that generally endorsed the disenfranchisement of African American as a part of the Democrat party platform. During his term as Governor, he became embroiled in a debate over the "Poe Suffrage Amendment" to the Maryland Constitution of 1867, authored by John Prentiss Poe and Arthur Pue Gorman, who sought to disenfranchise black voters in Maryland. The Critics charged that the amendment was unconstitutional, undemocratic and would undermine Maryland's entire way of government. Republicans saw the measure as a partisan attempt to weaken their party. White foreign-born citizens believed that the grandfather clause and the "understanding" requirement would work against them as well as blacks. Black voters organized the Negro Suffrage League and established chapters throughout the state in order to marshal opposition to the amendment. The Amendment passed the Democrat legislature, but was not signed into law by Governor Warfield as a result, voters defeated the Poe amendment at the polls by a significant margin. A closer look at Warfield's opposition to the amendment shows that his main opposition was not due to the disenfranchisement of uneducated, black voters, which he strongly advocated for, but rather because the language in the amendment could be used to also disenfranchise white, immigrant voters. Despite this nuance, the *Baltimore Afro-American* lauded Warfield's opposition to the Amendment despite his actual motivations.

Despite Warfield's opposition to the Poe Amendment while Governor, as ex-Governor in 1909 he did support the Strauss Amendment which was a "watered down" version of the Poe Amendment with the grandfather clause and provisions for the disenfranchisement of illiterate black voters.

Edwin Warfield is a complex figure in Howard County politics. The son of slave owners who grew up on a plantation that he eventually inherited. He was an avid lover of history and while he advocated for the peaceful "reunion" between Union and Confederate veterans as well as the outcome of the war providing for a stronger union, he was also sympathetic to the "Lost Cause" and spent most of his post political career working towards the erecting of the Confederate Monument in Howard County. As Governor, he seems to have drawn the ire of the more politically conservative members of his party, especially after his opposition to the Poe Amendment. For more detailed information please refer to the notes below.

Notes:

- *Edwin Warfield – Born and raised with slaves on Father's Plantation, and according to slave databases, documentation, and ledgers he never owned slaves. The slaves on the Warfield's farms were treated like family, and many stayed on the farms after the War as paid help, some bought land nearby. [15][1a][1][13]*
- *Edwin Warfield developed a relationship with some enslaved on both his father's and grandfather's farms. One in particular, Charles Asa Harriday, remained friends*

throughout their adult lives. They corresponded regularly even when Edwin Warfield was in the Governor's Office. [1a,1b]

- *Warfield was a School Teacher, Public Service began at age 26, State Senator, Purchased and edited Ellicott City Times newspaper, Governor, Business and Patriotic activities. [1]*
- *Edwin Warfield hosted a Confederate Soldier 1899 reunion at Oakdale for the company that his two older brothers (one who died in the war) and his nephew all served in during the war. [1d]*
- In Warfield's 1903 speech accepting the nomination for Governor he said:
 - o "Therefore I take my stand firmly upon that plank in the platform of our party which declares that the "political destinies of Maryland should be shaped and controlled by the white people of the State.' And I appeal to all citizens, irrespective of party, who love and honor the State, to lend their earnest and active support in this contest for the supremacy of the white race, for the cause of civilization and good government."
 - o "The question as presented, and which the voter must decide at this election, is a plain, practical, business one, and goes home to every white householder and taxpayer in Maryland. It is whether the government of this great Commonwealth shall be intrusted [sic] to a party more than one-half whose voters is composed of this ignorant race, or the party comprising in its ranks a vast majority of our white people. [Cheers]" [see complete speech in source 1e]
- *Warfield had been elected Governor upon a plank which advocated the disfranchising of any Black whose grandfather had been entitled to vote after 1869. This proposal grew out of the fear that a return of Republican rule in Maryland would threaten white supremacy. The proposal 'would not deprive a white man of his vote and affected colored people only, as no colored man's grandfather before 1869 was entitled to vote in Maryland,' noted Elihu Riley.² Warfield himself favored the general provision of denying the right of voting to "the ignorant and shiftless class of negroes", but early in the fight over the Poe Amendment, he declared that he would not sign any vaguely-worded bill since the Amendment would eventually jeopardize every citizen's right to vote (including thousands of white men). He came out strongly in opposition to the Poe Amendment, and since the bill had been drawn up by Senator Gorman, he found the party organization and many newspapers aligned against him. The opponents of the bill commended him as a man who placed the public interest ahead of political loyalty, but more than anyone else, Warfield was instrumental in the amendment's defeat at the polls by a majority of some 30,000 votes.[1,2,3,4a,4b,4c,5,6]*
- *Governor Warfield signed a Jim Crow law into effect in June 1904 [12]. Railroads must provide separate cars of equal accommodations for both white and colored passengers.*

- *In May 1904, Governor Warfield inspected and promoted the Maryland Agricultural College [14].*
- *Jan 1906, Gov Warfield demanded reforms from the newly elected state legislature, denouncing lobbying and strongly recommended adoption of a corrupt practice act [13].*
- *Governor Warfield lays the cornerstone for a new colored church in Howard County to replace the log construction erected by the old retainers of the Warfield family years ago. [1c] Afro-American - Sept 15, 1906*
- *As Ex-Governor, Warfield supported the Straus Suffrage Amendment (1909) which would require an educational/literacy test disenfranchising a large number of black voters, and provide protection for the native and foreign born white voters. As part of his interview with the Baltimore Sun on this topicThis amendment is a substantial compliance with what I have always advocated. It is not too much to say that in its essential features, it is drawn along the precise lines that I suggested in my last message to the Legislature in January 1908. In that message, referring at length to the public demand for a suffrage amendment "for the elimination of the ignorant, unreflecting and thrifless negro voter." I declared that "this state should be governed by those citizens who, because of their intelligence, their heredity and their interest in the material welfare of the Commonwealth, are best fitted to properly, patriotically and wisely exercise the high duties of citizenship". I added that the supposed amendment should protect "the citizens who voted in 1869 and his descendants, because that was a sacred privilege then enjoyed by the white citizens of this state." [10]*
- *Ex-Governor Warfield established a committee for a Memorial Confederate Monument for Ellicott City in 1911. [9] That did not come to fruition until thirty seven years later when a monument was dedicated in front of the Ellicott City courthouse. A Union Calvary holding a reunion in Ellicott City invited the survivors of the Howard County Confederate Company to join them in their reunion. [9]*
- *Ex-Gov Warfield was a proponent of good roads, and urged that the remainder of the state road appropriation be used to purchase and rebuild the road from Ellicott City to Clarksville so that Howard and Montgomery counties could be brought into closer reach of Baltimore markets. [7][8]*

Information Sources (See Source Folder) :

Cramm, Joetta. *Howard County: A Pictorial History*. Donning, 2004.

Pagan, Margaret D., editor. "Oral History: A Brief Sketch of the Life of Charles Asa Harriday." *The Journal of African American History in Howard County, Maryland*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2004, pp. 9–12.

"A Talk With Gov. Warfield." *Afro-American (1893-1988)*; Apr 2, 1904; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American, pg. 4.

"Declares His Position" *Saint Mary's Beacon (Leonardtown, Md.)* Thursday Morning. Vol. 66. Oct., 12, 1905.

"Edwin Warfield" *The Sun (1837-1994)*; Apr 1, 1920; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 8.

"Edwin Warfield: Farmer and Financier." *The Sun (1837-1995)*; Sun. Jan. 22, 1911; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun.

"For Amendment: Ex-Gov. Edwin Warfield Declares He Will Heartily Support the Suffrage Plan." *The Sun (1837-1995)*; Sep 15, 1909; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 14

"Governors of Maryland Biography Series: Edwin Warfield" *The Sun (1837-1994)*; Sun. Aug. 4, 1907; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 14.

"Governor Lays the Cornerstone" *Afro-American (1893-1988)*; Sep 15, 1906; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American.

"Gov. Warfield Speaks; Opposes Poe Amendment." Staff Correspondent *The Sun (1837-1994)*; Nov 3, 1905; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 14.

"In Effect July First: On and After July First Colored People Must Ride Jim Crow Cars." *The Sun (1837-1994)*; June 25, 1904; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun.

"Mr. Warfield's Speech of Acceptance at Mt. Airy." *The Aegis & Intelligencer (Bel Air, Maryland)* · 2 Oct 1903, Fri · Page 2 Downloaded on Apr 30, 2021.

"Reunion Dinner: Ex-Confederates Entertained By Mr. Edwin Warfield." *The Sun (1837-1995)*; Jun 12, 1899; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 7.

"Tells Of Slave Life: Former Governor on Old Plantation Days." *The Sun (1837-1995)*; Apr 13, 1912; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun, pg. 16.

“The Class of Negroes Who Will Be Invited to Maryland Should the Franchise Amendment Be Defeated.” *The Democratic Advocate (Westminster, Md)*. Saturday, June 24, 1905.

“The Poe Amendment” *Saint Mary’s Beacon (Leonardtown, Md.)* Thursday Morning. Aug., 10, 1905.

“Warfield demands Reforms.” *The Cleveland Gazette (Cleveland, Oh)*. Jan. 4, 1906.

“Warfield favors the Amendment.” *The Democratic Advocate (Westminster, Md)*. Friday, Sept. 17, 1909.

“Warfield promotes the Agricultural College.” *The Sun (1837-1995)*; May 15, 1904; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun.

“What Gov. Warfield Did” *The Evening Capital*; Jan. 14, 1910; ProQuest Historical Newspapers.

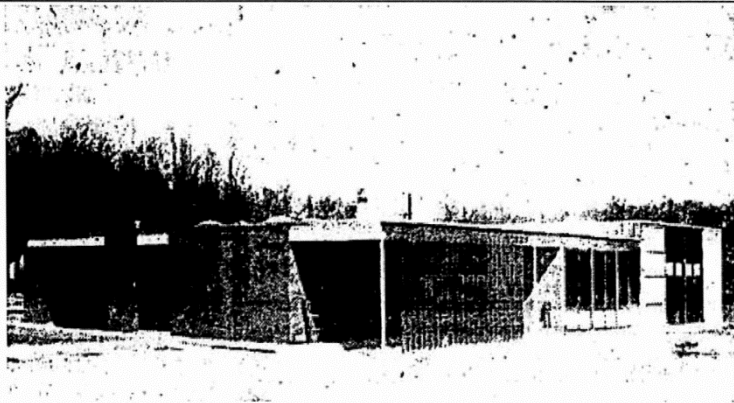
“Will Honor Confederates: Movement To Erect Memorial To Howard County Company” *The Sun (1837-1995)*; May 17, 1911; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun.

Libraries

HCLS, Administrative Branch

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 044

Historical Name of Structure: Howard County Library System, Administrative Branch
Classification: School Building X Park Road
Location: 9411 Frederick Road, Ellicott City, MD, 21042
Construction Date: 1962 (as Howard County Library) renovated 2014 (as Administrative Branch)
When/Who Named: Howard County Government
Reason for Name: Purpose descriptive.
Association with Slavery or Oppression: Historically, Yes, but not in name. This site is named after the building purpose. However, the land is part of a former plantation where enslaved people were held in forced labor.



Original construction, c. 1962



Current Building, c. 2021

Summary:

The current HCLS Administrative Branch is a two story building in Ellicott City, MD. It is owned by Howard County Government.

The building was originally constructed in 1962 as the first permanent library for Howard County and was known as the Frederick Road Branch. Over half of the funding for the building was through donations from George Morrison (\$60,000) and Grace and Charles Miller (\$25,000, plus the property for the building). (Library for Howard).

On May 14, 1943, former Howard County Commissioner Charles E. Miller purchased the farm known as Gray Rock from Elizabeth, George, and William Sloatfield. (Sloatfield Deed). The Gray Rock property was subdivided into 300 acres that included a plot donated to the library. The original Library, now the Administrative branch, was constructed on this plot. In 1960, Miller transferred land from the property to the Board of Library Trustees of Howard County. (Miller Deed to Library Board of Trustees, 1960).

The land was a portion of the Gray Rock property which is notably the former home of Thomas Beale Dorsey (Maryland Historical Trust). Dorsey was a farmer, judge and politician who held enslaved people on his property for the purposes of forced labor.

In 1986, the Frederick Road Branch was renovated and renamed as the Charles E. Miller Branch. In 2011, construction of the new Charles E. Miller Branch immediately next door to the original building was completed. The original library building was approved for renovations so that it could be repurposed. The renovated structure is used as the library administrative branch and a 50+ exercise center operated by the Office of Aging and Independence shares the building.

Construction on the renovated building began in 2014 and was completed in 2016.

List of Sources Used: See Source Folder

“Library for Howard,” *The Sun*, April 1, 1960, *The Sun* (1837-); Apr 1, 1962; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: *The Baltimore Sun*, pg. RE9

Sloatfield Deed to Miller, May 14, 1943, Maryland Land Records, mdlandrec.net

Miller Deed to Library Board of Trustees, December 30, 1960, Maryland Land Records, mdlandrec.net

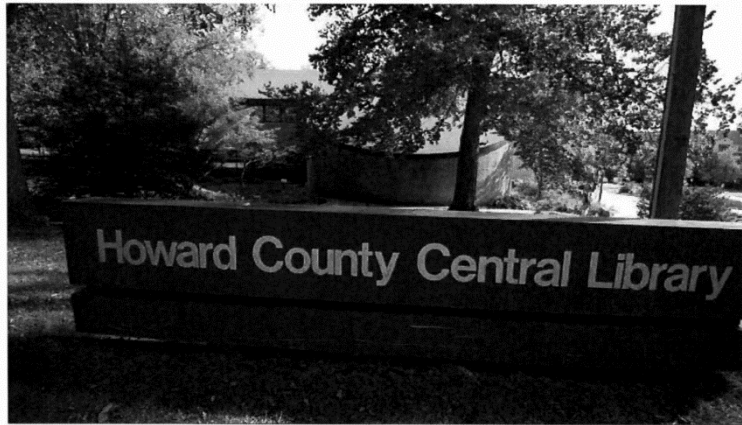
Maryland Historical Trust, Gray Rock Architectural Survey File, May 3, 2005 (HO-412.pdf)

“Historical Timeline”, <https://hclibrary.org/about-us/history/timeline/> Accessed September 15, 2021

Central Branch Library

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 056

Historical Name of Structure: Central Branch Library
Classification: School ___ Building ___ Park ___ Road ___
Location: 10375 Little Patuxent Parkway, Columbia MD 21044
Construction Date: Opened January 4 th 1981
When/Who Named: Howard County Government
Naming Rationale: Geographic; named after the building's relationship to the city center.
Association with Slavery or Oppression: No. This site is named after the building's geographic relationship to the city center.



Summary:

HCLS Central Branch is a 47,000 square foot, 2 -story public library in downtown Columbia, Maryland near the Columbia Mall and Lake Kittamaqundi. The building is named to reference its location within downtown Columbia. The building is owned by Howard County Government.

In 1975, Library Director Marvin Thomas formed the Central Library United Effort citizen committee to facilitate the Central Branch's planning process. (HCLS Timeline, Accessed October 9, 2021)

In 1977, Howard Research and Development Corporation – formerly majority owned by CIGNA and subsequently by Rouse Company - donated 3.5 acres of land on which to build the library. . (Clark, M. J. 1977)

The Central branch opened on January 4, 1981. (Mitchell, Joseph R. and David Stebenne. *New City Upon a Hill: A History of Columbia*, Maryland History Press, 2007.) The branch closed in 2000 and reopened in 2001 after a 17-month, \$5.37 million renovation, and the branch was renovated again in 2016-2017. (HCLS Timeline, Accessed October 19, 2021)

List of Sources Used: See Source Folder

Mitchell, Joseph R. and David Stebenne. *New City Upon a Hill: A History of Columbia*, Maryland History Press, 2007

Clark, M. J. Board votes on Columbia library site. *The Sun* (1837-1995). June 9, 1977.

Retrieved from

<https://www.proquest.com/historical-newspapers/board-votes-on-columbia-library-site/docview/541105453/se-2?accountid=6126>

HCLS Timeline, <https://hclibrary.org/about-us/history/timeline/>, Accessed October 19, 2021)

East Columbia Branch Library

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 167

Historical Name of Structure: East Columbia Branch Library
Classification: School <u> </u> Building <u> X </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>
Location: 6600 Cradlerock Way, Columbia MD 21045
Construction Date: original construction in 1994, renovated 2018
When/Who Named: Howard County Government
Reason for Name: Geographic location
Association with Slavery or Oppression: No. This site is named after a geographic location.



Summary:

The East Columbia Library building was constructed in 1994, funded by the county's Department of Public Works. (Sevilla.) Four sites were initially considered by the Library Board, including three owned by the County Department of Education (Cradlerock Way and Overheart Lane, Homespun land and Oakland Mills Road, Tamar Drive and Route 175) and a fourth site (Dobbin Road, north of Montgomery Road) belonging to Howard Research and Development of the Rouse Company. (Powder)

The school board relinquished the selected site (Cradlerock Way) to accommodate the new branch. (Boller.) The new East Columbia Branch, which also housed a senior center (now termed a "50+ Center") and library administrative offices, was constructed at 46,000 square-feet. (Sevilla).

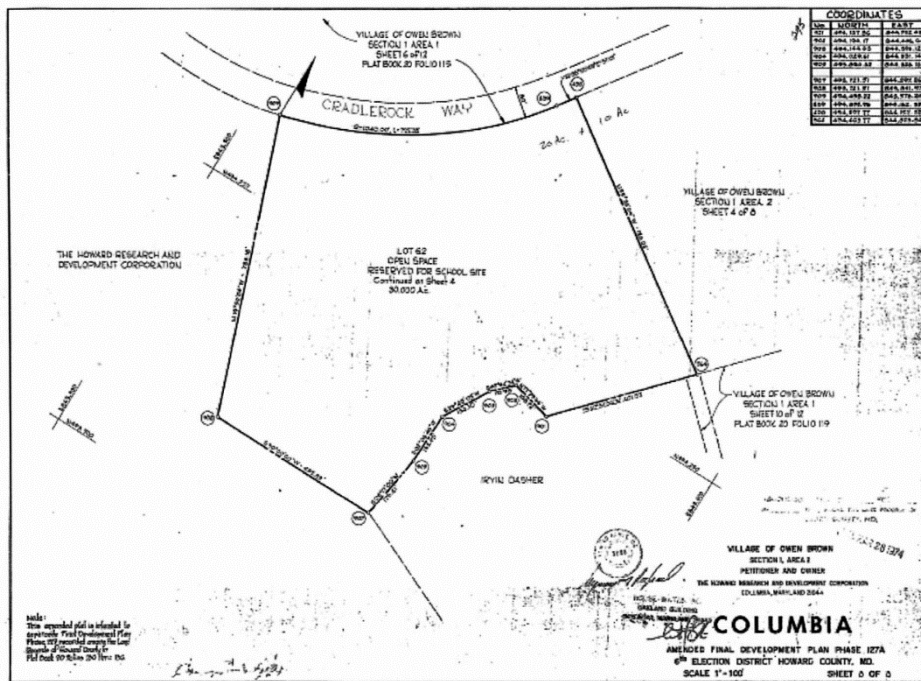
Ownership of the property before the Department of Education belonged to Howard Research and Development (originally purchased by employee Aileen Ames). Ownership prior to that could not be determined.

Motivation for the addition of a new branch came from the pressure of increasing crowds at the Central Branch. (Sachs). The idea of a second Columbia Branch was first proposed in 1985. In

1987, 6,000 residents of Columbia, along with Library Director Marvin Thomas, signed a petition in favor of the new branch presenting it to the county council.

A renovation of the building was completed in 2018. Highlights of the renovation were the addition of group study rooms, meeting spaces, expanded passport office, and a designated teen area. The administrative offices were relocated to the old Miller Branch location.

Maps and/or photos:



Plat record, Howard Research and Development school site designation

List of Sources Used: See Source Folder

Powder, Jackie. "Library Board to consider 4 Sites for Columbia Branch." *The Sun* (1837-); Feb 19, 1989; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: *The Baltimore Sun*, pg. P4

Magill, Kate. "Teens get more space in East Columbia's renovated library". February 6, 2018. <https://www.baltimoresun.com/maryland/howard/columbia/ph-ho-cf-east-columbia-library-reopens-0208-story.html>. Retrieved October 2, 2021.

Boller, Donna E. "Education board yields school site to library branch: Path clear to build on Cradlerock Way" *The Sun* (1837-); Apr 3, 1991; <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/bs-xpm-1993-03-16-1993075012-story.html>. Retrieved October 2, 2021.

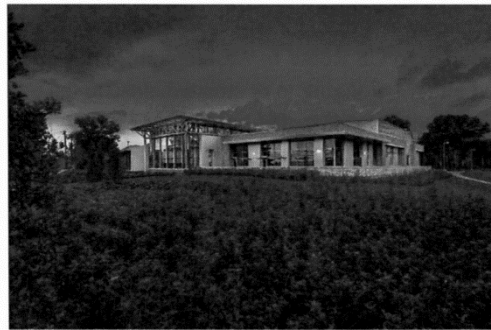
Sachs, Adam. "New East Columbia Library is expected to open in autumn." March 16, 1993. <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/bs-xpm-1993-03-16-1993075012-story.html>

Maryland Land Records, mdlandrec.net (see folder Deeds.LandRecs)

Sevilla, Graciella. "New Library is One for the Books", *The Washington Post*, Aug 8, 1994. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/1994/08/18/new-library-is-one-for-the-books/080e43a8-46ad-4890-838b-ab8cbd0cd52d/>

Howard County Naming Commission – ID Number: 164

Historical Name of Structure: Howard County Library System, Elkridge Branch
Classification: School ___ Building <u>X</u> Park ___ Road ___
Location: 6540 Washington Blvd Elkridge MD 21075
Construction Date: Original building completed in 1993; major renovations completed March 2018
When/Who Named: Howard County Government
Naming Rationale: Geographic Location
Association with Slavery or Oppression: No. This site is named after its geographic location.



Summary:

The Elkridge Branch of the Howard County Library System first existed as the Elkridge Community Library, a one room, 1,000 square foot rented storefront on Route 1- Washington Boulevard, which was opened in 1984. The Elkridge Community Library housed only 3,000 books. (Sherry, 1993) A site at Bauman Drive off Montgomery Road was acquired in 1988 with the intention of building a new library there, but it was deemed too small in accordance with the Howard County Council's Elkridge Master Plan. A new site off Washington Boulevard near Hunt Club Road was agreed upon later that year first by the Howard County Library Board of Trustees and then by the Howard County Council. The new site would also be large enough to house a Senior Center. (County Council of Howard County, Maryland, 1988)

There was significant community involvement in support of building a larger library in Elkridge starting before the small community library had even opened. Activists Ed Huber and Ellen V. Schultz, both members of the Elkridge Master Plan Citizens Review Committee, organized letter writing campaigns and spoke out at County Council meetings with crowds of other Elkridge residents to show the County Executive, Charles I. Ecker, and other council members that Elkridge deserved a library on par with those in Columbia and Ellicott City. (Sinclair, 1993 & Coram, 1993)

The new 15,500-square-foot Elkridge Branch of the Howard County Library System located at 6540 Washington Blvd. opened in August of 1993 with a collection of 40,000 books. (Sherry, 1993)

After over twenty years in service, the library and 50 plus center that shares its building underwent a significant renovation and expansion that was completed in March of 2018, which more than doubled its size to 35,000 square feet and allowed for expanded community meeting spaces and a DIY Education Center. (Magill, 2018)

Historically, the land that the Elkridge Branch of the Howard County Library System now occupies was situated along the Washington Turnpike or the Washington Road, an early precursor to US Route 1- Washington Boulevard. Survey maps from 1860 and 1878 show the land either belonging to or situated close to the homes of J.H. Birkhead and John M. Pfeiffer respectively. Prior to that little is known. (Hopkins, 1878 p.p 16-17 & Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland)

The name Elkridge or Elk Ridge dates back as far as 1702 when it was first recorded on tax records. It was named for the "Ridge of Elk" overlooking the Patapsco River, where large herds of elk could be found, and it is the oldest "settled" part of Howard County. (Cramm, 2001) The town Elk Ridge Landing was officially founded in 1734 after it was approved by the Maryland assembly in 1733. (Janey, 2013 p.13)

The history of the land that would become Elkridge goes back far further than its founding by European colonists. It has provided home over the years to indigenous peoples of the Susquehannock, Nentego and Piscataway tribes. The Elkridge Prehistoric Village Archaeological Site, located along the Patapsco River, which was first excavated from 1967 to 1969, provided valuable historical evidence of a discontinuously occupied settlement of the Woodland period, with artifacts ranging in date from 1800 B.C. to 1500 A.D., when it was likely abandoned as a permanent village. (Maryland Historical Trust)

List of Sources Used: See Source Folder

Coram, James M. (1993, March 4). Long-awaited Libraries Gain Backing in Budget. The Baltimore Sun p. 8B

County Council of Howard County, Maryland. *1988 Legislative Session Bill no. 38. 08/01/1988.*
<https://apps.howardcountymd.gov/olis/LegislationDetail.aspx?LegislationID=7370>

Cramm, Joetta M. (2001, February 27). Oldest Area Named for its Roaming Elk. The Baltimore Sun. <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/bs-xpm-2001-02-27-0102270053-story.html>

Hopkins, G.M. (1878) *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore Including Howard County Maryland.* F. Bourquins Steam Lithographic Press, Philadelphia.

Janney, Elizabeth. (2013). *Elkridge.* Arcadia Publishing.

Magill, Kate. (2018, March 11). New Elkridge Library Trying New Directions; Fresh design, new classes, DIY Center Complement; an Enlarged Collection. The Baltimore Sun p. G1

Martenet, Simon J. (1860). *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland : drawn entirely from actual surveys.* John Schofield, Patapsco Enterprise Office New Town Hall, Ellicotts Mills.

Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland's National Register Properties Elkridge Prehistoric Village Archeological Site. <https://mht.maryland.gov/nr/NRDetail.aspx?NRID=472>

Sherry, Joe. (1993, August 9). Elkridge Bookworms Soon to get Spacious Accommodations. The Baltimore Sun p. 3B

Sinclair, Molly. (1993, September 2). Elkridge Opens its New Library. The Washington Post. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/1993/09/02/elkridge-opens-its-new-library/d5afef3a-3d3e-486f-88ec-a3cb2d307c51/>

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 249

Historical Name of Structure: Howard County Library System, Glenwood Branch
Classification: School ___ Building <u>X</u> Park ___ Road ___
Location: 2350 State Route 97 Cooksville Maryland 21723
Construction Date: 1998-2000
When/Who Named: Howard County Government
Naming Rationale: Geographic location
Association with Slavery or Oppression: No. This site is named after its geographic location.



Summary:

The Glenwood Branch Library is located in Cookesville, MD in western Howard County. The building is owned by Howard County Government.

The land on which the Glenwood Library was built was secured by Howard County Government as part of a purchase from from Cindy S. Koontz, Bradley E. Allen (Trustee of the Bradley E Allen Revocable Trust), Raymond Allen, Kenneth G. Allen, Deborah Langenfelder and Penny R. Gray on May 12, 1994. The total land parcel was 181 acres. (Howard County Circuit Court, Land Records, 1994)

Construction on the building, which is situated at the edge of Western Regional Park, began in 1998. The branch had its grand opening on August 28, 2000. Melanie Hennigan was the principal architect. She described the building as, "The Glenwood Library celebrates the idea of community....it is reminiscent of a 'barn raising' - an act where folks come together to build something with a common purpose- much like the new Glenwood branch." The Glenwood branch is 29,800 square feet. Original construction costs were \$3,779,400. (Hennigan, 2000).

The library building is named after the Glenwood community. Glenwood was founded by James B Mathews in 1841 and named after Mathews. But his son renamed the area Glenwood, in 1874. (The History of Glenwood, Accessed October 20, 2021) It appears that the area was named after the natural features of the woods in the area.

At opening, there was one meeting room. It was named the Pindell room after Bill and Betty Pindell. Bill Pindell was a charter member of the Howard County Library Board of Trustees. Betty Pindell was a postmistress of Glenwood for over 40 years. ("The Pindell Room," 2000).

The Glenwood branch is currently undergoing renovations and reopening of the facility to the public is expected in Fall 2021. Renovations include:

- Two new multi-use studios, enabling instructors to teach more classes for all ages and offer more space for public meetings.
- Refreshed children and teen areas with new seating and new children's information desk.
- New customer service and self-service areas, enabling patrons to pick up their own items on reserve.
- New passport office for greater confidentiality.
- Renovated vending café area in a new central location that serves as a snack area and social space.
- New back patio.

(Howard County Library System, Accessed October 20, 2021)

List of Sources Used: See Source Folder

Howard County Circuit Court, Land Records, MDR 3259, 1994

"The Pindell Room," *Great Expectations, Special Edition* August 2000

Hennigan, Melanie. "A Gentle Neighbor Blends with the Environment," *Great Expectations, Special Edition* August 2000

Howard County Library System, Glenwood Branch,
<http://hclibrary.org/locations/glenwood-branch/> Accessed October 20, 2021

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 344

Historical Name of Structure: Howard County Library System, Charles E. Miller Branch & Historical Center
Classification: School ___ Building <u>X</u> Park ___ Road ___
Location: 9421 Frederick Rd Ellicott City MD 21042
Construction Date: 2011
When/Who Named: Howard County Government
Naming Rationale: Named for land donor, Charles E. Miller
<u>Association with Slavery or Oppression:</u> Yes. The land on which the library was built was formerly part of a plantation where enslaved people were held in forced Labor. The land was donated by, and the library building named in honor of, Charles E. Miller who had engaged in segregated development of housing communities and supported segregated schools.



Summary:

The land for the Miller Branch Library was donated by Charles Miller in 1974 (Miller - Library Board of Trustees Deed, February 18, 1974). This plot is in addition to a neighboring plot of land

donated in 1960. (Miller - Library Board of Trustees Deed, December 30, 1960). The current facility is named in his honor. The building is owned by Howard County Government.

In 1986, the original branch at 9411 Frederick Rd. was renovated and renamed the Charles E. Miller Branch. In 2010, land was broken for a new library building next door to the older building, and was designated Charles E. Miller Branch & Historical Center. (HCLS Timeline, Accessed October 1, 2021). The former Miller branch became the Administrative Branch.

The Charles E. Miller Branch & Historical Center at 9421 Frederick Road opened on December 17, 2011. The Miller branch is HCLS' largest branch at 63,000 square feet. (Toth). The branch features a collection of a quarter million collection items, 100 web accessible computers equipped with word processing software, and nine study rooms. Classroom space includes a 3,000 sq. ft. meeting room that can be partitioned, an 800 sq. ft. children's classroom, and a 700 sq. ft. Tech Lab. The branch also includes a Terrace Overlook and an educational garden called The Enchanted Garden. (HCLS website, Accessed September 30, 2021)

The Charles E. Miller Branch also houses the Howard County Historical Society Research Center and research library, dedicated to preserving Maryland history. The Research Center works in conjunction with the Howard County Historical Society Museum in Ellicott City, MD.

Designated LEED Gold by the United States Green Building Council, the Miller Branch includes 72 solar panels, an abundance of controlled natural daylight, approximately 9,000 sq. ft. of vegetative roof, and many other sustainable, energy efficient features. (HCLS website, Accessed September 30, 2021)

Miller was a businessman, developer and politician. He served as a Howard County Commissioner from 1938-1949. He served on the Howard County Board of Education starting in 1950. He became the President of the board in 1954 and served until 1962. Miller operated Howard County's last segregated school district, phasing out the practice over an 11-year plan.

Miller demonstrated support for segregated public schools. In 1952, Miller donated \$1,000 for the purchase of land for a new Ellicott City "colored school." Miller recommended a property on Fells Lane, contributed another \$2,000 toward the project, and approved the purchase.

Mr. Miller stated that he felt the Dehnhart property should be purchased as it is the only available site in Ellicott City within walking distance that could be used for a colored school. Mr. Miller further stated that he had had experience in grading sites of this type and he felt it could be done without too much expense, and that it would be a very desirable site for a colored school. Mr. Miller stated that he would be willing to give an additional \$2,000 towards the purchase of this site. Motion for purchasing the Denbart property on Fells Lane was made by Mr. Miller and seconded by Colonel Atwell. The motion was approved. (Howard County Board of Education Minutes, 1952.)

There is evidence that Charles Miller engaged in the oppression of people of color due to his support of segregation and development of white-only communities. Miller and his colleague Benjamin Mellor, Jr. sought to establish a Mont Ridge development as a White-only development. An excerpt from the 1939 deed in which they sold a tract of land to Emmitt Hardman includes the condition:

"(7) No lot, or any part thereof, shall be used, occupied by, or conveyed to a Negro, or person or persons of Negro descent or extraction, except that this restriction shall not apply to Negroes or persons of Negro descent or extraction employed as domestics thereon." (Miller-Mellor deed, 1939)

The land, locally known as the Gray Rock farm, that the library is built on has connections to enslavement and the oppression of enslaved people. The history of the Gray Rock land is tied to the Dorsey Family. The farm was created in 1813 from multiple tracts of land. The Dorsey family held enslaved people on the property in forced labor. In the 1840 census, Thomas Beale Dorsey reported 49 enslaved people on his property. The land passed through multiple local families until Charles Miller purchased the farm. On May 14, 1943, Charles Miller purchased the Gray Rock Property. The Miller Land Company was established in 1964 to develop the land. The property was subdivided into 300 acres including several small plots and one plot was donated to the library.

List of Sources Used: See Source Folder

Miller - Library Board of Trustees Deed, February 18, 1974. Maryland Land Records, mdlandrec.net. Retrieved October 07, 2021

Miller - Library Board of Trustees Deed, December 30, 1960. Maryland Land Records, mdlandrec.net. Retrieved September 20, 2021

HCLS website, <http://hclibrary.org/locations/miller-branch/>, Accessed September 30, 2021

Howard County Board of Education Minutes, January 8, 1952, page 2.

Miller-Mellor to Hardman deed, 1939, page 4. Maryland Land Records, mdlandrec.net Retrieved October 13, 2021

Toth, Sarah. "New Miller library is 'a multi-purpose experience'", *The Baltimore Sun*, December 9, 2011 <https://www.baltimoresun.com/ph-ho-cf-library-1215-20111209-story.html> Accessed September 15, 2021

HCLS, Savage Branch & STEM Education Center

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 127

Historical Name of Structure: Howard County Library System, Savage Branch & STEM Education Center
Classification: School ___ Building <u>X</u> Park ___ Road ___
Location: 9525 Durness Lane, Laurel, MD 20723
Construction Date: Original building – 1991, Renovation in 2014
When/Who Named: Howard County Government
Naming Rationale: Geographic Location
Association with Slavery or Oppression: Possible. This site is named after a geographic location. However, the geographic location is named after a person who has ties to slavery and oppression.



Summary:

The Savage Branch & STEM Education Center is located in Savage, Maryland. The building is owned by Howard County Government.

The land for the building was secured from Gorman Road Limited Partnership by Howard County Maryland on January 31, 1989 and consisted of 2.78 acres. (Howard County Circuit Court, Land Records.)

The original building opened in 1991; it was renovated in 2015. Prior to the renovation, the branch shared the facility with a senior center and a county health department office. When those organizations moved to the North Laurel Community Center in 2013, the library expanded into the full 24,000 square feet of the building. (Davis).

The branch is named after its geographic seat in the county. The city itself was named after John Savage, who funded the building of the Savage Mill. John Savage and his business partners created the Savage Manufacturing Company and bought the land that would become Savage Mill. John Savage never visited Savage, MD.

John Savage does have historic connections to enslavement and oppression. Savage was born in Kingston, Jamaica. His family owned a plantation called Epping Farms in Jamaica. Between 1823-1832, the plantation was registered to John Savage and historical records show up to 143 enslaved persons were registered to the Epping plantation. ("Epping Farm," Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery). Around 1748, John married Anna Scott Allen, who was a widow. Her late husband owned the Snee Farm in South Carolina which passed to his widow upon his death. Enslaved people worked on this plantation as well. ("Owners of Historic Snee Farm.")

List of Sources Used: See Source Folder

Gorman Road Partnership to Howard County Land Deed, Maryland Land Records, mdlandrec.net. Retrieved October 19, 2021

Davis, Nayana. "Library officials show off Savage Branch's \$6.1M makeover," <https://www.baltimoresun.com/maryland/howard/bs-xpm-2014-07-11-bs-md-ho-savage-branch-20140711-story.html>, Accessed September 23, 2021

"Owners of Historic Snee Farm," <https://www.nps.gov/chpi/learn/historyculture/owners.htm>, Accessed September 23, 2021

"Epping Farm," Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery, <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/estate/view/3297>, Accessed September 29, 2021

"Savage Mill Historic District," Maryland's National Register Properties. <https://mht.maryland.gov/nr/NRDetail.aspx?NRID=270&FROM=NRMapHO.html>. Accessed September 23, 2021

Parks

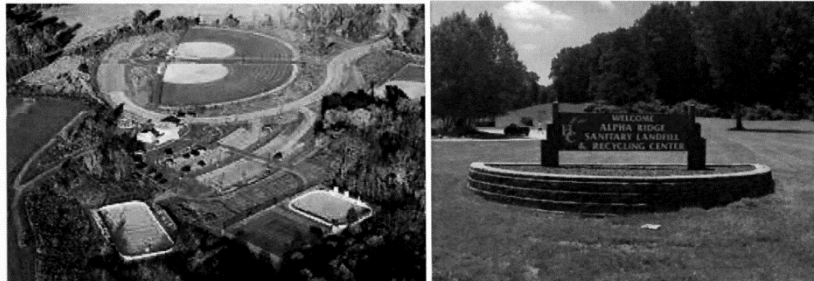
Alpha Ridge Community Park

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – ALPHA RIDGE PARK
Classification – School <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>
Location – 11685 Old Frederick Road, Marriottsville, MD 21104
Construction Date - 1994
When/Who Named – 1979/1994 - Howard County Recreation and Parks
Reason for Name – Named as expansion of Alpha Ridge Landfill/PO Town of Alpha, MD
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - The Name “Alpha Ridge” No, but the property was a tobacco plantation employing enslaved labor.

*Alpha Ridge Landfill

*Alpha Ridge Shop



NOTE: The ownership should be reviewed. It was John Taillor that patented this land, called Woodford, in 1727 - not the Carroll family. Liber IL #A Folio 694.

Alpha Ridge Park is located on land originally patented to the Carroll Family (Charles and Benedict), called Woodford, in 1727. This land was historically owned by the Carroll, Taylor, Hammond, and Shipley families, all significant slave holders throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. No structures stood on the property prior to 1830, but it is highly probable that enslaved laborers worked the tobacco fields on this extensive plantation.

The 1860 Federal Slave Census lists Joshua Shipley as owning 1 male slave. The Shipley Farm, operating as a small cereal grain and livestock farm, was never a large slaveholding plantation.

Summary:

The Alpha Ridge Community Park was created from land purchased from Howard County in 1979 as an expansion lot for the Alpha Ridge Landfill. After several years of neglect, the park was established in 1994. The park was named after the Landfill, which was also named after the Post Office in Alpha, Maryland, in operation from 1884-1915.

The Alpha Ridge Park lies within the boundaries of the 18th century land grant known as Woodford. John Taylor obtained the original patent from Benedict Leonard, son of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, in 1727.

Following Taylor's death, the property went to Phillip Hammond, and it was divided unto his six sons following his death in 1760. By 1777, Charles Hammond II had received 1,500 hundred acres of the Woodford Estate from his father. No structures were identified within the property during the Hammond tenancy; it was most likely used for agricultural purposes.

By 1835, Joshua Shipley, a middle class farmer, received the property and eventually built his home, Shipley House, on the property. The 1860 Martenet Map (see Figure 1) depicts two structures on Shipley's property.

This property continued as farmland until 1979, when the land was sold to Howard County for Alpha Ridge Park. This property began as a tobacco plantation, worked by enslaved labor, and eventually transitioned to a focus on cereal grains and livestock.

The Alpha Ridge Park opened to the public in May of 1995. The town of Alpha has existed since before 1884 when a post office opened on the corner of Old Frederick and Sandhill Roads and that continued until 1915. Alpha is still shown on USGS Topographic Maps today.

Information Sources :

~National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, HO-642

https://data.howardcountymd.gov/scannedpdf/Historic_Sites/HO-642.pdf

2011. Maryland Historical Trust. Alpha Post Office Site. MHT HO-927.

<https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-927.pdf> Accessed 9-11-2021

~Batten, Inc., J. Christopher

1985 *Alpha Ridge - Shipley House & Barn Evaluation*. Prepared for the Howard County Department of REcreation and Parks and Department of Public Works.

~Goodwin, R. Christopher, Christopher Poglase, Thomas Dod, John Mintz, and Thomas Neumann.

1992 *Phase II Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Alpha Ridge Park, Howard County, Maryland*. Draft. Prepared for J. Christopher Batten, Inc.

2007. Gordon Katz. Guide to the Checklist of Maryland Post Offices. 76 p. Smithsonian Institution Postal Museum.

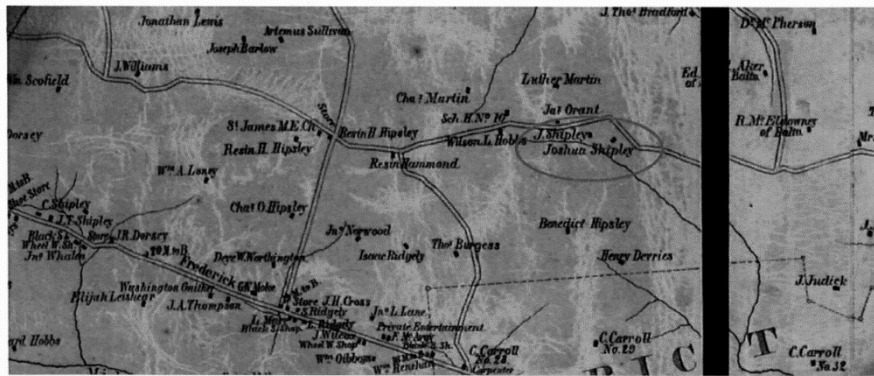
https://web.archive.org/web/20090414020731/http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Maryland_Post_Offices.pdf Accessed 9-11-2011

1995. Alpha Ridge Park is open to public rec agency says. Baltimore Sun May 8. p. 91. Accessed from Newspapers.com 9-11-2021.

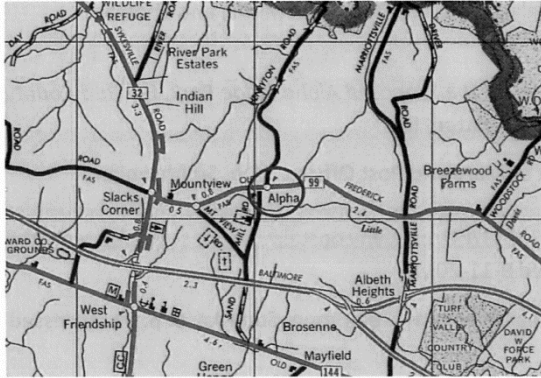
2021. United States Geological Survey Topographic Map Viewer.

<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/39.3189/-76.9281> Accessed 9-11-2021.

Maps and/or photos:



1860 Martenet Map of Howard County, District 5, Showing Location of Alpha Ridge Park



1970 Howard County Road Map showing the town of Alpha adjacent to where the landfill sits.



2019 USGS Topographic Map. Sykesville Quadrant.



Shipley House Ruins, facing Northwest (no longer standing)



HO-927 Alpha Post Office 11995 Old Frederick Road House, north elevation
Ken Short, November 2006 1/4

**Alpha Post Office Site documented in 2006 and demolished 2006 or 2007. Photo circa 1980s.
Maryland Historical Trust. HO-927.**

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – ATHOLTON PARK
Classification – School <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>
Location – 6875 Greenleigh Columbia, MD 21046
Construction Date -
When/Who Named – Howard County Rec and Parks/James McGill
Reason for Name – James McGill’s ancestral land “Athol” in Scotland
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes. The Name “Athol” No, but Enslaved Labor was used to build the Manor and Rev. James MacGill had a plantation on Athol Enlarged along with about 14 slaves. ¹¹ In the 1798 census Athol Enlarged was owned by Rev. James MacGill’s children: Mary, Caroline, Anne and Patrick MacGill. ¹² Mary owned 5 slaves, Caroline and Anne owned 16 slaves, and Patrick McGill owned 1. Based on these records Atholton appears to have been named after a slave plantation encompassing the land of Atholton Elementary School.

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

Atholton Park is named after an original 600-acre land grant named “Athol” granted to James Macgill in 1732. He soon after built a manor house also named “Athol”, built between 1732-1740. The unincorporated community of Atholton was founded as the crossroads of Old Columbia Pike, Guilford Road, and Clarksville Pike.

Atholton received its name to honor Macgill's ancestral home in Scotland. The house itself was built as a rectory for the Old Brick Church in Guilford (1732). Reverend James Macgill immigrated to Maryland to serve as the first minister for Christ Episcopal Church, the first in the region. He also brought laborers from Scotland, and with the help of enslaved laborers, built the manor house Athol. The building, and its name, reflected the importance of the position Church held in colonial society, as well as the craftsmanship of the immigrant Scottish Mason's who built the manor.

Like many other buildings in the area, Atholton Park was named after this manor.

Rev. James MacGill had a plantation on Athol Enlarged along with about 14 slaves.¹¹ In the 1798 census Athol Enlarged was owned by Rev. James MacGill's children: Mary, Caroline, Anne and Patrick MacGill.¹² Mary owned 5 slaves, Caroline and Anne owned 16 slaves, and Patrick McGill owned 1. Based on these records Atholton appears to have been named after a slave plantation encompassing the land of Atholton Elementary School.

Athol was later subdivided and became several tracts of land, one going to Nicholas Worthington, who freed his 17 slaves and gave them 150 acres adjoining his plantation, in the area now known as Freetown.

Atholton Park was purchased in 1971 (Baltimore Sun, Friday, July 25, 1975, page c-3)

Information Sources :

~National Register Eligibility Form, Maryland Historical Trust, HO-37

https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se5/015000/015600/015610/pdf/msa_se5_15610.pdf

https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se5/015000/015600/015610/pdf/msa_se5_15610.pdf

¹ 1948 by John McGill, The Macgill-McGill Family of Maryland. Source: http://wvancestry.com/ReferenceMaterial/Files/The_MacGill_-_McGill_Family_of_Maryland.pdf

² Athol – Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-37.pdf>

³ HoCo School Board Minutes. August 10, 1965. p94.

⁴ HoCo School Board Minutes. May 3, 1949. p47.

⁵ Checklist of Maryland Post Offices (2007, by Gordon Katz, formerly on the Smithsonian Postal Museum Website). https://web.archive.org/web/20130815015051/http://postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Maryland_Post_Offices.pdf

⁶ 1907 Laurel Quadrangle, Maryland. Topography State of Maryland. US Topographic Map, Department of the Interior, State of Maryland Geological Survey. Edition of August 1907.

⁷ August 6, 1898 Baltimore Sun, page 3. Advertisement for Borders in Atholton.

⁸ August 27, 1898 Baltimore Sun, page 9. "A Majestic Poplar".

⁹ Jody Frey. 2017. Updated 2021. Tracing the Settlement of Howard County, MD. Google Earth Maps of the Original Land Patents made using the kml files for Howard County Land Patents at <https://jsfecmd.info/FREAK/HoCoFiles.html>

¹⁰ September 13, 1845. Nicholas Worthington of John, Last Will and Testament. P. 91-115.

¹¹ October 25, 1779. Last Will and Testament of Rev. James MacGill. "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999, "images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TGB-9NXY?cc=1803986&wc=SNEYW-VZC%3A146534401%2C147006901> : 20 May 2014), Anne Arundel > Wills 1817-1828 vol 39 > image 4 of 203; Hall of Records, Annapolis.

¹² 1798 Federal Direct Tax Anne Arundel County. Maryland State Archives. <http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000729/html/index.html>

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 35

Historical Name of Structure – BALTIMORE & OHIO ELLICOTT CITY STATION MUSEUM
Classification – School <u> </u> Building <u>X</u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>
Location – 3711 Maryland Ave, Ellicott City, MD 21043
Construction Date - 1830-1831
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO



Restored exterior of the museum

Summary:

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station at Ellicott City, erected in 1830-1831, is the oldest railroad station in the United States. It served as the original terminus of the railroad's original 13-mile section of track.

The B&O Railroad was the first railroad to be chartered as a common carrier of both freight and passengers and its supporters, moreover, looked beyond purely local needs to envisage a line all the way to the Ohio River that would channel the growing western trade through the port of Baltimore.

The financial success of this first portion of track gave impetus to further westward development of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as well as the construction of other American railroads that were just getting underway.

The railroad was first built to attach large tributary areas to the Atlantic seaboard ports. The rivalry of these coastal cities resulted in an intense competition to reach the agricultural regions of the West by the rapid construction of eastwest transportation routes.

Baltimore City merchants incorporated the railroad company on February 28, 1827 and by April 1828, surveys for the proposed first 13 mile section had been completed. Between Baltimore and Ellicott City, the railroad was to follow the Patapsco River because of the easy grades.

By July 4, 1828, Maryland's leading citizen, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, turned the first shovel of earth for the railroad; the race westward between the two rival forms of transportation (trains and canals) was on. Accidents and frequent riots among the poorly-paid laborers slowed the pace of construction. But by October 1829, the workers began to lay the important English rails and by the following spring the single track ran to Ellicott City. Baltimore and Ohio proudly announced the inauguration of a regular rail service to Ellicott City on May 24, 1830.

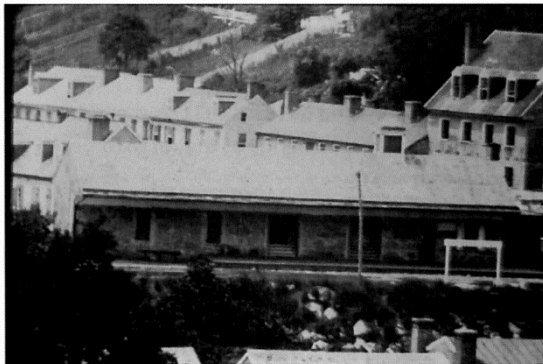
The station was converted for passenger and freight service in 1857, and served in that capacity through 1949. The station remained in operation for freight service until 1972, when the process began to convert the station into a museum. Today, the station tells the story of the early days of the railroad in Ellicott City and Howard County.

Information Sources :

~National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (HO-71), Maryland Historical Trust

~B&O Ellicott City Station Historic Structures Report (need correct information for full citation)

Maps and/or photos:



Trackside view of the station, pre-1885

Belmont Manor and Historic Park/Moore's Morning Choice

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – Belmont Manor and Historic Park/Moore's Morning Choice
Classification – School ___ Building <u>X</u> Park <u>X</u> Road ___
Location – 6555 Belmont Woods, Elkridge, MD 21075
Construction Date - c.1738
When/Who Named – Thought to be named Belmont during the Hanson occupation of the property, circa 1815 because at that time the estate was divided among siblings, creating a need to specify tracts owned by different family members, where before it had been all one estate not necessarily needing a name.
Reason for Name – Belmont was a popular estate name in the nineteenth century, there were 22 Belmonts listed in the "Gazeteer of the British Isles," and there was at least one other Belmont in MD, two in VA and one in MA, though this is certainly not an all-inclusive list.
General Meaning of Name -French origins, meaning "beautiful mountain"
History of Name - see summary
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes- the forced, unpaid labor of the enslaved African American population was used at the estate and associated iron forges from its beginnings through the end of the Civil War. Although the name Belmont has nothing to do with the Dorsey family as enslavers, the property known as Belmont has a deep past involving the use of slave labor.



Summary:

Belmont is located on what was a 1,360-acre tract of land patented in 1695 by Mordecai Moore as Moore's Morning Choice. Dr. Mordecai Moore, who helped found the Society of Friends in

Maryland, received a land patent of 1,662 acres granted by King William III's 1695 land patent. Moore sold the land to Caleb Dorsey, Sr. (of Hockley-in-the-Hole plantation in Annapolis) circa 1732. The property would remain in the Dorsey family for seven generations. Caleb gifted the land to his son, Caleb Dorsey, Jr. who married Priscilla Hill in circa 1734. It was on this land that they began construction of a house, where they would raise nine children. The existing house has two identical stucco plaques on either side of the front door with "CPD 1738" (the initials of Caleb and Priscilla Dorsey). This date has traditionally been taken as the date of construction of the existing house, but it seems more likely that Caleb, Jr. built a smaller structure on the property in 1738 and replaced it with a larger brick dwelling once his iron business provided the necessary means. With an inheritance from his father, Caleb established an iron forge and foundry, and thus was known as "The Ironmaster." Since Elkridge was a large port on the Patapsco, the industry could flourish and there is mention of various Dorsey forges along the Patapsco in Elk Ridge.¹At the time, the Patapsco was 14 feet wide and 400 feet deep,² allowing cargo ships to transport iron tools. The Dorseys had cast iron musket parts manufactured for muskets made by William Whetcroft throughout the American Revolution.

Caleb Dorsey died in 1772 at the age of 62, leaving Priscilla a widow at age 54. The 3,000 acres of the estate, along with 93 slaves, went to their son, Edward Hill Dorsey.³ It is not clear why Caleb did not deed the land to Priscilla, although she continued to live there until her death in 1782. Priscilla's will bequeathed eight enslaved persons to her daughter, Priscilla Dorsey Ridgely of Hampton.⁴

Edward continued the Dorsey Forge operations and was known as "Iron Head Ned." He married his cousin, Elizabeth Dorsey, in 1786 and they had nine children that they raised at Belmont.

At Edward's death in 1799, Elizabeth controlled Belmont. The first recorded glimpse one gets of Belmont is with the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, which notes that one wing of the brick house was not finished. The appraisal must have been made in 1799, because Elizabeth Dorsey was the occupant and the owners were listed as "Edward Dorsey (of Caleb's) heirs." The improvements were listed as "1 story brick dwelling house 50 by 24[,] passage at each end 16 feet [,] 2 wings 2 story 30 by 20 [,] one not finished brick[,] 1 stone out house 20 by 16 [,] 1 ditto 18 by 16."

Edward's heirs also held 36 slaves from his estate, 21 of whom were between the ages of 12 and 50 and healthy enough to work (and thus be taxed).

Elizabeth Dorsey died in 1802, but Edward's estate was not divided until 1815. A paper written by John H. Scharf suggests that the name Belmont dated to this time when the property was divided among the siblings.⁵ Their daughter, Priscilla Dorsey, inherited Belmont. She caused

¹ Maryland State Archives. Journal of Caleb Dorsey. 01 Oct 1758- 31 Aug 1761.

² Tillman, Ned. *The Chesapeake Watershed*.

³ Will of Caleb Dorsey, Jr.

⁴ Will of Priscilla Dorsey

⁵ John H. Scharf, F.A.I.A. *Belmont, Howard County*, p. 5

quite a stir in her family when she eloped in 1805 with Alexander Contee Hanson, a pro-British newspaper publisher.

Alexander Contee Hanson was a lawyer, publisher and statesman. He represented the 3rd district of Maryland in the U.S. House, and the state of Maryland in the U.S. Senate. Hanson, the grandson of U.S. President John Hanson, under the Articles of Confederation, founded the *Federal Republican* Newspaper in 1808. He was strongly pro-British and opposed the administrations of both Jefferson and Madison.

The *Federal Republican* was one of the nation's most extreme Federalist newspapers. On June 22, 1812, four days after the beginning of the War of 1812, Hanson's office was destroyed by a mob that was irritated by his articles denouncing the administration. On July 28, he reissued the paper from another building, where he was joined by a group of armed allies. When that building was besieged by a mob, Hanson and his group fired, killing two. He was later arrested, and a mob stormed the jail, beating and leaving him for dead. Hanson moved the paper to Georgetown, DC, where he published it unbothered.

Despite his political leanings, Hanson became an elected member of Congress in 1813, and then was appointed as a member of the Senate in 1816. He befriended Henry Clay during this time and would host many of his political colleagues at Belmont.

Hanson used Belmont as a retreat from his political and personal troubles. In 1815, the year Priscilla officially inherited the estate, he wrote from Georgetown: "I mean to retire to Belmont...the fields have barely been scratched by shallow one-horse ploughs, the blue grass has eaten out the wheat, and in some spots the sedge and wild briar have taken the entire possession, while the old mansion for the want of a few necessary repairs in due time is almost in a state of dilapidation."

Hanson died in 1819 at the age of 33, and Priscilla retained control of Belmont until her death in 1849. However, the family fortune had shrunk dramatically. Priscilla sold off tracts of Belmont in 1832 and 1835. In 1839 she mortgaged Belmont to John Worthington of Anne Arundel County for \$1500.⁶ Their only son, Charles Grovesnor Hanson, was involved in horse racing and gambling and had his share of financial troubles. Knowing this, Priscilla left a stipulation in her will that if Charles' activities threatened the estate, then the property would go directly to his wife, Ann Maria, and their nine children.

The Hanson family continued to live at Belmont until Annie Maria, or "Nannie," the only child of Charles and Ann Maria still living there, sold Belmont to her cousin, Mary Graham Bowdoin Bruce and her husband Howard Bruce. The Bruces are the first branch of the Caleb and Priscilla descendants not associated with enslavement on the property, due to the time period. However the property was still a working farm with tenant farmers working the land. The Bruces raised

⁶ Scharf, 10.

race horses on the property, including the famed Billy Barton who is buried in full tack near the barn.

The Bruces made several renovations and enlarged the house in 1927. This was accomplished by adding fireplaces on each gable end and connected by a flat roof portion, giving the appearance of a gambrel roof. Photos prior to this renovation show the original roof pitch and fireplace placements.

When Howard Bruce died in 1961, his cousin David Bruce, a former ambassador to Britain, inherited the estate. David then donated Belmont to the Smithsonian Institution, and it was converted to a conference center. During this time, the second floor was remodeled to accommodate guests. The rooms were given names of local people- and this might be the only renaming to be examined, as some of the people the rooms are named after were slaveholders such as Governor George Howard and General Robert E. Lee to name a few.

Slavery under Caleb Dorsey, Jr.

Caleb Dorsey Sr. and his brother Edward built a number of iron forges and furnaces along the Patapsco River in the 18th century. They are recorded as enslaving up to 94 people to work their forges and land for crops.

Slavery under Edward Hill Dorsey

Edward and his brother Samuel continued their father's iron forge operations. Edward expanded the estate to a total of 3245 acres. The inventory taken after his death includes 114 slaves, nearly 300 animals and nineteen farm and forge buildings.⁷

Slavery under Alexander Contee Hanson

Letters from 1815-1819 show that Alexander was in debt, and by this point the Ellicotts had been operating the iron forges for some time so any former prosperity from the iron operations was no longer available. Operating an unpopular newspaper may also not have been a lucrative profession. He poured much of his finances into the newspaper and was known to borrow money from friends.⁸ When Alexander died in 1819, his inventory shows twelve enslaved people and a personal estate valued at \$4,406.31. His only son, Charles Grovesnor Hanson, was three years old at his passing. Priscilla had ownership of Belmont until her death in 1849, when the property was put in a trust. Charles was not believed to be a responsible heir.

Slavery under Charles Grovesnor Hanson

This is the last generational ownership of the Dorsey family associated with slavery on the Belmont property, as this era would see the Civil War and an end to the forced labor that made a way of life possible for several generations at Belmont. The 1850 Slave Schedule shows

⁷ Inventory of Belmont Estate, 1799.

⁸ *The Story of Belmont*, pages not numbered

Charles G. Hanson owning ten enslaved persons:⁹ Females ages 50, 28, 10, 4, and 1 (interestingly their race is listed as Mulatto) and males ages 65, 29, 17, and 15 (all the males are listed as Black). In 1860, Charles still is listed as owning ten enslaved persons:¹⁰ Females ages 65, 40, 21, 16, 14, 12, and 1 month (the 65 and 40 year olds are listed as Black, the rest of the females are listed as Mulatto) and males ages 6, 2, and 1 month (all listed as Black). On the 1870 census, there are two domestic servants, both listed as persons of color: Florence C. Barnes, Domestic Servant, age 10, race Black and George W. Barnes, Servant, age 14, race Mulatto. It is interesting to note that there are also white residents with the surname Barnes: Charles, age 24 and William, age 7. In 1880, there was one Black domestic servant, Nellie Foard. The handwriting is poor and this spelling may not be accurate. By the 1880 census, Ann Maria had died in 1873 but Charles still had many of his adult children living with him including Grosvenor, Samuel, Edward, Priscilla, and Annie Marie. Charles died later that year and the property went to his heirs.

In the family cemetery, there is one burial of a reputed former slave, Daniel Simms. He is said to be the last burial in the Belmont cemetery. In the 1900 census,¹¹ the household listed before the Hansons shows Daniel Simms to be the head of the household, and living with his wife and children in a house they rented. The census shows that Daniel was born in March of 1865, so he may have been born into slavery- but more research is needed. Regardless it appears there may be a Black man buried in the Dorsey/Hanson/Bruce family cemetery.

Renaming Examination

The name Belmont itself does not have any connotations surrounding slavery, oppression nor is it named after a person with these ties. However, there are certain rooms upstairs that the Smithsonian named after various local historical figures. This is not considered a public part of the building, but for wedding rentals, the renters have access to some of these rooms. In the Maps/Photos section, the floorplan with these names is shown.

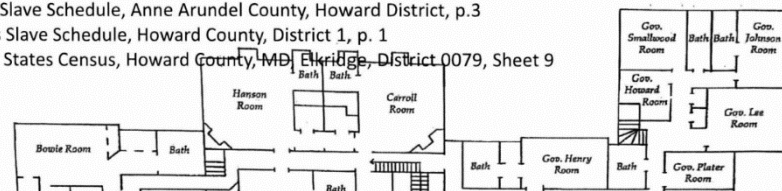
Information Sources:

- Thompson, Cleora Barnes. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form "Belmont - Moore's Morning Choice" HO43, (Maryland Historical Trust: n.d.)
- Scharf, John. "Belmont, Howard County" Paper- undated
- United States Federal Census Slave Schedule, Anne Arundel County, MD- Howard District, 1850
- United States Federal Census Slave Schedule, Howard County, MD, 1860
- 1900 United States Census, Howard County, MD, Elkridge, District 0079
-

⁹ 1850 Census Slave Schedule, Anne Arundel County, Howard District, p.3

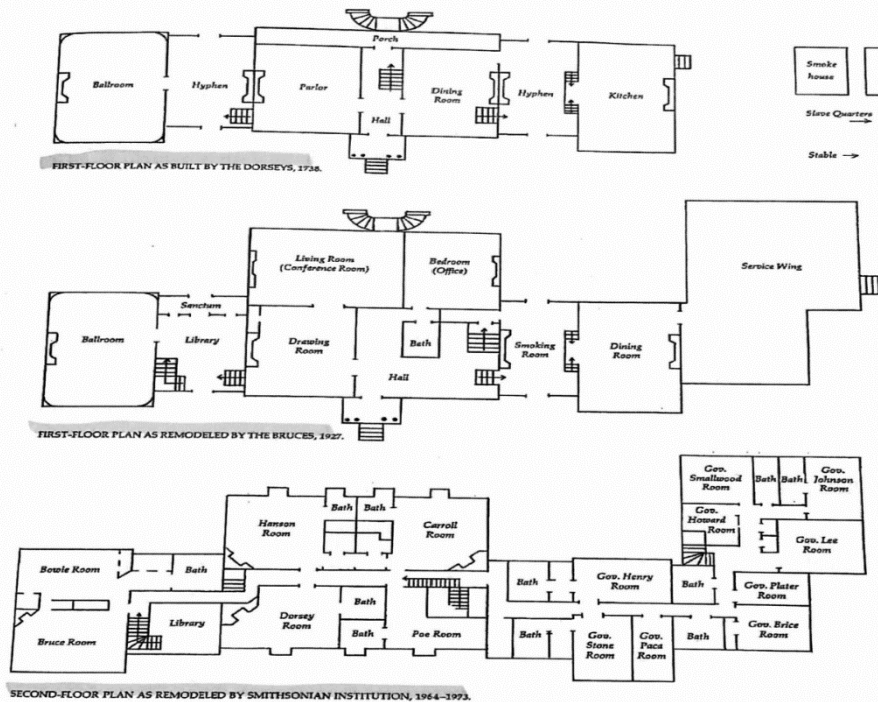
¹⁰ 1860 Census Slave Schedule, Howard County, District 1, p. 1

¹¹ 1900 United States Census, Howard County, MD, Elkridge, District 0079, Sheet 9



- Smithsonian Institution. *The Story of Belmont* Eastern Press, Smithsonian Institution Press No. 5053, 1974

Maps and/or photos:



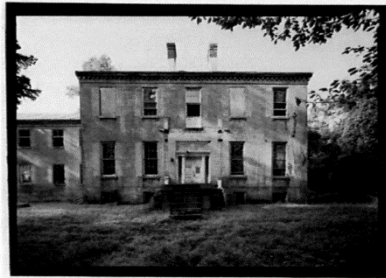
Floor plan evolution, as shown in the Smithsonian's *The Story of Belmont*

Closeup view of Smithsonian remodel showing the people who the rooms are named after. The wing with the Bowie and Bruce rooms are used presently for the bridal suite area. The Bowies were a slave holding family, but the Bruce era of Belmont was post-slavery. The rest of the upstairs rooms are not public but some are used as staff offices.

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – BLANDAIR PARK
Classification – School ___ Building ___ Park <u>X</u> Road ___
Location – 6651 MD Route 175, Columbia, 21044
Construction Date - Two story main dwelling house (c. 1858), several outbuildings: e.g., smokehouse and slave quarter (c. 1840-50's)
When/Who Named – Theodorick Bland
Reason for Name – “Blandair” was named by property owner Theodorick Bland. The suffix -air in “Blandair” relays belonging to the family of Bland.
History of Name - Between 1828 and 1845 Theodorick Bland purchased the 300-acre farm previously known as “LaGrange” owned by John C. Weems. Theodorick Bland (d. 1846) owned the property in 1845-1846 and during this time the property was renamed “Blandair”. The main house dwelling was built by descendants of Theodorick Bland circa 1858.
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

The Blandair property was once a part of a 1087-acre land grant called “Talbot’s Resolution Manor”, surveyed in 1714 by John and Elizabeth Talbot. A portion of the property was later acquired by Nicholas Gassaway. Gassaway bequeathed his tract of “Talbot’s Resolution Manor” to his sons. In 1804, Blandair was acquired by John C. Weems, a prominent planter and subsequent U.S. Congressman (1826-1829). Weems named his plantation “LaGrange”.

Theodorick Bland purchased the property between 1828 and 1845 from Martha P. Weems, the wife of John C. Weem’s son John W. Weems. Theodorick Bland was a prominent state judge and served as Chancellor of Maryland for over 22 years. The Chancellor of Maryland was once the highest judicial office in the state until the High Court of Chancery was abolished by the

Maryland Constitution of 1851. Bland only owned Blandair for one year before his death in 1846 while he resided in Annapolis, as he used the property as a plantation. Bland's daughter Sarah Bland Mayo, wife of Capt. Isaac Mayo inherited the property who in turn gifted Blandair to their daughter Sophia, on occasion of her marriage to Thomas H. Gaither. The two-story dwelling house was most likely constructed by the Gaithers at the time of their wedding in 1857.

Close to the dwelling house is a small slave quarters, measuring 12-feet-by-32 feet in relative pristine condition. While Bland negotiated the purchase of the property in 1844 he wrote "of putting upon the land such new edifices as would be indispensably necessary, of which there are none, that is a Negro quarter, stables, etc.". Therefore, it is likely the quarters were built in 1845 after Bland obtained the plantation. The construction of Blandair's slave quarters reflects "reforms" plantation owners implemented during this period. The inclusion of a brick chimney, raised floor, and whitewashing were investments Bland made to provide healthier living conditions. However, rather than ethical concerns, these improvements were justified to protect the investment of a slave labor force. There is no documentation of the exact number of enslaved persons at Blandair during the time of the slave quarter's construction. Whereas in 1857, when Sarah Bland Mayo gifted her daughter Sophia Gaither the Blandair property, 11 slaves were noted in the wedding present.

Blandair was used as a slave plantation throughout the mid-18th century and up until 1865. The name "Blandair" is associated with slavery, as it is named by Theodorick Bland who was himself as slaveowner.

Information Sources :

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/MD1606/>

Maryland Inventory of Historic Places HO-33 "Blandair"
"A Gem on the Farm: The Slave Quarter at Blandair Farm" Heritage Matters. National Park Service: 6-7.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20070715132626/http://www.nps.gov/history/crdi/publications/HM9.pdf>

<https://www.kingscollege.net/gbrodie/The%20religious%20justification%20of%20slavery%20before%201830.pdf>

"The Religious Defense of American Slavery Before 1830" by Larry R. Morrison references John C. Weems in a paper on the reliance of scriptural defense of slavery

"Congressman John C. Weems of Maryland insisted that this passage proved God recognized the "right of [slave] property by purchase."9 Genesis 17:12-13, 27 with its reference to servants "bought with money" was used to further this interpretation."

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – BOLLMAN TRUSS BRIDGE
Classification – School <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>
Location – Foundry Street, Savage, Maryland
Construction Date - 1869
When/Who Named – Named after Wendall Bollman, “Master of Road” for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Chief Foreman of bridge construction
Reason for Name – Named for the Engineer who designed this particular style of truss bridge
General Meaning of Name - Named for the Engineer
History of Name - see below
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - No.

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

The Bollman Truss Bridge is a two-span iron truss bridge that serves as the sole surviving example of its type. The Bollman Truss design was named after Wendall Bollman, “Master of Road” and Foreman of Bridge Construction for the B&O Railroad.

The design, patented in 1852, was inspired by the classical method of strengthening a wood beam by the addition of an iron truss rod below. The idea of an all Iron bridge was not popular in the early days of railroad transportation, primarily because of the abundance of timber accessible to railroad engineers. Once raw iron became more readily available in America, then the material was found to be useful in bridge construction.

Wendall Bollman was born in Baltimore in 1814, and he had his first taste of railroad engineering on July 4, 1828, when Charles Carroll broke ground for the first thirteen miles of

track along the B&O Railroad Line. Over the following years, Bollman served as carpenter's apprentice, laying track for the railroad. By 1838, Bollman was given a permanent job with the B&O Railroad. In 1848, Bollman was

Working under Benjamin Latrobe, Bollman patented his Truss design in 1852. His design was not in true sense a truss, but it partook in the nature of a suspension bridge. This design gave a structural advantage from a traditional truss design; a failure of a diagonal tension member will cause the collapse of only a single floor beam versus the entire span collapse.

The Bollman Truss Bridge now located in Historic Savage was constructed in 1869 for use on the B&O main line. It was later moved to its present location in the late 19th century to serve as a spur for the railroad line serving Savage Mills.

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – ELLICOTT CITY COLORED SCHOOL, RESTORED
Classification – School Building Park X Road
Location – 8683 Frederick Rd, Ellicott City
Construction Date - c.1880
When/Who Named – Named in 1880 by the Howard County Board of Education
Reason for Name – The museum Ellicott City Colored School, Restored continues to use the name of the original school
General Meaning of Name - In the time of segregated schools, the ones assigned for African American students to attend have ‘Colored School’ in their title.
History of Name - In 1872, Maryland state law required the creation of one school per district with more than fifteen school aged African American students. To satisfy the new law, the Ellicott City Colored School opened in 1880. The school is the first to be built with public funds for African American students in Howard County.
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - No. Although the School itself is a historical reminder of segregation in the county during the Jim Crow Era.

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

In 1872, prior to the Great Compromise of 1877 that ended Reconstruction, Maryland passed a law requiring publicly funded educational facilities for African American children. In 1880, the one-room Ellicott City Colored School opened, the first school for African American children in Howard County to be built with public funds. The school served students grades 1 through 7 before closing in 1953, less than a year before the landmark case Brown v. Board of Education initiated integrated public education in the United States.

The Ellicott City Colored School lacked many comforts that were granted at whites-only institutions. The building did not have electricity or central heating and students learned with second-hand textbooks. Although the school eventually received running water, it closed three years later. Getting to school was no easy task for students. Without a daily school bus, children would have to walk as far as a mile to school each day. During the winter, older boys would break a path in the snow so younger students could get to school. Students also cleaned the classrooms and were tasked with hauling buckets of drinking water to the school from a nearby spring. Despite all of these hardships, we know today that the Black community in Howard County went above and beyond in the name of education for their children. The school was operated by Black trustees alongside a Parent Teacher Association. Community members donated vegetables for school lunches and would often house teachers to reduce their lengthy commute to school. In testimonials, many former students recall having fun playing dodgeball and baseball on the worn earth playgrounds on either side of the school.

The Ellicott City Colored School, Restored is not associated with slavery by name or by its history. However, because the school opened only sixteen years after the end of slavery in Maryland, many of the students who attended the school likely had immediate family members who once were enslaved.

Information Sources :

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/african-americans-and-education-during-reconstruction-the-tolson-s-chapel-schools.htm>

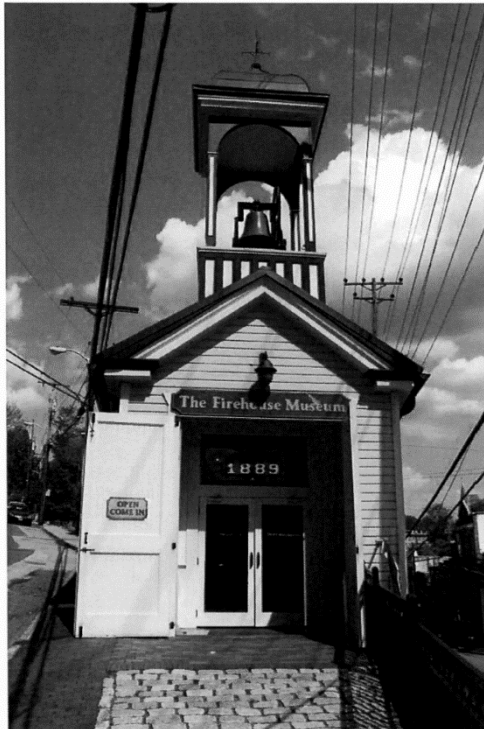
HO-585 Ellicott City Colored School

https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se5/016000/016100/016156/pdf/msa_se5_16156.pdf

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – FIREHOUSE MUSEUM
Classification – School Building X Park Road
Location – 3829 Church Rd, Ellicott City, MD 21043
Construction Date - 1889
When/Who Named – The museum opened in 1991.
Reason for Name – The Firehouse Museum references original location of Ellicott City first volunteer fire department
History of Name - Funding for the museum in part a collaboration of Howard County capital building project, Howard County Office of Training and Development, and the Maryland Home Builders Association.
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - No

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

Perched on a triangle shaped lot at the center of historic Ellicott City, the structure that would become the Firehouse Museum was built in 1889 at a cost of \$500. Initially known as the “The Truck House,” the building served the first organized fire fighting force in Ellicott City, Volunteer Fire Company No. 1. Prior to the establishment of the fire company, the bell at a local church would be rung to alert residents of a fire. Ellicott citizens were then expected to grab a bucket and/or ladder and form a bucket brigade. The firehouse first utilized hand-drawn fire fighting equipment but would transition to horse-drawn equipment as improvements were made. As the years passed, the firehouse eventually became inadequate for the department’s needs and, in 1924, they moved to larger quarters at 8320 Main Street. The building went on to serve as a municipal office and meeting hall from 1906-1935 and later as a reading room for the Howard County Library. With decline in use, the library was closed on November 15, 1988. The site was dedicated as a museum in 1991, with the firehouse’s original exterior restored and interior completely refurbished. The Firehouse Museum was built twenty-five years after slavery ended in Maryland. The building does not have any known associated history with slavery.

Information Sources :

HO-61 The Firehouse Museum (Old Howard Co. Fire Department Building, Old Howard Co. Public Library) <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-61.pdf>

Shipley, Jr., B.H. *Remembrances of Passing Days*. Virginia: The Donning Company Publishers, 1997.

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – Hammond Park
Classification – School Building Park <u>X</u> Road
Reason for Name – Hammond Park was named for the development Hammond Village, which in turn was named for Hammond Branch
General Meaning of Name - It appears it was named after the settler Major General John Hammond.
History of Name - The mouth of Hammond Branch was in a 1684 land patent called Rich Neck ² which was owned by Maj. Gen. John Hammond.
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes. Maj. Gemn. John Hammond was an enslaver.

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

The Hammond schools and Hammond Park was named for the development Hammond Village, which in turn was named for Hammond Branch, the stream that runs through the Hammond Park area and the Hammond Middle and Elementary Schools.¹

So who was Hammond Branch named after the settler Major General John Hammond. The mouth of Hammond Branch was in a 1684 land patent called Rich Neck² which was owned by Maj. Gen. John Hammond. In 1694, Richard Warfield's "Warfield's Range" patent³ had Hammond's Branch as a northern boundary of his land and is the first known reference to the stream. It was called Hammond's Great Branch at the time. Venison Park, patented by John Warfield in 1702, has much of Hammond's Branch in his land and still refers to it as Hammond's Branch. It seems that since John Hammond owned the mouth of the river in his lifetime his upstream neighbors referred to it as Hammond's Branch.

Major General John Hammond had a son Charles, who had a son Phillip, who had a son Rezin. Rezin Hammond, the owner of Burleigh Manor, was the great-grandson of John Hammond.⁴

Sources:

¹Howard County Times July 2, 1980, p. 19-21

²Rich Neck Land Certificate-Patent by John Hammond. 1684.

Maryland State Archives. Patent Records 1682-1688, 22, transcript of SD A and SD B. SR 7363. Folio/Page 183. March 20th, 1684. 284 acres.

http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se23/000000/000025/pdf/mdsa_se23_25.pdf

³Warfields Range Land Patent and Certificate by Richard Warfield. 1694. Maryland State Archives Patent Record 1695-1696, C3, I, transcript ST 7377. Liber C#3, Folio 354. December 10, 1694. 1,080 acres.

http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se23/000000/000039/pdf/mdsa_se23_39.pdf

⁴Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware. 1914. John Martin Hammond. Philadelphia and London. P. 105

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – HUNTINGTON PARK
Classification – School Building Park X Road
Location – 9695 Clocktower Lane, Columbia, MD
Construction Date - to be determined - after 1979
When/Who Named – unknown date after 1979 - named by HoCo Dept Recreation and Parks
Reason for Name – named for the Huntington Neighborhood of Kings Contrivance
General Meaning of Name - most likely a version of Hunting Town
History of Name - most likely named after the 1686 Ridgely’s Forrest land certificate and eventual patent located at “Huntington”
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

Huntington was the second of the neighborhoods in the Kings Contrivance Village.¹ Model homes were advertised and shown in 1979.² The area of Huntington Park was originally the site of a proposed elementary school and has been held in reserve for many years. Huntington Park was owned by Howard Research and Development Corporation since 2000 until they sold/transferred it to the Board of Education of Howard County in 2019.³ Huntington Park is on the HCPSS Land Bank Properties as of May 2021 that could still be converted to a new school.⁴
5

The Columbia Maryland Archives “Place Name” search reveals that “The neighborhood name is from Huntington Quarter, an original land grant patented to Henry Ridgely Sr. and Henry Ridgely Jr. in 1696 for 259 acres.”⁶ The only problem with this claim is that the patent for Huntington Quarter is in Anne Arundel County. It is much more plausible that another local original land grant to Henry Ridgely Sr. in 1686 called Ridgely’s Forrest,⁷ and located where the Huntington East neighborhood currently is, was the source of the name of Huntington. In fact, the land certificate for Ridgely’s Forrest states that it was “lying on the east side of the North great branch of Patuxent River at Huntington”. Ridgely’s Forrest, comprising 264 acres of lands, was re-patented by Henry Ridgely, Jr. along with other lands to form Harry’s Lott for 702 acres in 1734.⁸ This land formed parts of Guilford and Savage between the Little Patuxent River and Stony Run just east of Guilford Road.

One interesting item of note is that the Huntington neighborhood was the planned location for a Marriott theme park in the 1970s.^{9, 10}

Information Sources :

¹ Rouse Company, Cigna and Howard Research and Development Corporation. Huntington. Columbia, Maryland. Undated 6 page publication describing the new Kings Contrivance neighborhood of Huntington. View at the Columbia Maryland Archives.

² 1979 May 13. New models to open in Columbia. The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland), Sunday, Page 89 Printed on Sep 25, 2021.

³ 2021 September 25. Maryland State Department of Assessments & Taxation. Huntington Park. <https://sdat.dat.maryland.gov/RealProperty/Pages/viewdetails.aspx?County=14&SearchType=A CCT&District=16&AccountNumber=155942>. Accessed 9-25-2021

⁴ 2021 May. Howard County Public School System and Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning. Howard County Public School System Land Bank Overview. https://ehq-production-us-california.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/af3b7a6d675d69095e8fcbef831da8ff13286134/original/1622128052/fd7c4aa79de39f8bc54e3cac3f1568ac_HCPSS_Land_Bank_Map_2021.pdf Accessed 9-25-2021

⁵ 2020 June. Howard County Public School System Feasibility Study: An Annual Review of Long-Term Capital Planning and Attendance Area Adjustment Options. Prepared by Office of School Planning, Columbia, Maryland. <https://www.hcpss.org/f/schoolplanning/2020/2020-feasibility-study.pdf> Accessed 9-25-2021.

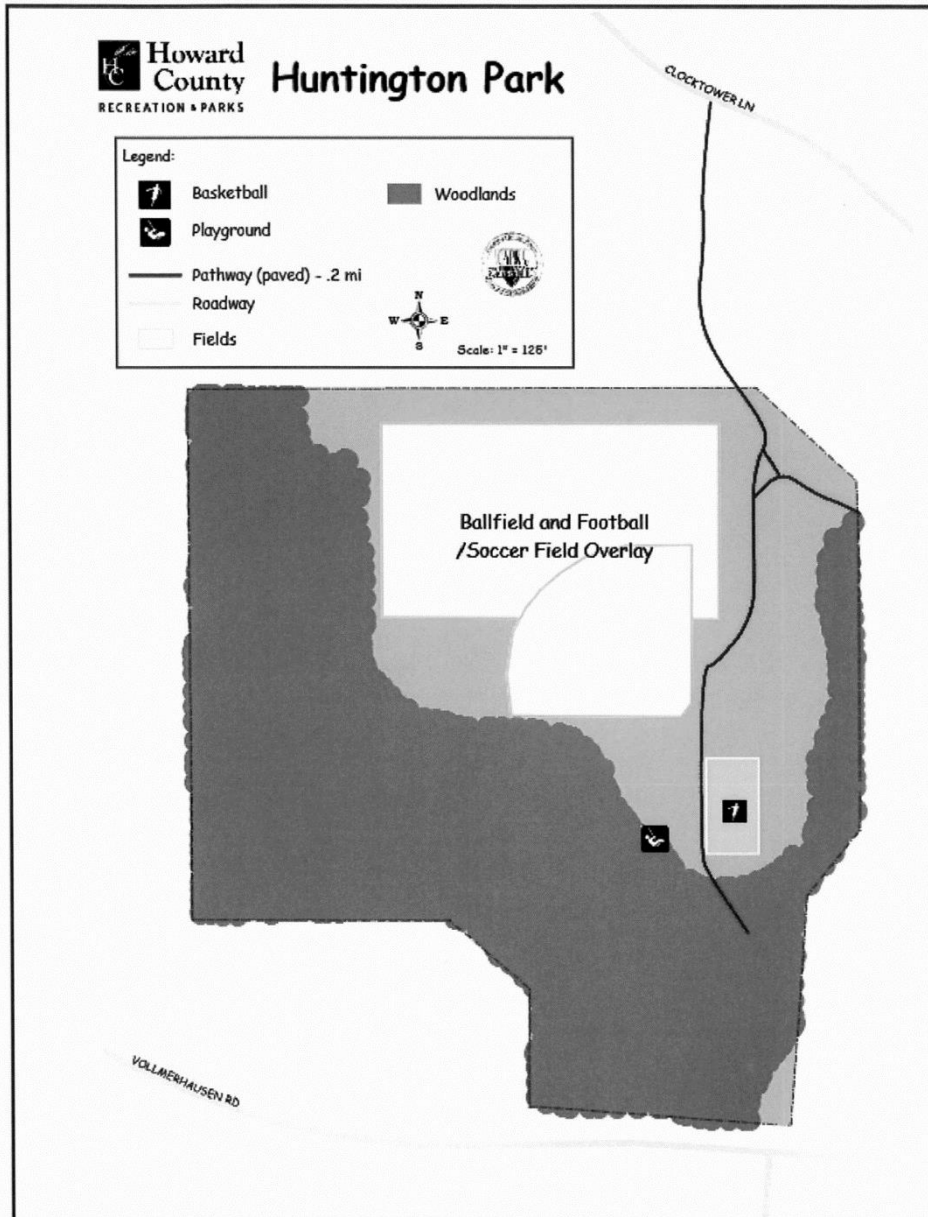
⁶ Columbia Maryland Archives. Huntington. <https://www.columbiamdarchives.org/Presto/content/Detail.aspx?ctID=ZTBmYTO1NmOtZWU1Yy00ZTdkLWJINWEtOTIkZWZIM2M4YzUy&rID=MTE1MA==&qrs=RmFsc2U=&q=KGh1bnRpbmd0b24p&qcf=ZTBmYTO1NmOtZWU1Yy00ZTdkLWJINWEtOTIkZWZIM2M4YzUy&ph=VHJ1ZO==&bckToL=VHJ1ZO==&rrtc=VHJ1ZO==> Accessed 9-25-2021

⁷ 1686 June 3. Land certificate for Ridgely's Forrest, 264 acres, to Henry Ridgely. Liber C 3 Folio 338-339. Patent granted 1696 in same document. http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se23/000000/000039/pdf/mdsa_se23_39.pdf

⁸ 1734 June 13. Land patent for Harry's Lott, 702 acres, to Henry Ridgely. Liber EI 5 Folio 161 certificate and Liber EI 1 Folio 439 for patent. http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se23/000000/000059/pdf/mdsa_se23_59.pdf

⁹ 1972 January 27. Marriott to build big park. The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland), Thursday, Pages 1 and 14. Downloaded from Newspapers.com Oct. 23, 2020.

¹⁰ 1977 October 4. Marriott Park loses in Howard. The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland), Tuesday, Pages 29 and 32. Downloaded from Newspapers.com Oct. 23, 2020.

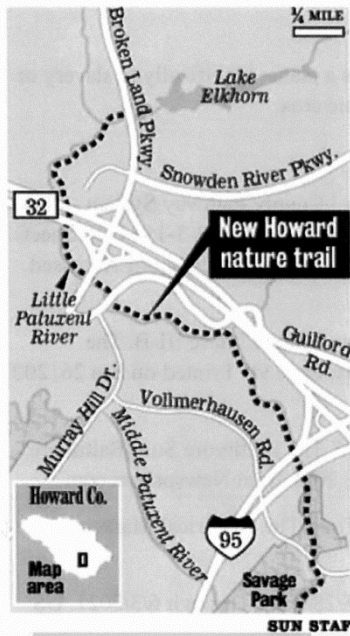


Source:
<https://www.howardcountymd.gov/sites/default/files/2021-03/Huntington%20Park%20Map.pdf>

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – PATUXENT BRANCH TRAIL
Classification – School Building Park X Road
Location – Adjacent to the Little Patuxent River from Savage Park to Lake Elkhorn
Construction Date - plats submitted in 1994, opened on November 2, 2002
When/Who Named – by 2003/HoCo Rec and Parks
Reason for Name – built along former B&O Patuxent Branch Rail line and extended to Lake Elkhorn
General Meaning of Name - the term Patuxent is thought to mean “at little rapids or falls”
History of Name - it was a branch line to the Washington Branch of the B&O railroad built in 1887, expanded in 1902, running along the Little Patuxent River
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - No

Maps and/or photos:



Source: ³

Summary:

The Patuxent Branch Trail was planned in the 1990s to link the Savage Trail with Lake Elkhorn.

¹ A key component of this trail was the rehabilitation of the Guilford Quarry Pratt Through Truss Bridge at the terminus of the B&O Patuxent Branch rail road. ^{2,3} The trail was opened with a ceremony on November 2, 2002. ⁴ On June 2, 2021, the bridge was placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service.^{5,6}

The Patuxent Branch referred to a branch of the B&O railroad from the Savage Switch on the Washington Branch line, first ending at Savage Mill in 1887 ⁷ and then in 1902 ending at the Guilford quarry. ⁸

Patuxent is a Native American word to describe a village, a Native American tribe, and a river. During his 1808 exploration of the Chesapeake Bay, Captain John Smith named and mapped several tributaries of the Bay including the Patuxent River. It is thought to mean “at the little falls or rapids”.⁹

More information on the history of the Patuxent Branch railroad and the Guilford Pratt Through Truss Quarry Bridge can be found at the “Between the Bridges” Website.¹⁰

Slavery or Oppression

No records can be found to link the Patuxent Valley name, as a place, specifically to slavery or oppression although both generally occurred in the geographic area.

Information Sources :

¹ Howard County Department of Public Works. 1994. Howard County Pathway System - Phase 2. DPW Capital Project N-3906JJ. Prepared by Greenman-Pedersen, Inc. 3-3-1994. 20 Sheets. <https://bikehoward.files.wordpress.com/2018/10/hc-pathway-system-combined.pdf> Accessed 9-25-2021

² 2000 August 31. Notice of Letting. Howard County Pathway System Phase III-B. The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland) 31 Aug 2000, Thursday. Page 99. Printed on Sep 26, 2021 from Newspapers.com.

³ 2002 May 3. Footpath traces river through southern Howard. The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland). 3 May 2002, Friday, Page B3. Printed on Sep 26, 2021 from Newspapers.com

⁴ 2002. The Pratt Through-Truss Bridge - Patuxent Branch Trail. The Historical Marker Database. <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=20498>

⁵ 2021 June 4. Weekly List of Actions Taken on Properties: 5/28/2021 Through 6/3/2021. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/weekly-list-2021-06-04.htm>

⁶ 2021. Guilford Quarry Pratt Through Truss Bridge. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-349.pdf>

⁷ 1889 September 1. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Form 6 List of Officers, Agents, Stations, Sidings and Distances Issued September 1, 1889. Reproduced by The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Historical Society, Sykesville, Maryland. www.borhs.org

⁸ 1904 August 1. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Form 6 Revised. Official List No. 5. Officers, Agents, Stations, Sidings and Mileage. Issued August 1, 1904. Reproduced by The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Historical Society, Sykesville, Maryland. www.borhs.org

⁹ Kenny, Hamill Thomas. 1961. The origin and meaning of the Indian place names of Maryland. Waverly Press, Baltimore, Maryland. page 106-107
<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/inu.39000005922799>

¹⁰ Between the Bridges. Website by the Friends of the Guilford Industrial Historic District.
<https://sites.google.com/view/guilfordhistoryhoco/home>

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – SAVAGE PARK
Classification – School Building Park <u>X</u> Road
Location – 8400 Fair St, Savage, MD 20763
Construction Date - land purchased for park in 1971 and opened by 1975
When/Who Named – by 1965 and named by Howard County for local community
Reason for Name – named after the town, Savage, it is located in
General Meaning of Name - origin of name is for John Savage, an original investor for the Savage Manufacturing Company
History of Name - Savage Manufacturing Company was incorporated in December of 1821, named for investor John Savage of Philadelphia
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - No, but Savage itself has a history of Segregation, Redlining and as a “Sundown Town.”

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

Filby reported that the plan for Savage Park was developed in the General Park and Open Space Plan of the Board of County Commissioners in 1963.¹ It was intended as both an environmental protection as well as recreational plan. Soon after, with the attention garnered by the Savage Mill Sesquicentennial celebration in 1966 it didn't take long to put this plan in action.² Savage Park opened by 1975.³

In 1821, the Savage Manufacturing Company was chartered named after the Philadelphia banker, John Savage, who invested \$20,000 with the William's brothers for this new company.¹

While there is no evidence that the Savage Park, or even John Savage, had any association with slavery or oppression, the town of Savage that resulted from the new company had engaged in oppression as a “Sundown Town”.⁴ There is no record of Blacks working or living in the mill town with the exception of two young girls, both 11 years old, that worked as servants in 1870.

Harriet Watkins lived in the household of the Customs House Officer, Samuel Mainster⁵ and Augusta Boston, lived with Samuel Isaacs, a miller, and his family.⁶

In the 1921 and 1937, the Savage Manufacturing Company issued two deeds with racial covenants when providing land to the county for its public schools.^{7,8} In 1953 State Senator Frank Shipley from Savage lead a delegation of citizens to protest the opening of a new elementary school for Black students in Guilford, two miles away.⁹ Additional experiences regarding treatment of Blacks with regard to the Savage area can be found in the “History of Blacks in Howard County” document.⁴

Information Sources :

¹ Filby, Vera Ruth. 1965. Savage, Maryland. Published by P.W. and V.R. Filby for the Savage Civic Association. Savage, Maryland. 39pp.

² Savage Park Development Gets Aid. 1969 February 17. The Evening Sun (Baltimore, Maryland), Monday, Page 32. Printed on Sep 26, 2021 from Newspapers.com

³ Only 27% of Howard park land is in use;more acquisitions planned. 1975 July 25. The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland), Friday, Page 27. Printed on Sep 26, 2021 from Newspapers.com

⁴ Cornelison, Alice; Craft, Silas E. Sr., and Lillie Price. 1986 “History of Blacks in Howard County – Oral History, Schooling, and Contemporary Issues” Under the Auspices of the Howard County Branch of Maryland – National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Columbia, Maryland.

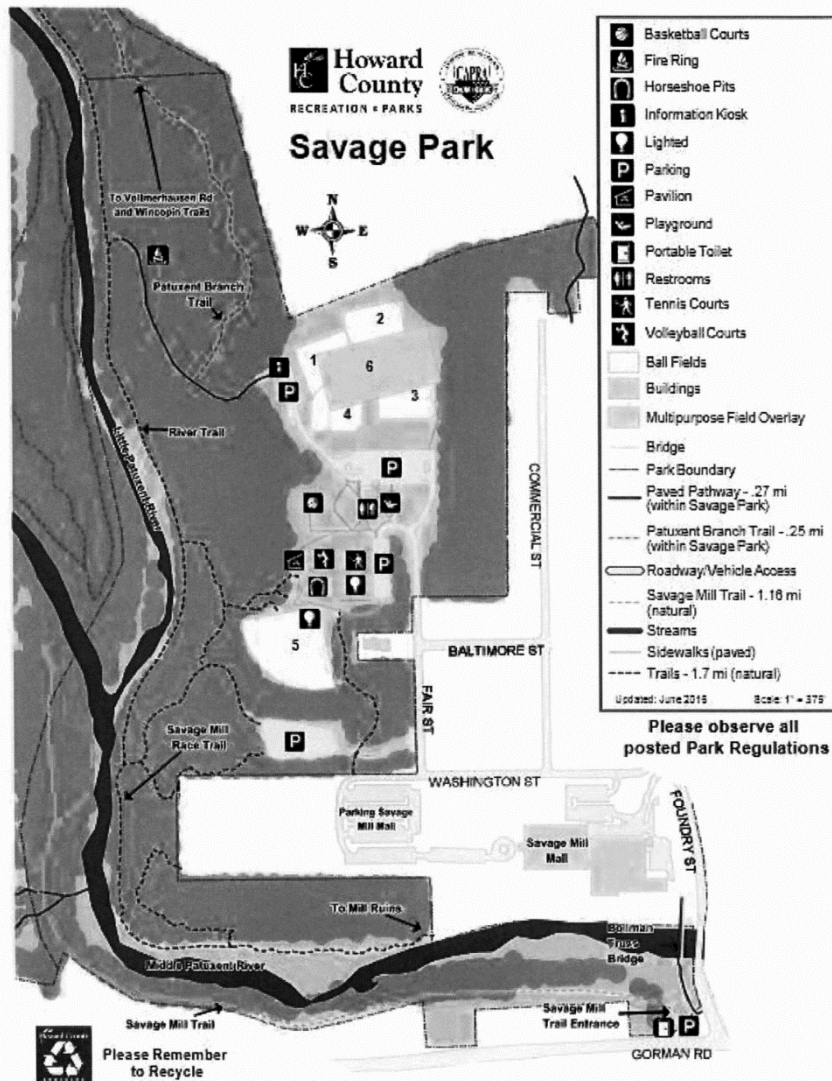
⁵ US Census - Year: 1870; Census Place: District 6, Howard, Maryland; Roll: M593_589; Page: 478A; Family History Library Film: 552088 – Census for Harriet Watkins. 6th election district, page 45, line 18

⁶ US Census - Year: 1870; Census Place: District 6, Howard, Maryland; Roll: M593_589; Page: 480B; Family History Library Film: 552088 Census for Augusta Boston. 6th election district, page 50, line 7.

⁷ Savage Manufacturing Company of Howard County Deed to Board of Education of Howard County. 1921, October 2nd. Howard County Circuit Court (Land Records) HBN 114, p. 0298, MSA_CE53_105. Date available 11/06/2003. Printed 09/28/2019.

⁸ Savage Manufacturing Company of Howard County Deed to Board of Education of Howard County. 1937, December 20th. Howard County Circuit Court (Land Records) BM, Jr. 159, p. 0130, MSA_CE53_150. Date available 11/06/2003. Printed 09/28/2019.

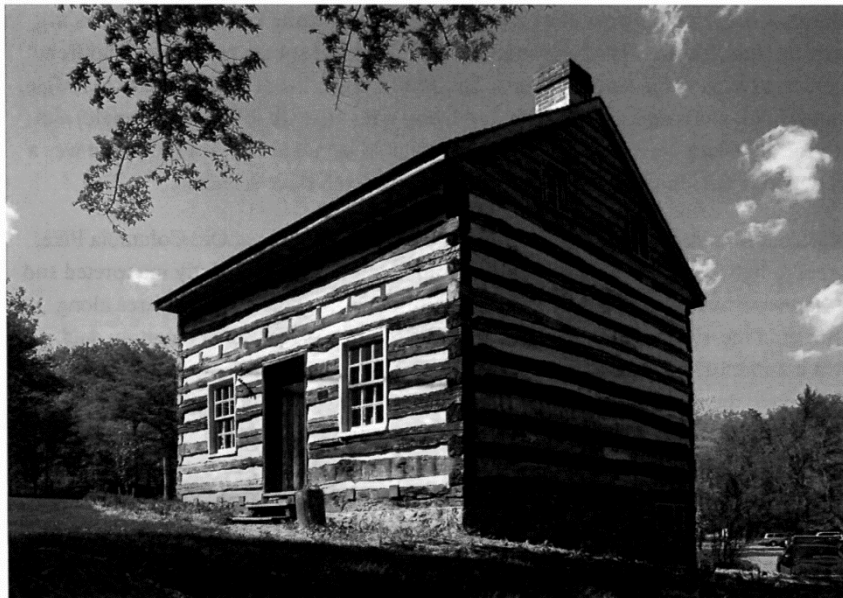
⁹ Howard County School Board Minutes. 1953, May 18.
[https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/files/867KMK528AC9/\\$file/01+06+1953+to+12+01+1953.pdf](https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/files/867KMK528AC9/$file/01+06+1953+to+12+01+1953.pdf)



Source:
<https://www.howardcountymd.gov/sites/default/files/2021-03/Savage%20Park%20Map.pdf>

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – THOMAS ISAAC LOG CABIN
Classification – School Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park Road
Location – 8398 Main Street, Ellicott City, MD 21043
Construction Date - Unknown; Possibly circa 1780
When/Who Named – 1980s/Historic Ellicott City, Inc.
Reason for Name – The cabin was originally located on nearby Merryman Street on land once owned by Thomas Isaac, although Isaac never lived in the cabin
General Meaning of Name - Named after land owner in the mid-late 19th century
History of Name - See description below
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes Historically inhabited by free Black and white laboring families. Name, however, is not accurate to the history, as Isaac never lived in the cabin, nor did he build it. It is worth mentioning that Thomas Isaac owned one female slave in 1850 but it is not certain whether he was still enslaving the young woman when he purchased the cabin property in 1858, and whether she would have worked on that land. The fact remains that Isaac was a slave holder at one point in his lifetime. The cabin is representative of the types of Log Cabin Dwellings that laboring classes and the enslaved would inhabit in Colonial and 19th Century Anne Arundel / Howard County.



Summary:

The Thomas Isaac Log cabin dates from about 1780. It was built by an unknown settler on Merryman Street in Ellicott Mills, now Ellicott City. The cabin was located at the bottom of a hill next to a branch of the Patapsco River called Cat Rock Run until it was moved in 1980.

The early rugged environment dictated the types of materials available to build the earliest homes in Ellicott Mills. Using local materials, including wood, cut granite, and stone rubble, the earliest structures were often humble log cabins. Trees were felled and split for logs and the gap between logs was filled with slate and stones from the nearby creek and plastered together with mud. According to the Maryland Historical Trust, the earliest buildings in the area were most likely these log buildings, located on Merryman Street and New Cut Road.

Originally located on Merryman Street, the exact date of construction of this cabin remains unclear but it is believed to have been a settlers home. The earliest research for the original property on present day Merryman Street appeared in a survey dating 1717, a portion surveyed for Phillip Sewell. In 1762, ten years prior to the Ellicott settlement, John Sewell received a 180-acre parcel of land, patented as "Prestidge's Folly," encompassing the property along Merryman Street. The patent record notes multiple log dwellings within the 180-acre parcel, although it is unclear if the current Thomas Isaac Log Cabin was included in these early buildings.

By 1829, Johnston Balderston owned the property, and sold the same land for \$45 dollars to Isaiah Mercer. In 1858, Thomas Isaac purchased one acre and 60 square perches of land from Isaiah Mercer, Jr. to expand his land holdings. The 1860 Census listed Thomas Isaac, 55 Male, as head of household, working as a carpenter and living with his wife, Maria (60 Female) and their eleven year old Black servant, Maria Jordan. It should be noted that in 1850, Isaac was a slaveholder, with one fifteen year old 'mulatto' girl listed on the slave schedule.

The 1860 Martenet Map depicts T. Isaac owning land along both sides of Old Columbia Pike, with one parcel in between Merryman Street and Columbia Pike. It is presently interpreted and understood that Isaac lived on the parcel to the south of Old Columbia Pike. The area along Merryman Street in the 19th and early 20th centuries was known as Missionary Bottom, and was occupied by a number of free Black families, often working as laborers in the community. Perhaps Isaac rented the northern part of his property, the original location of the log cabin, to one of these free Black families.

The 1860 Martenet Map also depicts Levi Gillis, Mulatto, aged 29, living on the parcel adjacent to Thomas Isaac and the Colored Church with his wife and children. The only other reference to Levi Gillis is in a Deed of Property from Thomas Isaac to Levi Gillis and others, Trustees (Howard County Land Records, Liber WWW 20, Folio 593). In said deed, Isaac sold twelve square perches of his parcel, adjacent to the land owned by Gillis, to "be built thereon a house of

worship of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.” The 1860 Martenet Map depicts this Church adjoining Gillis’ property, located on the other side of the stream, most likely built the same year as the deed. The Martenet Map also depicts another structure on the property (T. Isaac), which is the most probable structure to be the Log Cabin.

Howard County Land Records, Liber 21, Folio 467 mentions a \$239 mortgage from Thomas Isaac to the church trustees and it notes a framed church completed, again on the twelve sq. perches land. At that time the mortgage was not paid in full, so Thomas Isaac paid the trustees \$5 and the land was conveyed back to him. This suggests that while both structures eventually ended up located on Thomas Isaac’s property they were, in fact, two separate structures.

There has been much debate over time as to whether or not the Log Cabin that was disassembled and moved to Main Street was associated directly with St. Luke’s AME. Some interpretations say that the cabin was lent to the African American Community and used as a meeting place from about 1870 until 1878, however, whether this is historically accurate is presently under investigation. The congregation built St. Luke A.M.E. church on Main Street two blocks from the cabin in 1880 and moved there.

In early 1900, Henry Young leased the cabin to raise his family of four young children. His cousin, James Young, lived next door to the cabin. He remembers the cabin having two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs heated by a big black cook stove. It was cold in the cabin during the winter. The rent was collected for the Isaac family by a town police officer. James did not know where the Isaac family was living at the time. Harry Stanton purchased the cabin in about 1940 and at his death it was left to his wife Fannie. It was used by the Stantons for storage. In 1977 an inventory of the site was submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust. By this time, the condition of the cabin had deteriorated and the doors and windows were boarded up. In 1980 the abandoned cabin was donated by the Stanton family to Historic Ellicott City, Inc. for preservation. The logs and beams were numbered, the cabin dismantled and stored by the county at Centennial Park. The cabin was rebuilt 1987 at the corner of Main Street and Ellicott Mills Drive, and was given to the county at its dedication on July 16, 1988.

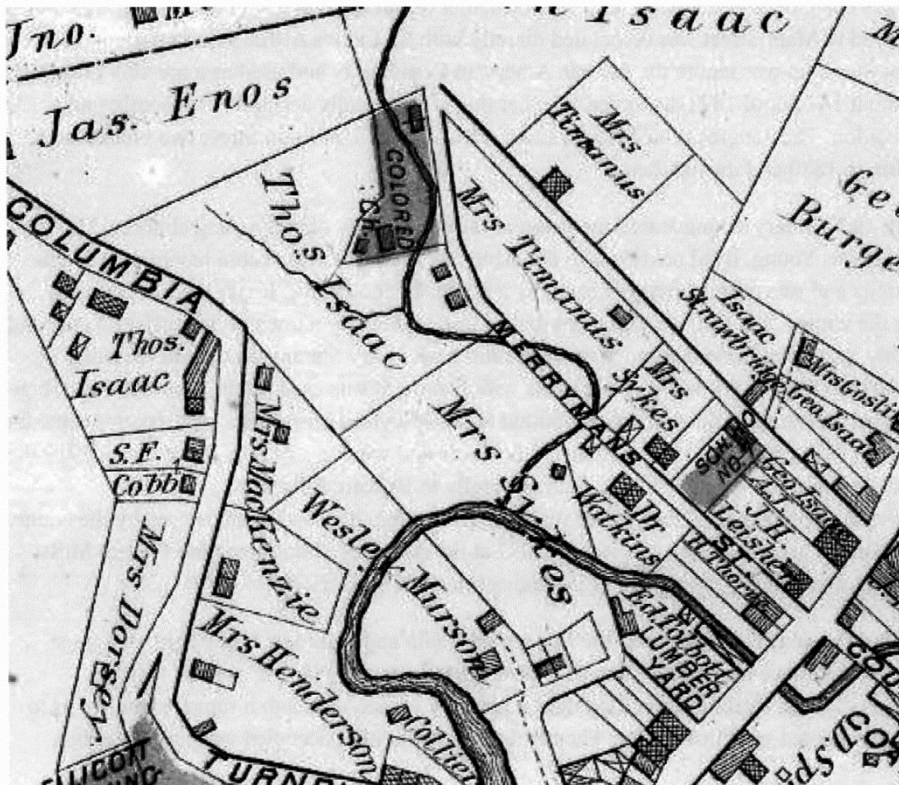
The cabin, originally referred to as the Merryman Cabin and Stanton’s Log Cabin, was most likely renamed once it was moved to its present location in the 1980s to prevent location confusion. It was, therefore, renamed after a property owner, although it remains unclear as to why it was named specifically after Thomas Isaac, who neither occupied nor built the cabin.

Information Sources :

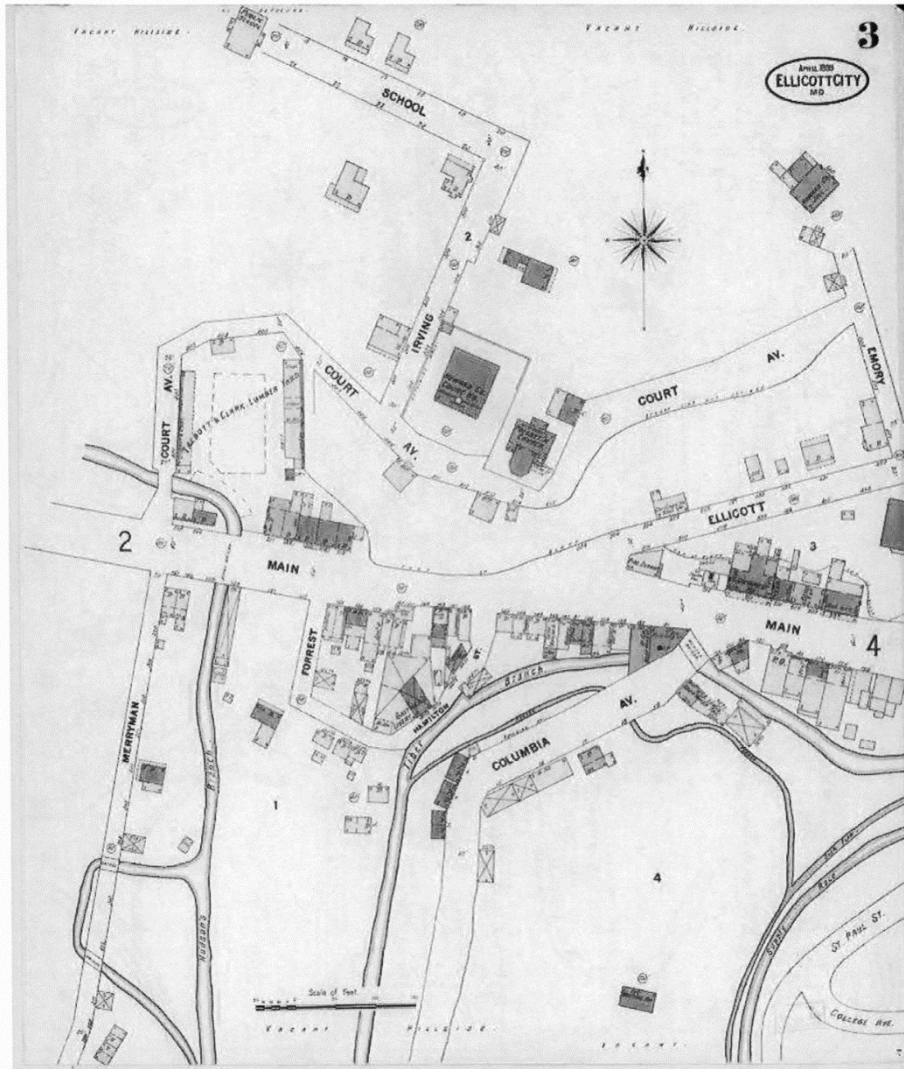
- Howard County Land Records, Mdlandrec.net
- Maryland Inventory of Historic Places, HO-64
- United States Federal Census Records, 1860, 1870, 1880
- United States Census Slave Schedule, 1850 p. 9

- 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County, District 2
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3843h.la000296/?r=0.088.0.19.1.181.0.705.0>
- Howard County Land Records, Mdlandrec.net
- Air, Adele. "The Early Years of Ellicott Mills" school program text
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Ellicott City, 1899, 1904, 1910
- Hopkins Atlas, 1878. Baltimore and Ellicott City.

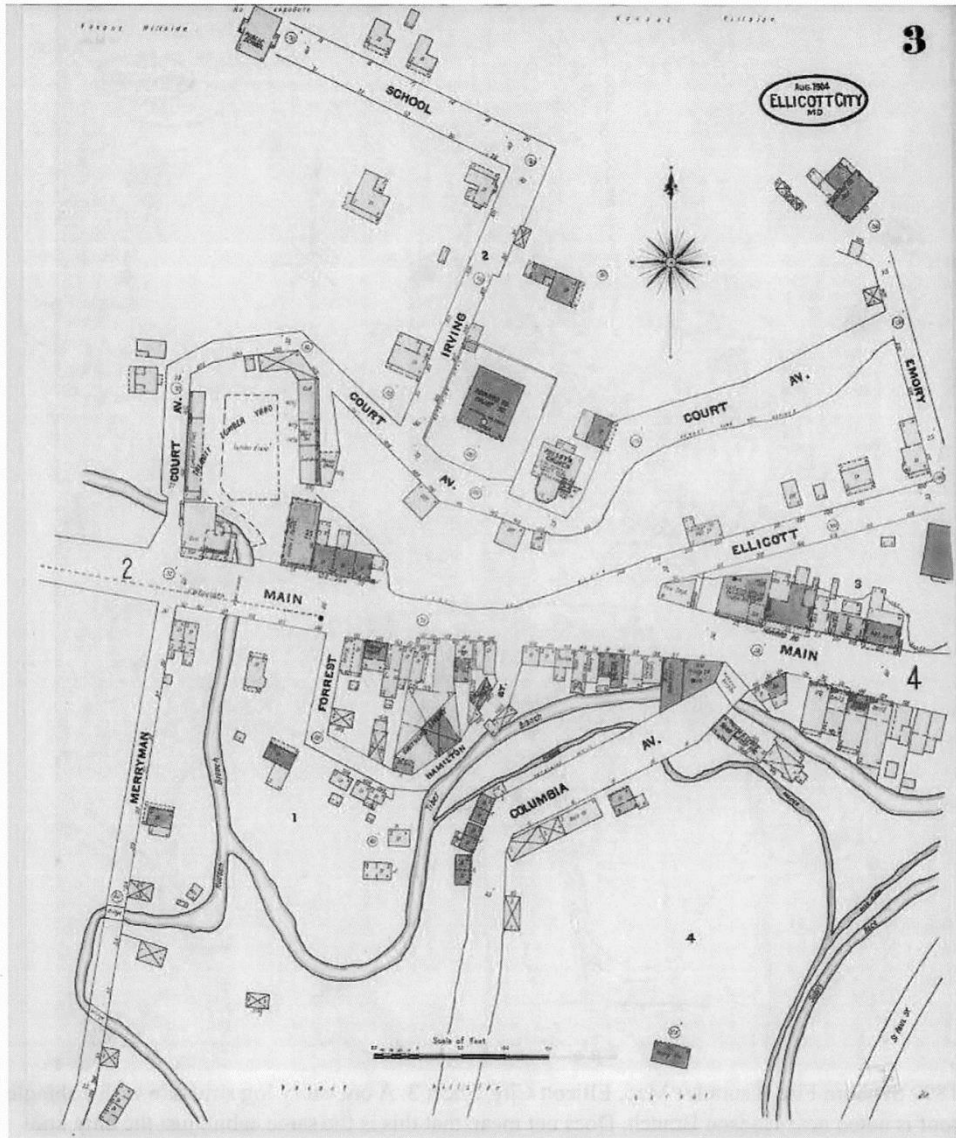
Maps and/or photos:



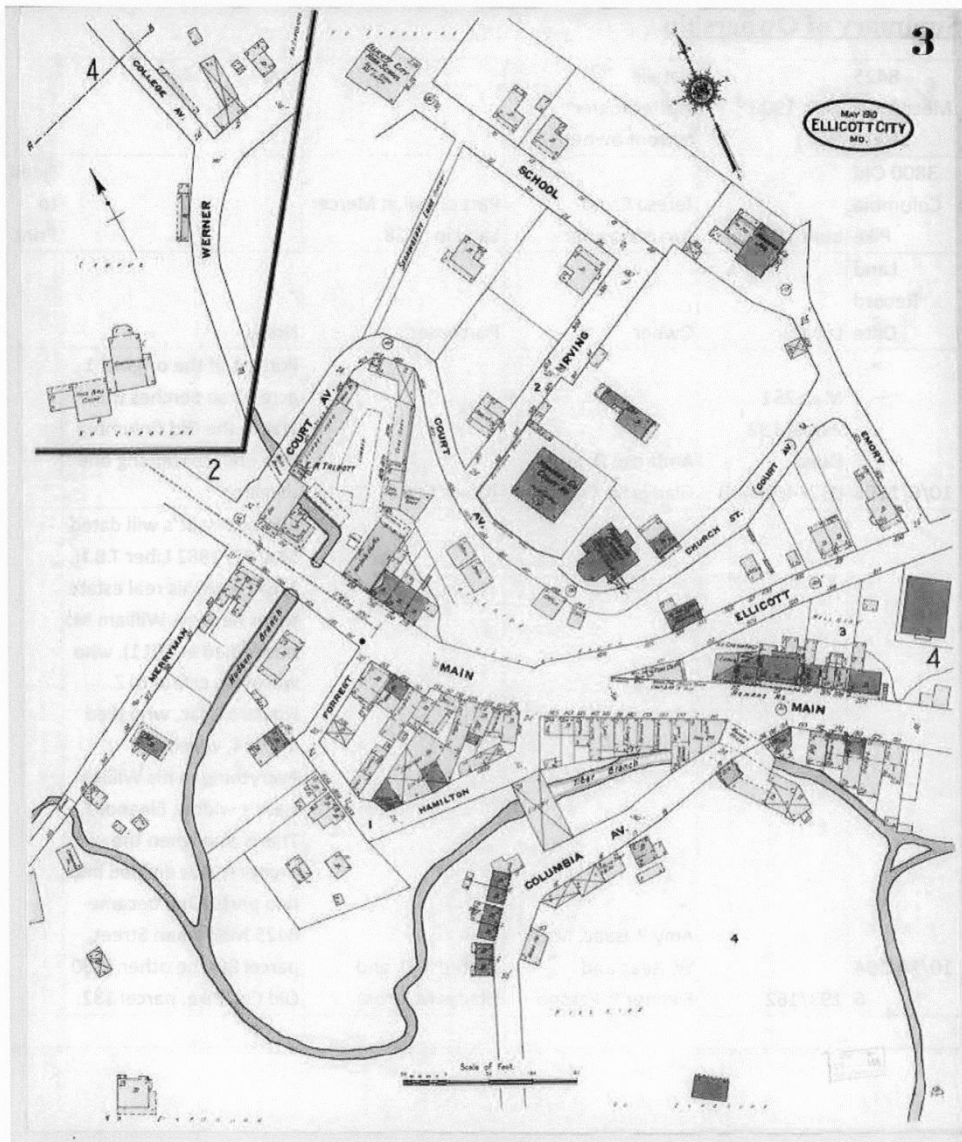
G.M. Hopkins Atlas, 1878. Ellicott City. Closeup of Thomas Isaac's owned land and properties.



1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ellicott City, Sheet 3. A one-story log structure with a shingle roof is noted near Hudson Branch. Does not mean that this is the same cabin, just the only one specifically noted on Merryman on this map. [the cabin may have been noted as one story because it was originally one story plus a loft]. Sheet 2 shows the other side of Merryman plus Hill, and there are no other cabins mentioned there.



1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ellicott City, Sheet 3. Very similar to 1899, showing a log structure right by the Hudson Branch. Another small wood frame structure has appeared.



1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ellicott City, Sheet 3.

Summary of Ownership

8425 Merryman Street	built 1900 (est.)	Natalie Walterhoefer current owner			
3800 Old Columbia Pike	built 1899	Teresa Cross current owner	Part of Isaiah Mercer Land in 1858.		Need to Print
Land Record Date	Locator	Owner	Purchaser	Notes	
10/6/1996	Map 251 Parcel 132 Deed 03744/00440	Ambrose D. and Gladys M. Cross	Teresa Cross	Portion of the original 1 acre 60 sq perches that was at the Old Columbia Pike end, containing one dwelling.	
10/14/1946	193/162	Amy P. Isaac, Mary W. Isaac and Eleanor P. Passno	Ambrose D. and Gladys M. Cross	Thomas Isaac's will dated May 27, 1882 Liber T.B.H. 2/641 gave his real estate to his nephew William M. Isaac (died in 1911), who willed his estate to Z. Howard Issac, who died in 1914, which left everything to his William Isaac's widow, Eleanor F. This is also when the property was divided into two parts. One became 8425 Merryman Street, parcel 80, the other 3800 Old Col. Pike, parcel 132.	

				<p>Mortgage. Trustees indebted to Talbott and Clark \$1,506.27 for lumber and other materials furnished by Edward S. Talbott when he was alive for the purpose of erecting a place of divine worship. "to the extent of \$1,325.27 for lumber and other materials furnished by E. S. Talbott. Due is \$26.50 interest to this day, and \$150 balance due on mortgage from Trustees to William M. and Mary Osborne 55/423"=lot #10 on Main Street. EA Talbott and Clark paid the \$150 due to Osbornes and assigned that Osborn mortgage to them. Paying \$5 for execution of 'presents' and to secure a promisory note for payment of \$1,506.27 in two years with interest. \$1 was paid by Lee et al and assigned two lots to Talbott and Clark. Lots are noted in 55/423 and the 12 sq. perches in 20/593</p>
March 4, 1891	57/315	Edward A Talbott, John L. Clark Executors of E. S. Talbott	William J. Lee, Jonas Neal, John Brown, Alexander Butler, William DeCoursey, Jacob Nenwon, and Jerry Dent, Trustees	
10/1/1890	56/138	Margaret Mercer, Isaiah Mercer widow	John and Bridget Mahon	1 acre 60 sq perches

August 21, 1861	21/467	Trustees of "Missionary Chappel", Levi Gills, Malaki DeCorsey, Samual Gorans, William Dorsey, Daniel Hopkins	Thomas Isaac	Mortgage indebting Trustees to Thomas Isaac. Land was conveyed per the May 7, 1860 deed from Isaac to the trustees to build the church. The church frame building was completed by this date, but the trustees owed Thomas Isaac \$239.05, payable by August 21, 1862. By this mortgage, Isaac Paid \$5 to trustees and land of 12 1/2 sq. perches was conveyed to him.
May 7, 1860	Ho Co WSG 20/593	Thomas Isaac	Levi Gillis, Malaki DeCorsey	\$75 to build a house or place of worship for the African Methodist Episcopal church. 12 sq. perches
1/6/1858 12/31/184	Ho Co 19/41	Isaiah Mercer, Jr.	Thomas Isaac	1 acre 60 sq. perches. Starts at 3rd line of Ann Balderston's lot. I am assuming this is where stone 78 is now. See WSG 12/13-15 map showing Johnston Balderston's lot which he gave to Ann in 1812.
April 14, 1841	9 9/335 1/346	Isaiah Mercer, Sr. James Bricard	Isaiah Mercer, Jr. Isaiah Mercer, Sr.	1 acre 60 sq perches 1 acre 60 sq perches. \$1,000
3/25/1829	WSG 14/271 AA co.	Johnston Balderston	Moses Brown	1 acre 60 sq perches \$45

				Allen Thomas vs. Samuel Godfrey et al. Ejectment - Valley of Owen. Recorded in (Judgment Record) WSG 32, p. 202, 1834-1838, p. 25. Other names included Joseph Hardesty, John Scott, Cassandra Galaway, Isaac James, and Nathaniel Ellicott. Scan page 24 mentions 100 acres of Sewell's Coffers. Page 13 deposition of Johnston Balderston is mentioned. Bartholomew Balderston's House is mentioned, fig 160. "E" is noted as Johnston Balderston's house.	
February 12, 1827	WSG 32/202 Judgement	Allen Thomas Vs. Samuel Godfrey et al	Resurveyed land, including Prestidges Folly		
July 23, 1823				Survey for Johnston Balderston not sure what land this is for.	
		313			
April 11, 1812	WSG 2/38	Johnston Balderston	Ann Balderston	\$1, 1 acre and three quarters	X
2/4/1763	DD 2/Vol 724, pages 313-316	John Prestidge	John Sewell	10 pounds silver	
6/10/1762	DD 2/17265 pgs 313-316	John Prestidge	James Sewell	Patented certificate including 106 Sewell's Coffers plus 34 acres first vacancy, plus 40 acres second vacancy totalling 180 acres. Notes log dwellings.	
1/16/1762			John Prestidge	Sewell's Coffers 100 acres	
June 14, 1728	RD 1/8-10	Lancelott Todd	Benjamin Tasker or Parker and Richard	Sewell's Coffers 100 acres 40 pounds sterling paid	

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – TROY PARK AT ELKRIDGE
Classification – School Building Park X Road
Location – 6500 Mansion Lane, Elkridge, MD
Construction Date - ca. 1820
When/Who Named – The Honorable John Dorsey/1694
Reason for Name – Unclear-possibly associated with another location
General Meaning of Name -Unclear
History of Name - Land Patent Name
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes - was a slave plantation, but the name is not associated with Slavery.

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

Troy, or Troy Hill Farm was an original land patent granted to the Honorable John Dorsey in 1694. Two years later, John Dorsey moved his families to this slave plantation, along with two enslaved laborers. The plantation passed down through the family, until Colonel Thomas Dorsey inherited the estate from his father, Basil upon his death in 1763.

Colonel Thomas Dorsey and his wife Elizabeth (Ridgely) Dorsey lived at Troy Hill for the remainder of his life. Colonel Thomas was a member of the Maryland Convention in 1775, and the following year he was enlisted in the Elkridge Battalion. It is rumoured that Troy Hill was the scene of many secret meetings during the Revolutionary War.

The 1790 Federal Census lists Thomas Dorsey the same year as his death as head of household, living with his wife, three daughters and one son. He is also listed as owning 9 enslaved laborers. Upon his death in 1790, Thomas willed his estate to his wife, Elizabeth, who struggled for many years with her husband's debts. Not able to keep the property, the majority of the estate was sold in 1808 to Vincent Bailey. Under the tenure of the Dorsey Family, Troy was operated as a slave plantation.

The present day ruins most likely were never occupied by the Dorsey Family. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax Records of Anne Arundel County do not list this stone structure on the property, however, it does mention a 1 story dwelling house, 18x14, wooden.

It is rumoured that the stone dwelling that presently stands at Troy Hill Park was built by 1815 by Vincent Bailey. Bailey was a Quaker, and was admitted to the Elkridge Preparative Meeting in 1808 (Ancestry.com. *U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014). The 1820 Census lists Bailey living in Anne Arundel County with seven other free white persons and four free persons of color. Given that Bailey was Quaker, he most likely hired labor versus enslaving them. The latter occupation of Troy and the present house that stands within the park was most likely not associated with slavery.

The first period of occupation of Troy Hill Farm, by the Dorsey Family, was associated with a slave plantation.

Information Sources :

PRIMARY SOURCES, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland Land and Probate Records of Howard County Tax Assessment of 1783 Federal Direct Tax of 179 8

Hopkins' Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878

SECONDARY SOURCES

Dorsey, Maxwell J., Jean M. Dorsey, and Nannie B. Ninuno. *The Dorsey Family in Maryland*. Privately printed, 1947.

Newman, Harry Wright. *Anne Arundel Gentry*. Vol. 2.

Stein, Charles F., Jr. *The Origin and History of Howard County, Maryland*. Baltimore: the author and the Howard County Historical Society, 1972.

Warfield, J.D. *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties*. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1973.

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014..

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – WAVERLY MANSION
Classification – School Building x Park Road
Location – 2300 Waverly Mansion Drive, Marriottsville, MD 21104
Construction Date - 1756/1811-1822
When/Who Named – Named “Waverly” by Governor George Howard and wife Prudence Gough Ridgely Howard.
Reason for Name – Named for the historic novel “ <i>Waverley</i> ” by Sir Walter Scott.
General Meaning of Name - In the context of this property, Waverly was named after the hero of the novel, Edward Waverley, who fought in the Jacobite uprising of 1745 in Scotland.
History of Name - The Waverley series of books, authored by Sir Walter Scott, were the most popular historical novels in Europe during the early-mid 19th century.
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes. The property name is not associated with slavery or oppression, but the property was managed and operated as a Slave plantation throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.



Summary:

Waverly was a property originally parceled from Charles Carroll’s Doughoregan Manor and later part of the 1703 survey “Ranter’s Ridge” owned by Captain Thomas Browne. The land was resurveyed in 1726 as “The Mistake.” By 1750, the land passed to the Dorsey family, through John Dorsey of Edward. By 1756, 700 acres of this estate, containing present day Waverly, was passed to his son Nathan Dorsey and his wife Sophia (Owings). Along with the acreage, Nathan also received seven slaves: Peter, Joo, Ben, Hagar, Pol and Jenny. By 1756, it is believed that Nathan Dorsey had built the main mansion block, and established his plantation- though it is debatable on whether this house was the original portion of Waverly or another structure on

“Ranter’s Ridge.” Nathan’s holdings grew to also include “Dispute Ended,” “Yates’ Inheritance,” and “Yates’ Contrivance.”¹

In 1786, Nathan sold all “The Mistake” to General John Eager Howard, Governor of Maryland 1788-1791. General Howard never lived on this property, instead, gifted the plantation to his son George Howard and his wife Prudence Gough Ridgely Howard for their wedding in 1811. The Howards renamed their plantation “Waverly”, after the popular novel by Sir Walter Scott, *Waverley*. The hyphen and kitchen wing addition attached to the south side of the mansion house was built by the Howards sometime between 1811-1822.

Governor George Howard was the twenty-fifth Governor of Maryland (1831-33). George Howard operated Waverly as an extensive slave plantation. Under the ownership of the Howard family some years later, enslaved African-Americans farmed wheat and corn, took on the responsibility of raising 13 children, prepared meals and performed housekeeping. A lime kiln on the property was also likely built and operated by the enslaved. George Howard was a staunch supporter of enslaved labor; During the exciting slavery agitation of 1845, Governor Howard presided at a Convention called for the protection of slaveholders. Paradoxically, he also agreed with the movement of colonizing free Blacks to Africa².

At the time of George Howard’s death in 1846, a list of 25 enslaved men, women and children included Elias, Jim, Peter, Henry, Jolen, Jake, Bell, Dan, William, Joshua, Henry, Joe, Mary, Prudence, Lizzie, Frances, Sidney, Sally & child, Mimah & child, Fanny & child, Betsey, and Old Nancy.

By 1860, Waverly had come into the possession of Joseph Judick, a stock dealer and bank director. He kept 15 enslaved people on the property, including one 30-year-old woman, three girls, ages 16, 9 and 1; and seven boys, ages 14, 12, 11, 7, 5, 3 and 2.³

Those who worked in the house likely slept in the attic or basement. Architectural evidence supports living quarters in the attic of the service wing. It has been noted that a nearby property, the Roland Maxwell house, may have also been used as slave quarters. Two other buildings, a caretaker’s house and small storage barn (oftentimes interpreted erroneously as a jail for the enslaved) is located as part of the main landscape of the Waverly Plantation⁴.

¹ “Maryland Inventory of Historic Places HO-21 Waverly.” *Maryland Historical Trust*, mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-21.pdf. Accessed 21 Oct. 2021.

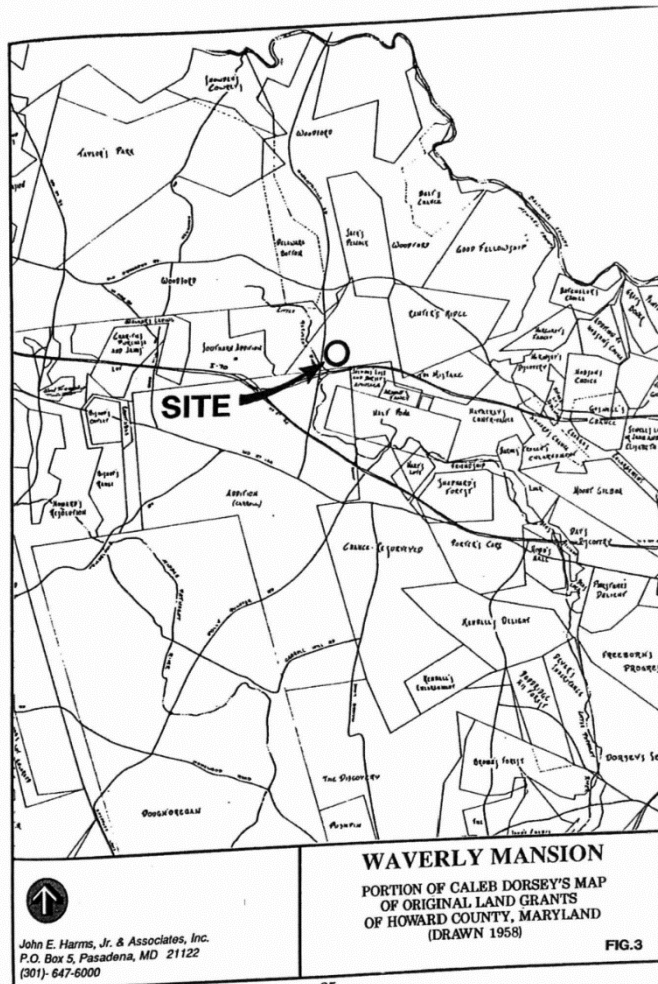
² 1905 Warfield, Joshua Dorsey. *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland*. Kohn & Pollock.

³ “Maryland Inventory of Historic Places HO-21 Waverly.” *Maryland Historical Trust*, mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-21.pdf. Accessed 21 Oct. 2021.

⁴ 1992 Gaber, Steven A. and Kathy Lee Erlandson. Phase I Archaeological Survey at Waverly Mansion (18HO182), Marriotsville, Howard County, Maryland. John E. Harms, Jr., & Associates, Inc.

Historic Waverly was considered a significant slave plantation throughout the mid-18th through 1865. While all the earlier owners of the property were associated with slavery, the name of the property is not associated with slavery. The novel *Waverley*, published in 1814, is often regarded as the one of the first historical novels in the Western tradition, and was based on Edward Waverley, an English gentleman during the Jacobite uprising of 1745 in Scotland.

Maps and/or photos:



Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – WEST FRIENDSHIP PARK
Classification – School Building Park X Road
Location – 12985 MD-144, West Friendship, MD 21794
Construction Date - 1970s/1980s; Historic Farms ca. early 19th century
When/Who Named – Named for surrounding non-incorporated town based on PO Office.
Reason for Name – There is a Friendship, MD in Anne Arundel County so it is thought to be an extension of settlers who came further west at some point in the 1800s when this was still the Howard District of Anne Arundel.
General Meaning of Name - Unknown
History of Name - Named after the Post Office once established in this district.
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) -A portion of the Park was once part of slave plantation (Washington Gaither/Wheatland, Mount View), but the name of the park itself is not associated with slavery or oppression.

Maps and/or photos:



Summary:

West Friendship Park historically consisted of several tracts of land originally part of separate historic farms and plantations. The front 150 acres of the park were historically part of “Wheatland” and “Mount View Farm” owned by the Gaither family¹. “Mount View” Mount View is a two-story house constructed circa 1840 by Washington Gaither. Mount View was once included in a large farm tract called “Wheatland” owned by Samuel Gaither. It is unknown when Samuel Gaither purchased the part of the property that included Mount View. However, it was owned by Samuel Gaither when he died in 1853. At the time of Samuel Gaither’s death,

¹“Mayland Inventory of Historic Places, HO-916.” *Maryland Historical Trust*, data.howardcountymd.gov/scannedpdf/Historic_Sites/HO-916.pdf. Accessed 20 Oct. 2021.

Wheatland farm was divided among his heirs. Samuel Gaither's son Washington Gaither inherited the tract of land that included the Mount View farm property.

Washington Gaither was a slaveholder² who mortgaged his property and was foreclosed upon in 1864. The Gaither family used slave labor to run Wheatland farm. The 1850 Slave Schedule lists Washington as owning six enslaved laborers. Ten years later, in 1860, the Slave Schedule lists fifteen slaves, however, 9 are fugitives of the State. The 1860 Agricultural Census of Howard County, District 3, lists Washington Gaither as producing 2,000 pounds of Tobacco³, which was not only unusual for this time period, but explains the reason behind his owning 15 enslaved persons. Washington Gaither's residence can be found on the 1860 Martenet Map, Howard County, District 3.⁴

By the end of the Civil War, the farm was unlikely to be profitable without slave labor and the farm was foreclosed upon. Mount View was sold to Isaac Anderson, who died in 1870, and willed the Gaither farm and house to Washington Gaither's daughter Sallie W. Gather⁵. Sallie W. Gaither was married to Dr. John Wise Hebb who served as an assistant surgeon to the 1st Maryland Infantry at Manassas, then with the 7th Louisiana Infantry. Sallie and John Hebb sold their farm in 1909⁶. The Hebb family continued to farm the land with the assistance of Black tenant labor.

Mount View farm was purchased by Charles Dorsey Hobbs and later passed to his daughter Hazel Hobbs Arrington, then to her son Charles Dorsey Arrington. Howard County acquired the property in 1973 and the building was renovated for offices. The property is now home to the Howard County Living Farm Heritage Museum.

The name West Friendship Park is not associated with Slavery or Oppression, as it was named, like most historic villages, after the local Post Office in the 19th century. The property itself, however, was associated with a middling slave plantation throughout the nineteenth century.

² Ancestry.com. *1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.; Ancestry.com. *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010.

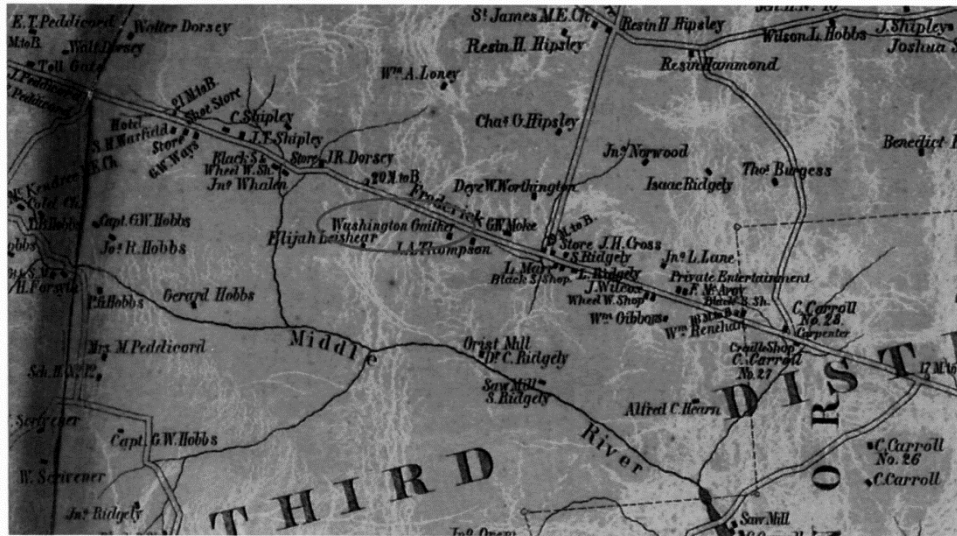
³"1860 Agricultural Census." *United States Census Bureau*, archive.org/details/mdu-histmss-057699. Accessed 27 Oct. 2021.

⁴1860 Simon J. Martent Map Howard County, Maryland District. Online <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002624032/>. Accessed 21 October 2021.

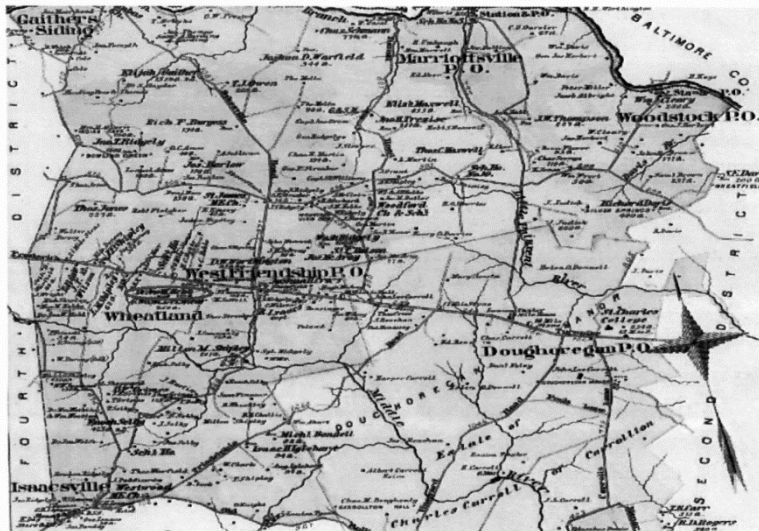
⁵ Isaac C. Anderson Estate, Inventory ETP 5-354, Register of Wills, Howard County, Maryland State Archives.

⁶ 1878 G.M. Hopkins, Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore, Including Howard County. Howard County, Maryland, District 3. <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/US/7167/Baltimore+and+Howard+County+1878/> Accessed online 21 October, 2021.

Following the Civil War, despite emancipation, oppression continued throughout the Jim Crow Era through the employ of the tenancy system.



1860 Simon J. Martenet Map showing location of Washington Gaither's plantation "Mount View"



1878 Hopkins Atlas showing location of "Mount View" located on present day West Friendship Park, occupied by Dr. John W. Hebb

Howard County Naming Commission

Historical Name of Structure – WINCOPIN TRAILS
Classification – School Building Park X Road
Location - 9299 Vollmerhausen Rd, Jessup, MD 20794
Construction Date - improved between 1985 and 1988, uncertain origin or opening date
When/Who Named – named by 1985
Reason for Name – named after original land grant “Wincopin Neck”
General Meaning of Name - thought to be Nanticoke dialect for “Bear”
History of Name - original land surveyed and certified in 1701 to Benjamin and Richard Warfield
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - No

Summary:

Wincopin Trails is part of the Murray Hill Stream Valley Park.¹ It is unknown how long it has existed but it was improved by youth programs in the 1980s with the intent to connect the Wincopin Neck Trail with the Savage Mill Trail.² Wincopin trails was named for the original land settlement called Wincopin Neck that was registered to Benjamin and Richard Warfield in 1701.³ The meaning of Wincopin may be from a Nanticoke dialect meaning “bear”.⁴ There is no indication that the area of Wincopin Trails was associated with slavery or oppression.

Information Sources :

¹ Howard County GIS. <https://data.howardcountymd.gov/> Accessed 10-1-2021

² 1985 December 26. Juveniles aiming for right trail. The Evening Sun (Baltimore, Maryland) 26 Dec 1985, Thursday Page 55. Printed on Oct 1, 2021. Newspapers.com

³ 1701 December 23. Wincopin Neck Survey and Land Certificate to Benjamin and Richard Warfield. Liber DD5 Folio 61. MDSA se23_40. http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se23/000000/000040/pdf/mdsa_se23_40.pdf

⁴ Brinton, Daniel G. 1893. A Vocabulary of the Nanticoke Dialect. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Jul-Dec. 1893, Volume 142. pp 32-333. See page 328. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/982971>

Maps and/or photos:

**Directions to
Wincopin Trail**

From Route 32:

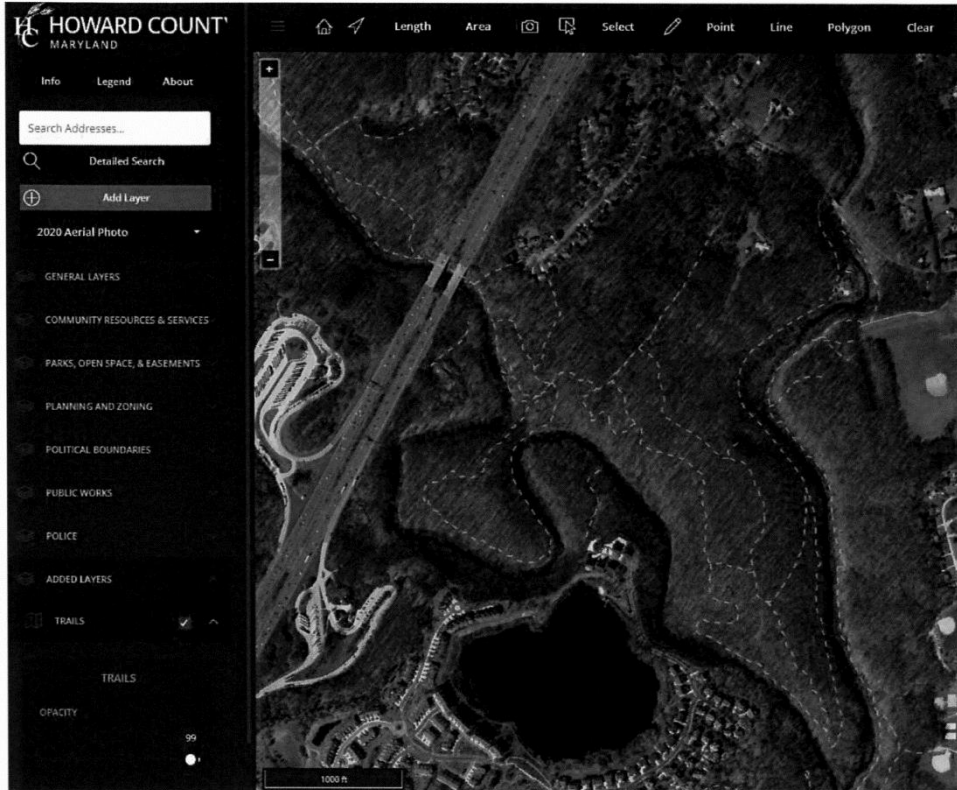
Exit onto Route 1 northbound.
Proceed 0.4 miles.

Turn left onto Guilford Rd.
Proceed about 0.9 miles.

Turn left onto Vollmerhausen Rd.
Proceed 0.6 miles to park on left.



Source: https://data.howardcountymd.gov/MapGallery/drivingdirections/07_WincopinTrail.pdf



Source: <https://data.howardcountymd.gov/InteractiveMap.html>

Schools

Atholton Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13348

Historical Name of Structure – Atholton Elementary School
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>
Location – 6700 Seneca Dr, Columbia, MD 21046
Construction Date - 1961
When/Who Named – It was an existing name after the postal area and community of Atholton
Reason for Name – Named after the postal area called Atholton (1897-1919) which was likely named for the Athol mansion along the Columbia Pike (Route 29) which was built by 1740 as the rectory for Rev. James MacGill (1701-1779) when he was the minister for Queen Caroline Parish's Christ Church currently along Oakland Mills Road.
General Meaning of Name -Athol was a prominent area in Scotland near the ancestral home of James MacGill. ^{1,2}
History of Name - Atholton Elementary School (1961) is within the land patented as Athol
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes



Summary:

Atholton – named after the postal area called Atholton (1897-1919) which was likely named for the Athol mansion along the Columbia Pike (Route 29) which was built by 1740 as the rectory for Rev. James MacGill (1701-1779) when he was the minister for Queen Caroline Parish's Christ Church currently along Oakland Mills Road. Athol was a prominent area in Scotland near the ancestral home of James MacGill.^{1,2}

It is not yet known when the name of Atholton was first used for the area's schools, but an early School Board record in 1925 (September 5th minutes) refers to the Atholton School (No.7 in District 6) which would have been on the east side of Route 29. A School Board record from November 1, 1931 refers to "the colored school at Atholton" but no location is given. Atholton High School was named in 1965 as a replacement for the Harriet Tubman High School.³

Atholton was the original name planned for Harriet Tubman High School in 1949 until the community and its students protested for it to be named the Harriet Tubman High School.⁴

The area called Atholton was originally named Simpsonville which had its own post-office, on and off, since 1851.⁵ The name Atholton appeared on the 1907 topographic map along old Guilford Road and the Columbia Turnpike in between Simpsonville and Guilford.⁶ Atholton received its own post office in 1897 which operated for 3 years and then reopened from 1903 until 1919.⁵ Atholton was a name used in the Baltimore Sun starting around August 1898 in both advertisements⁷ and news articles⁸.

Atholton Elementary School (1961) is within the land patented as Athol, but Atholton High School (1966) is within Worthington's Improvement, as was the Atholton Colored School and Harriet Tubman High School.⁹

Other: There are stories that the land grant Athol, or Athol Enlarged, was part of the land that Nicholas Worthington of John provided in his will when he manumitted 17 slaves to allow them to live on 150 acres of land.¹⁰ While the will mentioned the "150 acres of land, being part of the tract of land called "Worthington's Improvement" or of "Athol Enlarged"...so as to include the swelling house built on the said one hundred fifty acres of land by negro Nan", and provided that the land had a "sufficiency of water and an adequate supply of timber", it was actually built solely on Worthington's Improvement. While 17 slaves were manumitted, and provided for life estates, they did not own the land and could not pass it down to their children. It was a part of Simpsonville informally called Freetown in the 1880s, possibly after the capitol of Sierra Leone, Freetown, which was in the news quite a bit in those days.

Slavery or Oppression

Rev. James MacGill had a plantation on Athol Enlarged along with about 14 slaves.¹¹ In the 1798 census Athol Enlarged was owned by Rev. James MacGill's children: Mary, Caroline, Anne and Patrick MacGill.¹² Mary owned 5 slaves, Caroline and Anne owned 16 slaves, and Patrick MacGill owned 1. Based on these records Atholton appears to have been named after a slave plantation encompassing the land of Atholton Elementary School.

Information Sources :

¹ 1948 by John McGill, The Macgill-McGill Family of Maryland. Source: http://wvancestry.com/ReferenceMaterial/Files/The_MacGill_-_McGill_Family_of_Maryland.pdf

² Athol – Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-37.pdf>

³ HoCo School Board Minutes. August 10, 1965. p94.

⁴ HoCo School Board Minutes. May 3, 1949. p47.

⁵ Checklist of Maryland Post Offices (2007, by Gordon Katz, formerly on the Smithsonian Postal Museum Website).

https://web.archive.org/web/20130815015051/http://postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Maryland_Post_Offices.pdf

⁶ 1907 Laurel Quadrangle, Maryland. Topography State of Maryland. US Topographic Map, Department of the Interior, State of Maryland Geological Survey. Edition of August 1907.

⁷ August 6, 1898 Baltimore Sun, page 3. Advertisement for Borders in Atholton.

⁸ August 27, 1898 Baltimore Sun, page 9. "A Majestic Poplar".

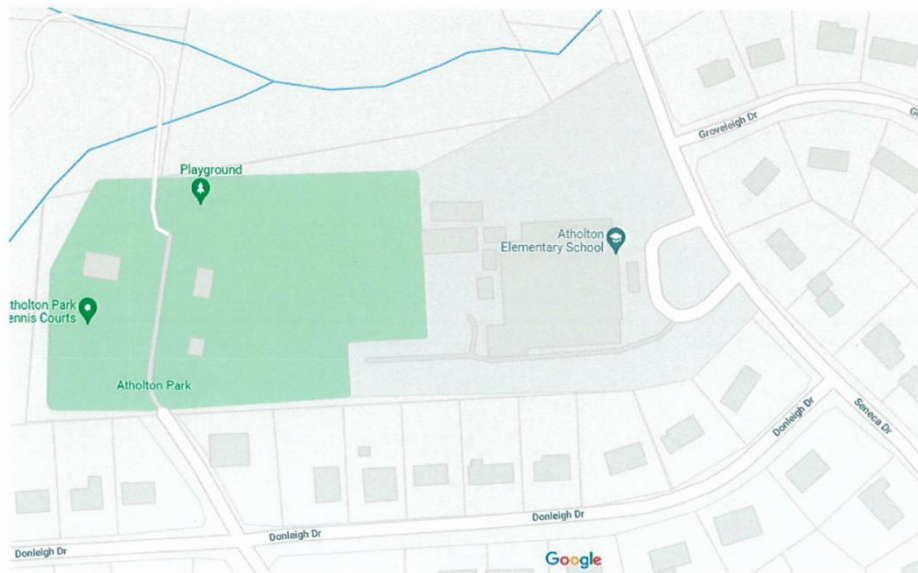
⁹ Jody Frey. 2017. Updated 2021. Tracing the Settlement of Howard County, MD. Google Earth Maps of the Original Land Patents made using the kml files for Howard County Land Patents at <https://jsfecmd.info/FREAK/HoCoFiles.html>

¹⁰ September 13, 1845. Nicholas Worthington of John, Last Will and Testament. P. 91-115.

¹¹ October 25, 1779. Last Will and Testament of Rev. James MacGill. "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TGB-9NXY?cc=1803986&wc=SNYW-VZC%3A146534401%2C147006901> : 20 May 2014), Anne Arundel > Wills 1817-1828 vol 39 > image 4 of 203; Hall of Records, Annapolis.

¹² 1798 Federal Direct Tax Anne Arundel County. Maryland State Archives. <http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000729/html/index.html>

Maps and/or photos:



Atholton High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3613

Historical Name of Structure – Atholton High School
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 6520 Freetown Rd, Columbia, MD 21044
Construction Date - 1966
When/Who Named – See Summary
Reason for Name – Named after the postal area called Atholton (1897-1919) which was likely named for the Athol mansion along the Columbia Pike (Route 29) which was built by 1740 as the rectory for Rev. James MacGill (1701-1779) when he was the minister for Queen Caroline Parish's Christ Church currently along Oakland Mills Road. Atholton High School was named in 1965 as a replacement for the Harriet Tubman High School. ³ Atholton was the original name planned for Harriet Tubman High School in 1949 until the community and its students protested for it to be named the Harriet Tubman High School. ⁴
General Meaning of Name -Athol was a prominent area in Scotland near the ancestral home of James MacGill. ^{1,2}
History of Name - Atholton High School (1966) is within Worthington's Improvement, as was the Atholton Colored School and Harriet Tubman High School. ⁹
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES



Summary:

Atholton – named after the postal area called Atholton (1897-1919) which was likely named for the Athol mansion along the Columbia Pike (Route 29) which was built by 1740 as the rectory for Rev. James MacGill (1701-1779) when he was the minister for Queen Caroline Parish's Christ Church currently along Oakland Mills Road. Athol was a prominent area in Scotland near the ancestral home of James MacGill.^{1,2}

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November 1, 1931 refers to “the colored school at Atholton” but no location is given. Atholton High School was named in 1965 as a replacement for the Harriet Tubman High School.³ Atholton was the original name planned for Harriet Tubman High School in 1949 until the community and its students protested for it to be named the Harriet Tubman High School.⁴

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Atholton Elementary School (1961) is within the land patented as Athol, but Atholton High School (1966) is within Worthington’s Improvement, as was the Atholton Colored School and Harriet Tubman High School.⁹

Other: There are stories that the land grant Athol, or Athol Enlarged, was part of the land that Nicholas Worthington of John provided in his will when he manumitted 17 slaves to allow them to live on 150 acres of land.¹⁰ While the will mentioned the “150 acres of land, being part of the tract of land called “Worthington’s Improvement” or of “Athol Enlarged”...so as to include the swelling house built on the said one hundred fifty acres of land by negro Nan”, and provided that the land had a “sufficiency of water and an adequate supply of timber”, it was actually built solely on Worthington’s Improvement. While 17 slaves were manumitted, and provided for life estates, they did not own the land and could not pass it down to their children. It was a part of Simpsonville informally called Freetown in the 1880s, possibly after the capitol of Sierra Leone, Freetown, which was in the news quite a bit in those days.

Slavery or Oppression

Rev. James MacGill had a plantation on Athol Enlarged along with about 14 slaves.¹¹ In the 1798 census Athol Enlarged was owned by Rev. James MacGill’s children: Mary, Caroline, Anne and Patrick MacGill.¹² Mary owned 5 slaves, Caroline and Anne owned 16 slaves, and Patrick McGill owned 1. Based on these records Atholton appears to have been named after a slave plantation.

Information Sources :

¹ 1948 by John McGill, The Macgill-McGill Family of Maryland. Source: http://wvancestry.com/ReferenceMaterial/Files/The_MacGill_-_McGill_Family_of_Maryland.pdf

² Athol – Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-37.pdf>

³ HoCo School Board Minutes. August 10, 1965. p94.

⁴ HoCo School Board Minutes. May 3, 1949. p47.

⁵ Checklist of Maryland Post Offices (2007, by Gordon Katz, formerly on the Smithsonian Postal Museum Website).

https://web.archive.org/web/20130815015051/http://postalmuseum.si.edu/statepostalhistory/Maryland_Post_Offices.pdf

⁶ 1907 Laurel Quadrangle, Maryland. Topography State of Maryland. US Topographic Map, Department of the Interior, State of Maryland Geological Survey. Edition of August 1907.

⁷ August 6, 1898 Baltimore Sun, page 3. Advertisement for Borders in Atholton.

⁸ August 27, 1898 Baltimore Sun, page 9. "A Majestic Poplar".

⁹ Jody Frey. 2017. Updated 2021. Tracing the Settlement of Howard County, MD. Google Earth Maps of the Original Land Patents made using the kml files for Howard County Land Patents at <https://jsfecmd.info/FREAK/HoCoFiles.html>

¹⁰ September 13, 1845. Nicholas Worthington of John, Last Will and Testament. P. 91-115.

¹¹ October 25, 1779. Last Will and Testament of Rev. James MacGill. "Maryland Register of Wills Records, 1629-1999, "images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TGB-9NXY?cc=1803986&wc=SNYW-VZC%3A146534401%2C147006901> : 20 May 2014), Anne Arundel > Wills 1817-1828 vol 39 > image 4 of 203; Hall of Records, Annapolis.

¹² 1798 Federal Direct Tax Anne Arundel County. Maryland State Archives.

<http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000729/html/index.html>

Bellows Spring Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13347

Historical Name of Structure – Bellows Spring E.S.
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 8125 Old Stockbridge Dr, Ellicott City, MD
Construction Date - Opened 2003
When/Who Named – School named March 21, 2002 by Howard County Board of Education.[4]
Reason for Name – Geographic location of school near historic Bellows Spring [4]as per BOE naming criteria [6,7]
General Meaning of Name - Name of historic Bellows Spring in the vicinity of school.[4]
History of Name - Named after historic Bellows Spring nearby to the school’s location. Thomas Christian owned a farm called Bellow Springs which was named for the clear spring on his land.[5]
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO
Date Updated – Oct, 27 2021



Summary:

- School was named after testimony from Howard County historian Joetta Cramm for a nearby historic Spring called Bellows Spring [4]
- School named by Howard County Board of Education per their criteria of naming after geographic location.
- Bellow Springs was the name of a 100 acre farm owned by Thomas Christian as well as the source of the clear spring water coming from the farm (see HO-444 MHT document).[5]

Information Sources:

- Meeting notes from Howard County Board of Education for naming of Bellows Spring ES in the Bellows Spring Source Folder. Meeting minutes from March 21st and approved May 9th, 2002.[4]
- See location of historic Bellows Spring on 1860 map below [1] and current location of Bellows Springs Elementary School.

Maps and/or photos:

1860 Martenet Map of Howard County [1]



Bollman Bridge Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13314

Historical Name of Structure- Bollman Bridge Elementary School
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 8200 Savage-Guilford Road, Savage, MD 20763
Construction Date - Opened Sept 6, 1988. ¹⁰
When/Who Named – On July 23, 1987, the HoCo School Board approved the name of Bollman Bridge Elementary School. ²
Reason for Name – All schools are named for local geographic features - nearby Bollman Bridge is a famous bridge and source of pride for the community.
General Meaning of Name - Named after the iconic train bridge in Savage crossing the Little Patuxent River which in turn was named after its builder, Wendel Bollman (1814-1884). He was a famed engineer and bridge builder for the Baltimore & Ohio RailRoad and later started his own engineering and bridge building company. ¹
History of Name - See summary
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO



Summary:

On July 9, 1987, the HoCo School Board recommended the names for the Southeastern Middle and Elementary schools to be geographically based – Patuxent Valley Middle School and the Bollman Bridge Elementary School.

The current bridge in Savage, built in 1869 as seen on the nameplate on the front of the bridge, was likely re-constructed on that site in 1881.³ It is the last known Bollman Truss bridge and resides in Savage crossing the Little Patuxent River between Savage Mill and what used to be the Patuxent Branch rail line of the B&O railroad.¹ This bridge was designated the first national historic Civil Engineering Landmark in 1966 by the American Society of Civil Engineers⁴ and in 1972 recognized on the National Register of Historic Places.⁵

In 1847, Wendel Bollman was tasked with replacing two wooden bridges on the B&O's Washington Branch line that were washed away in severe floods that year. They were to be replaced with the first iron bridges used on any railroad to date.^{6,7} In 1850 this very first bridge designed by Bollman was built over the Little Patuxent River at the Savage Switch station on the Washington Branch line, just a mile downstream from the current bridge's location^{5,8}. This was the first iron bridge used by the B&O railroad, and it proved the design was satisfactory before the patent was awarded in 1852.⁹

Slavery or Oppression

No records can be found to link the Bollman name, or Wendel Bollman, or the Bollman Bridge to slavery or oppression.

Information Sources:

¹ The Engineering Contributions of Wendel Bollman by Robert M. Vogel. 1964. Paper 36. pp 80-104. *In* Contributions from the Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 1966. US Government Printing Office.

² Howard County School Board. Meetings of the Board of Education of Howard County – Meeting. July 9th and 23rd, 1987. <https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsmd/Board.nsf/Public>. Accessed 7-5-2021.

³ December 20, 1881, The Baltimore Sun, page 5. “Improvements at a Cotton Mill”.

⁴ National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. 2000. Bollman Truss Bridge. American Society of Civil Engineers. <https://www.asce.org/project/bollman-truss-bridge/>

⁵ National Register of Historic Places. Bollman Truss. 1972. <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail?assetID=25dc04c1-4902-40b6-b21f-d201dfb977cf>. National Park Service.

⁶ 1849. Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Present and Directors to the Stockholders of the B&O Rail Road Company. p 26.

⁷ 1850. Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders of the B&O Rail Road Company. p 31-32.

⁸ 1850, 10-26 Baltimore Sun. “Bollman's Iron Suspension and Trussed Bridge” - Newspapers.com.

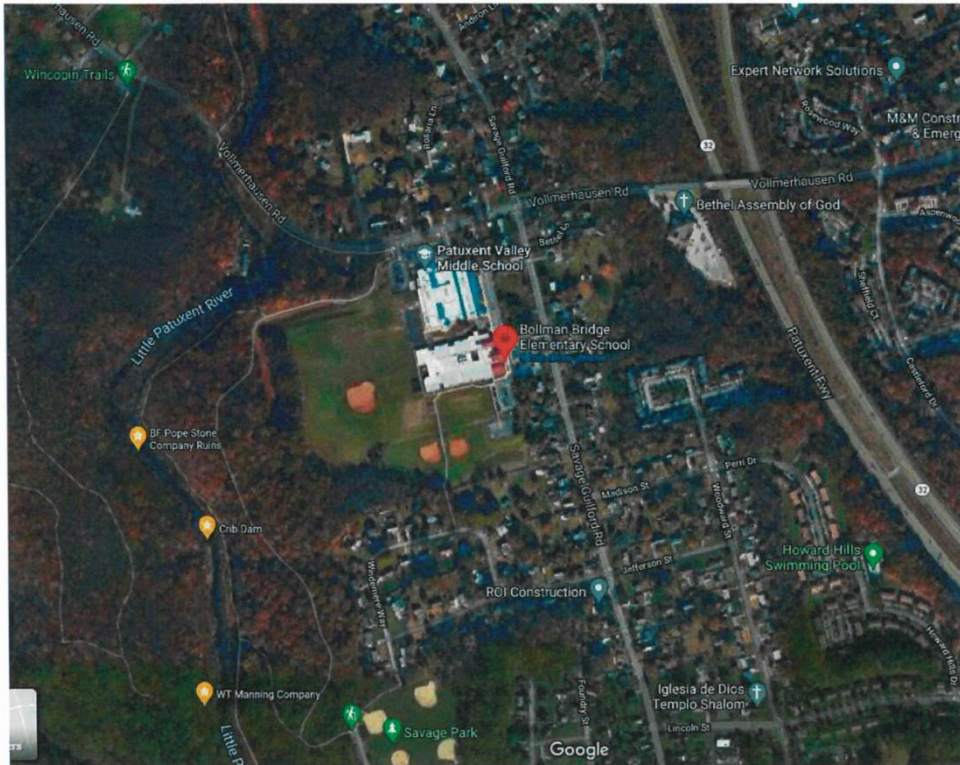
⁹ 1952, January 6. W. Bollman Suspension Bridge Patent No. 8,624. United States Patent Office, Washington, DC.

¹⁰ 1998, August 28. Sunday page 3. “1st new school in 10 years is apple of principal's eye”. The Baltimore Sun. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/227034656>

For more information about Bollman Bridge see:

<https://sites.google.com/view/guilfordhistoryhoco/home/between-the-bridges/bollman-bridge>

Maps and/or photos:



Bonnie Branch Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3610

Historical Name of Structure – BONNIE BRANCH MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 4979 Ilchester Road Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1999	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education named school April 1988 [5]	
Reason for Name – Named after a local road and stream [5]	
General Meaning of Name - See summary below	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 10/13/2021



Summary:

- The school was built in 1999, but due to complications and delays, it opened two years later.
- The school participated in the “Stocks in the Future” program to create economic literacy for students underperforming in math and reading.[2]
- The school was built on land originally named “Talbot’s Last Shift,” patented in 1732 by John Talbot for 1120 acres.[7]
- At the April 23, 1998 BoCo School Board meeting, a decision was made to name the new northeastern middle school #2 “Bonnie Branch, due to its proximity to Bonnie Branch Road and the Bonnie Branch which flows into the Patapsco River.”[5]

Information Sources: See Bonnie Branch MS Source Folder

White, Tanika, "The day is filled with firsts at Bonnie Branch Middle." *The Baltimore Sun*. August 28, 2001.[3,1]

Johnson, Tawanda W., "Pupils invest in themselves." *The Baltimore Sun*. April 28, 2004.[2]

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 8/10/1965.

Feaga, Barbara W. and Henry Wehland. "Ilchester." *Howard's Roads to the Past*. Ellicott City: Mays & Associates, Inc., 2001. p. 50.

Talbott, John, "Talbot's Last Shift" (1723).[7]

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 4/23/1998.[5]

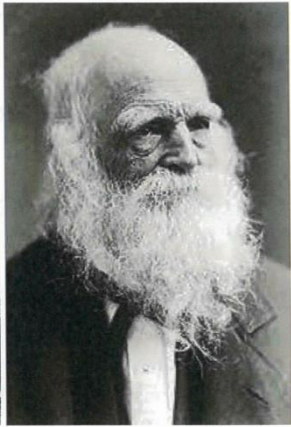
Bonnie Branch Stream Restoration. PDF file. October 13, 2021.

https://www.biohabitats.com/wp-content/uploads/BonnieBranch_13005.19-1.pdf [4]

Bryant Woods Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13339

Historical Name of Structure – BRYANT WOODS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 5450 Blue Heron Lane Columbia, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1968	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education named school based on Geographic Location - located in Columbia Neighborhood Bryant Woods.	
Reason for Name – Geographic Location. Bryant Woods Neighborhood was named after poet William Cullen Bryant.	
General Meaning of Name - See above	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 9/30/2021



Summary:

- Bryant Woods was the first elementary school in Columbia.
- Renovations in 1973, 2003 and 2004.
- According to the original land grant, the school was built on “Steven’s Forest-Resurveyed.” It was surveyed by William Cromwell in June 1744 before the land portion was patented from “Steven’s Forest” by Philip Hammond for 1,283 acres in August 1746. It was then repatented as “Howards Fair And Amicable Agreement.”

- Bryant Woods school was named after the neighborhood, part of the Wilde Lake Village. The neighborhood was the first of the three built in Columbia. The neighborhood's name came from a poet, William Cullen Bryant.

Information Sources:

The following source information can be found in the Bryant Woods ES Source Folder

Shovan, Laura, "It's still a warm and friendly place." *The Baltimore Sun*. September 29th, 2004.

Bishop, Tricia, "Bryant Woods celebrates 35th anniversary." *The Baltimore Sun*. August 26th, 2003.

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 7/5/1967.

Hammond, Philip, "Steven's Forest Resurveyed" (1746).

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 8/10/1965.

Burrell, Jacqueline E., "Street Talk." *Columbia Magazine*. Fall 1993. p. 9.

McCardell, Paul, "Construction Begins in Columbia." *The Baltimore Sun*. April 22, 2007.

Burleigh Manor Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3606

Historical Name of Structure – BURLEIGH MANOR MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 4200 Centennial Lane • Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1992	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education in Aug 1990 [15]	
Reason for Name – Close proximity to the Historical Home Burleigh Manor.	
General Meaning of Name - See History of Name	
History of Name - The name “Burleigh Manor” came into existence circa 1920 for the Manor on the remaining acreage of the original “Hammond’s Inheritance” plantation from 1796. [7]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



The name “Burleigh Manor” did not come into existence until after 1920, and the name “Burleigh” was used during the ownership of the estate by Clara and Grace Hammond, from

about 1900 - 1920. Slavery did exist during the existence of the estate when it was called "Hammond's Inheritance" in 1796, but the names Burleigh and Burleigh Manor have no connection to slavery or Oppression. See multiple source material in Burleigh Manor MS Source Folder. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

Summary:

The current Burleigh Manor property was in fact part of "Hammond's Inheritance", a land patent resurvey of a number of earlier land patents (owned by the Hammond family) which was done by Col Rezin Hammond (1745-1809)[25-29] in 1796. He built the home (around 1805) on the property for his grandnephew Denton, who was the son of Phillip Hammond, his nephew. "Hammond's Inheritance" covered some 2348 acres, which went both South and North of the current Burleigh Manor, which stands just North of Burleigh Manor Middle School off of Centennial Lane today. Hammond's Inheritance had slaves until the Civil War.

Denton Hammond (1786-1813) died around 1813 and the Manor and part of the estate (about 1100 acres) went to Matthias Hammond, while his daughters Elizabeth, who married Richard Cromwell Jr, and Camillia received a portion of the acreage around 1828 when Sara Hammond (Denton's Wife) died and the estate was settled.

Matthias Hammond died around 1882 [22], then the estate passed to his Wife Clara [18] Hammond [30]. After Clara's death the estate passed to his daughter Grace Hammond. The name Burleigh seemed to come into existence around 1900 [1], and eventually was named Burleigh Manor around 1920[7].[See Burleigh Manor MS Source Folder.

For a history on Burleigh Manor see the Burleigh Manor MS Source Folder [11].

Information Sources :

See Burleigh Manor MS Source Folder

Bushy Park Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13324

Historical Name of Structure – BUSHY PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 14601 Carrs Mill Rd, Glenwood, MD 21738	
Construction Date - Opened 1976, replaced 2007	
When/Who Named – Named Jun 25, 1974 by Howard County Board of Education.[1]	
Reason for Name – Named for geographic location near the Bushy Park Historic Plantation	
General Meaning of Name -See History of name and Summary below	
History of Name - The name Bushy Park was given to the home and estate of Dr Charles A Warfield around 1771 when he built the home.[2,4]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



Summary:

- School named Bushy Park ES by Howard County Board of Education (see minutes in source folder for Bushy Park)[1]
- Bushy Park was a slave plantation built by Dr Alexander Warfield, a revolutionary war patriot. The Bushy Park estate stayed in the family until after the civil war. It was then sold by Charles D Warfield his son.[2,4]
- The Federal 1860 slave census shows that Charles D Warfield had 9 slaves.[3]

Information Sources:

See Bushy Park ES Source Folder

Centennial High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: __ 1520 __

Historical Name of Structure – CENTENNIAL HIGH SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 4300 Centennial Lane Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1977	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named after Centennial Lane where it was placed	
General Meaning of Name - Centennial was named after 100 yrs since Declaration of Independence when the road was built	
History of Name - See above and Summary	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 9/7/2021

*Centennial Lane

*Centennial Park



Summary:

- The High school was named after Centennial Lane Road, where it was placed. The road was built in 1876, 100 years after the Declaration of Independence was signed and forged The United States. The road marks the centennial celebration of our country, thus where the name “centennial” came from.
- The road was built as a shorter route between Clarksville and Ellicott City Turnpike (US Route 29) and Frederick Turnpike (US Route 40).

- The High School was built on land patented as “Brown’s Forest” by Thomas Brown in 1696. “Hammonds Inheritance” land (later patented by Col. Rezin Hammond) was part of that land.
- Renovations to the school in 2002 and 2011.

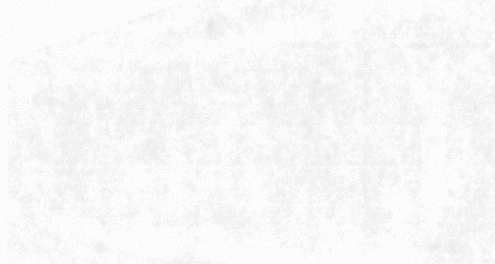
Information Sources:

See Centennial HS Source Folder for Information sources below:

Hammond, Rezin, “Hammond’s Inheritance” (1796).

William Browne, Louis Henry Dielman, Maryland Historical Society (1956). Maryland Historical Magazine. p. 213.

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 9/9/74.



Centennial Lane Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13335

Historical Name of Structure – CENTENNIAL LANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 3825 Centennial Lane, Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1973	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named after Centennial Lane Road	
General Meaning of Name - Commemorates 100 years since birth of the United States and signing of Declaration of Independence	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - No	
	Date Updated – 8/31/2021



Summary:

- Honored as a Blue Ribbon School in 2003 and 2004 by The State Department of Education.
- Underwent renovations in 2006.
- The elementary school was named after Centennial Lane Road, where it was placed. The road was built in 1876, 100 years after the Declaration of Independence was signed and forged The United States. The road marks the centennial celebration of our country, thus where the name “centennial” came from.
- The road was built as a shorter route between Clarksville and Ellicott City Turnpike (US Route 29) and Frederick Turnpike (US Route 40).
- This school was built on land originally called “Kendall’s Delight.” According to the original land grant, it was patented for 500 acres by John Jones in May 1701. It was later repatented as “Hammond’s Inheritance.”

Information Sources:

See Centennial Lane ES Source Folder for Information sources below:

Staff Reporter, "Centennial Lane named 'blue ribbon' school by state." November 25, 2003.

Williams IV, John-John, "A summer of school's renovation; It is Centennial Lane's turn for the first phase of changes." *The Baltimore Sun*. July 23rd, 2006.

Dumler, Christie, "CLES Honored as Blue Ribbon Elem. School," *The View*. March 18, 2004

Howard County Board of Education Meeting, 8/3/71.

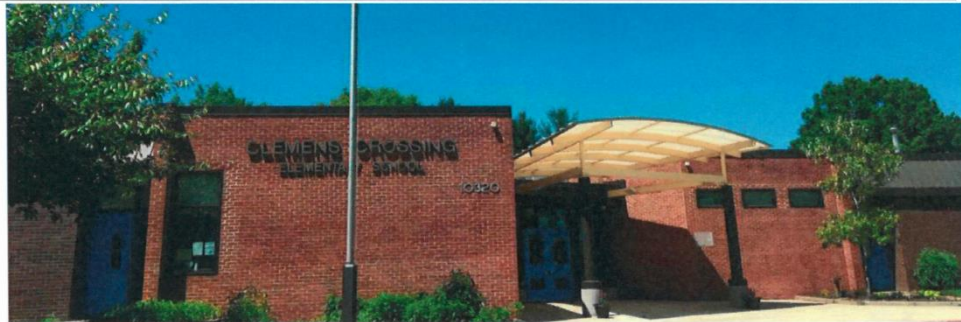
William Browne, Louis Henry Dielman, Maryland Historical Society (1956). Maryland Historical Magazine. p. 213.

Hammond, Rezin, "Hammonds Inheritance" (1796).

Clemens Crossing Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13317

Historical Name of Structure - CLEMENS CROSSING ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 10320 Quarterstaff Road • Columbia, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1979	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education May 1974 [4]	
Reason for Name – Named based on geographic location in the Neighborhood of Clemens Crossing as per naming criteria [2,3,4]	
General Meaning of Name - Columbia developers named the Neighborhood Clemens Crossing after the writer Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) [1]	
History of Name - Writers name as per Columbia Archives [1]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



Summary:

- Clemens Crossing ES was named by the Howard County Board of Education based on their criteria for geographic location in the neighborhood of Clemens Crossing [2,3,4].
- The Columbia neighborhood Clemens Crossing was named after the writer Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain pseudo)[1].
- Samuel Langhorne Clemens, Born November 30, 1835 Florida, Missouri,.

Died April 21, 1910 (aged 74)
Stormfield House, Redding,
Connecticut, U.S. [5]

Information Sources:

See Clemens Crossing ES Source Folder

Cradlerock Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13318

Historical Name of Structure – CRADLEROCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 6700 Cradlerock Way Columbia, MD 21045	
Construction Date - 1976	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Name mentioned in poem by John Greenleaf Whittier	
General Meaning of Name - See summary below	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 10/5/2021



Summary:

- For seven years, the elementary school ran from kindergarten to 8th grade (2003-2010) as a BOE experiment, then in 2011 the Howard County Board of Education changed it back to kindergarten to 5th grade.
- Developed program, PCs4Kids, that provides used personal computers, internet access (by Howard County Public Libraries), monitors and printers for at-home use for students whose parents can't afford them.
- The school was built on land originally called "Brown's Hopyard," land patented in 1725 by Robert Brown for 250 acres. It was then repatented as "Joseph's Gift" adjoining "Griffith's Range" and "Cockshill."
- The school was named after the road, "Cradlerock Way." "Cradlerock" was mentioned in the poem, "To My Old Schoolmaster," by poet John Greenleaf Whittier. Naming areas after poets and their works was a long tradition in the city of Columbia.

Information Sources:

The following information sources can be found in the Cradlerock ES Source Folder:

McPherson, Lindsey, "Officials: Splitting Cradlerock is the best option." *Howard County Times*. May 13, 2010.

Daniels, Sarah, "Program provides students with first personal computer," *Howard County Times*. March 13, 2008.

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 8/10/1965.

Whittier, John Greenleaf "To My Old Schoolmaster" (1851).

Whittier, John, *To My Old School Master*. Published December, 2013 by Bartleby.com: © 2013 Copyright Bartleby.com, Inc. ([Terms of Use](#)).

Alvarez, Victor Paul, "Columbia's mystifying street names came straight off the poetry shelf." *The Baltimore Sun*. January 10, 1995.

Burrell, Jacqueline E., "Street Talk." *Columbia Magazine*. Fall 1993. p. 9.

Brown, Robert, "Brown's Hopyard" (1725).

Dayton Oaks Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13333

Historical Name of Structure – DAYTON OAKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 4691 Ten Oaks Road • Dayton, MD 21036	
Construction Date - Opened 2006	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education May 11, 2006 [2]	
Reason for Name – School is located in Dayton and is on Ten Oaks Rd. The BOE took that information and since both were candidate names, combined them into Dayton Oaks. [2]	
General Meaning of Name - The Dayton part of the name refers to the town where the school is located, and the Oaks part of the name refers to the street where the school is located (Ten Oaks Road).[2]	
History of Name - The town of Dayton did not exist prior to 1860. A Post Office was established in 1864 [6] and the postmaster was John D. Day [6]. The town was named after the first postmaster.	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 13 Oct 2021

*Dayton Shop



Summary:

- BOE named the school Dayton Oaks due to the fact that the school was located in Dayton on Ten Oaks Rd. This is based on the BOE criteria for naming [7,8].

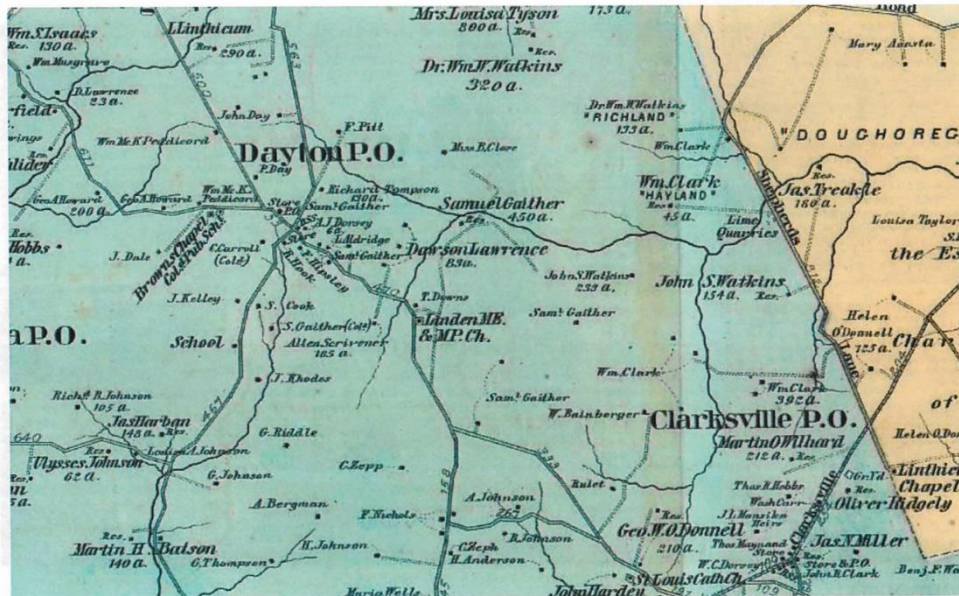
- Town of Dayton did not exist until 1864 when a post office was established [6]. Dayton shows up on the 1878 Hopkins map, but does not show on the 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County.[1]
- It looks like the town was named for the first postmaster John D Day.[6]
- Checking the Maryland Slave database, there was none listed for John D. Day [9,10]. There was one slave listed for John R. Day[9,10]. Also looking at various records, there was more than one John Day listed in Howard/Anne Arundel Counties during the first half of the 1800's. Also John Day does not appear on the HoCo Historical County Slave Ledger.

Information Sources:

See Dayton Oaks ES Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

1878 Hopkins Map showing location of Dayton [1]



Deep Run Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13349

Historical Name of Structure – DEEP RUN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 6925 Old Waterloo Road Elkridge, MD 21075	
Construction Date - 1990	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named after a stream	
General Meaning of Name - See summary below	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 10/13/2021



Summary:

- The elementary school was built on the first site for the old Waterloo Elementary School. It was opened to relieve Waterloo Elementary and Elkridge Elementary schools of overcrowding.
- Provided a special education program for preschoolers.
- The school was built on land originally called “Dorsey’s Chance,” patented in 1722 by Caleb and Joshua Dorsey.
- The elementary school was named after the area and the area was named after the stream that runs into the Patapsco River.
- Runaway slaves would hide in the cavities of the rocks along the Deep Run river or hide near the area while on their way to their freedom.
- The Deep Run area was part of the Iron Industry when iron ores were discovered by English explorer John Smith in 1608. Operations ran between Deep Run and The Elk Ridge Furnace until the iron industry fizzled out in the mid-19th century due to

inconsistencies of U.S. tariff acts. In the early 20th century, the willows along Deep Run were woven into baskets, creating a new industry.

Information Sources:

See the Deep Run ES Source Folder for the following information sources:

“School system to open two new elementary schools in September.” *Home from School*, January, 1990.

Dorsey, Joshua, “Dorsey’s Chance” (1722).

Dorsey, Caleb, “Dorsey’s Chance” (1722).

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 7/14/1988.

Koppenhoefer, Joetta, “Elk Ridge: the river, the railroad, the boulevard.” *Elk Ridge: A Bicentennial Journal*. Elkridge: Elkridge Bicentennial Committee, June 1976. p.3-4.

Murray, Shannon D., “Howard driveway named to preserve historic role.” *The Baltimore Sun*. August 28, 1995.

Ducketts Lane Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13351

Historical Name of Structure – DUCKETTS LANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 6501 Ducketts Ln, Elkridge, MD 21075	
Construction Date - Opened 2013	
When/Who Named – Jan 24, 2013, School was named by Howard County Board of Education [4], even though the Committee recommended Stone Bridge for the name [1,2,3]	
Reason for Name – The school was located on Ducketts Lane	
General Meaning of Name - Name of Family that owned property prior to the development that started circa 1980 [5,7,8]	
History of Name - Family name of property owners circa 1921 [5]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



Summary:

- Ducketts Lane ES was named after the street where it is located by the Howard County Board of Education in 2013. This was done after a Naming Committee recommended the name of “Stone Bridge ES” for the school.

- According to aerial photos of the area on the Howard County interactive map, Ducketts Lane appeared between 1977 and 1980 when development began in the immediate area.[8].
- The Duckett family seemed to take ownership of the property circa 1921 according to Maryland Land Records Liber 112, Folio 300 [5].

Information Sources:

See Ducketts Lane ES Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

1980 Aerial view of Howard County Interactive Map which shows Ducketts Lane for the first time and the beginning of development in the area [7]. See Ducketts Lane ES Source Folder for Map showing current location [6].



Dunloggin Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3604

Historical Name of Structure – DUNLOGGIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 9129 Northfield Road • Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1973	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education [3]	
Reason for Name – Geographic location in the community of Dunloggin as per Board of Education Criteria for naming schools [4,5]	
General Meaning of Name - The community location was earlier a dairy farm named Dunloggin[2]	
History of Name - The person who bought the property in the early 1900's cut the trees and eventually said he was "done loggin", thus the name Dunloggin.[2]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



Summary:

- School was named after the community/geographic location as per the Howard County Board of Education criteria.[4,5]
- The community Dunloggin was named after the owner, who in the early 1900's was "done loggin" - see History of Dunloggin in source folder.[2]

Information Sources:

See Dunloggin MS Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Aerial view Dunloggin MS & Northfield ES in Source Folder [6]

Elkridge Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13321

Historical Name of Structure – Elkridge Elementary School
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>
Location – 7075 Montgomery Road • Elkridge, MD 21075
Construction Date - Opened 1992
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education
Reason for Name – Named for the Patapsco River landing at Elk Ridge which was a key sea-port and trade center for Anne Arundel County, Maryland in the 1700s.
General Meaning of Name -
History of Name - The name Elk Ridge appears by May 5 th 1689 in a land certificate granted to Mordecai Moore for Moore’s Morning Choice with 1,368 acres “lying at Elk Ridge...by the main Branch of Patapsco River”. ¹ Just two years earlier George Well wrote that “about sixty of the Nanticoke now has quarters about the Falls of Patapsco” which was at Elk Ridge Landing, but may have been a temporary situation. Still, it indicates that settlement of the land had begun. ²
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO



Summary:

Elk Ridge Landing was located along the Patapsco River near Deep Run and the Falls of the Patapsco and was a sea port where local farmers, millers, and others could bring their goods (mostly tobacco at the time) to be shipped overseas and also to receive goods.

Information Sources:

Howard County Board of Education. Elkridge Elementary School Profile.
https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_es_elkridge.pdf

Elkridge Landing Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: _3607_

Historical Name of Structure – Elkridge Landing Middle School
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 7085 Montgomery Rd, Elkridge, MD 21075
Construction Date - Opened in fall 1995
When/Who Named – On September 8, 1994, the Howard County Board of Education met, and among other items, discussed the naming of the “New Northeastern Middle School” which eventually was named Elkridge Landing Middle School. During this meeting during which the local history was discussed, the names Landing Hills Middle School and Elkridge Middle School were mentioned. Even Montgomery Middle School was considered.
Reason for Name – Named for the Patapsco River landing at Elk Ridge which was a key sea-port and trade center for Anne Arundel County, Maryland in the 1700s.
General Meaning of Name - Named for a an important geographic area and local port in the 1700s and into the 1800s
History of Name - The name Elk Ridge appears by May 5 th 1689 in a land certificate granted to Mordecai Moore for Moore’s Morning Choice with 1,368 acres “lying at Elk Ridge...by the main Branch of Patapsco River”. ¹
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO



Summary:

Elk Ridge Landing was located along the Patapsco River near Deep Run and the Falls of the Patapsco and was a sea port where local farmers, millers, and others could bring their goods (mostly tobacco at the time) to be shipped overseas and also to receive goods.

The name Elk Ridge appears by May 5th 1689 in a land certificate granted to Mordecai Moore for

Moore's Morning Choice with 1,368 acres "lying at Elk Ridge...by the main Branch of Patapsco River".¹ Just two years earlier George Well wrote that "about sixty of the Nanticoke now has quarters about the Falls of Patapsco" which was at Elk Ridge Landing, but may have been a temporary situation. Still, it indicates that settlement of the land had begun.²

Naming of the School

At the October 13, 1994 School Board meeting, there was a hearing on the naming of the school. Three residents spoke out and had interesting viewpoints.

Nancy Myers

- Stated that the name of Elkridge should be included in the name of the school
- Recommended Elkridge Landing
- Stated that inclusion of Elkridge in name represents historic significance
- Noted that Elkridge is the oldest town in the area
- Stated that many schools share the name
- Stated that mailing address will be different than the elementary school
- Stated that children need to know their heritage
- Recognized a number of parents and students in support of naming the school Elkridge Landing.

Helen Voris, former president of the Elkridge Heritage Society

- Stated that Elkridge is the oldest community in the area
- Pointed out that it is hard to keep the community together due to growth
- Voiced concern that there was a lack of publicity about the name for the new school
- Recommended that the new school be named Elkridge Landing
- Suggested that the name Thomas Viaduct would be exempted for use as it would include an individual's name.

Jo Flores, owner of McDonald's in Elkridge

- Stated that she has developed a special feeling for the Elkridge community after moving there two years ago
- Recognized that the community has a special attachment and pride in their name
- Requested that Elkridge be included in the name of the new middle school.

After some discussion the Board unanimously approved the new name of Elkridge Landing Middle School. The school opened for the 1995/1996 school year.

Slavery or Oppression

No records can yet be found to link the Elkridge Landing name, as a place, specifically to slavery or oppression although both generally occurred in the area.

Information Sources:

¹Mordecai Moore, May 5, 1689, certificate for Moore's Morning Choice, 1368 acres, Liber C3 folio 179. Accessible from Maryland State Archives. Series SE23 Patent Record. Accessed 7-9-21.

http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se23/000000/000039/pdf/mdsa_se23_39.pdf

² 1687 February 18th Letter from Colonel George Wells of Baltimore County to Colonel Henry Darnall re murder of an Englishman by some Indians” *in* Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council of Maryland 1687/8-89. p. 5. Maryland Historical Society. 1890. Accessed from Hathi Trust. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/umn.31951d02897619t>

³Elkridge by Elizabeth Janney, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Caroline. 2013. 127.pp.

⁴ Howard County School Board. Meetings of the Board of Education of Howard County – Meeting. Sept. 8th and October 13th, 1994.

<https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/Public>. Accessed 7-9-2021

Ellicott Mills Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3603

Historical Name of Structure – ELLICOTT MILLS MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 4445 Montgomery Road Ellicott City, MD 21043	
Construction Date - 1939	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named after Ellicott City’s former name, Ellicott Mills.	
General Meaning of Name - Ellicott Mills named after the city’s mills that put their city on the map.	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 10/20/2021



Andrew Ellicott

Summary:

- This school went through multiple re-namings. Originally named the second Ellicott City High School, it opened in 1939 (the original one was established in 1902 then moved to a new building). It was changed to Ellicott City Junior High School in 1951 and the last re-name, Ellicott Mills Middle School, was in 1987.
- A few graduates of Ellicott City High School were killed in action when they served in World War II. A plaque dedicated to them is currently in the school’s front hallway.
- The building was torn down in 1999 due to poor infrastructure and rebuilt. It reopened in 2001.
- The school gained the National Blue Ribbon Award in 2010.

- Ellicott Mills Middle School was named after Ellicott City's former name, Ellicott Mills. Their mills put the city on the map with production of commercial flour in the U.S. and supplied water to the city's residents. The mills were built by the founders of the city: John, Joseph and Andrew Ellicott. They were quakers who were heavily against slavery.
- Ellicott City became a historic district by the county government in 1974.

Information Sources:

Dreibelbis, Laura, "Memories thrive amid school's new beginning." *The Baltimore Sun*. September 5, 2001.

"Ellicott Mills Middle School Renaming Ceremony," October 29, 1987.

Voris, Sally, "Ellicott Mills middle-schoolers pay homage as an era ends." *The Baltimore Sun*. June 1, 1999.

"Old Ellicott City Millrace is Victim of Modern Needs: State Filling in Bed to Make Room for Wider Road. Waterway carried Steamboat." *The Baltimore Sun*. July 28, 1940.

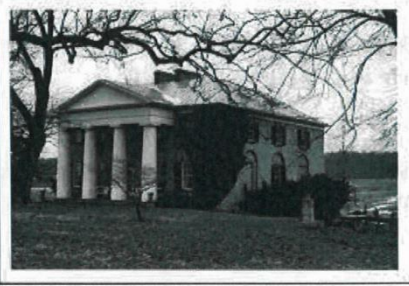
"River Settlement Described in 1807." *Ellicott City Times*. September 30, 1954.

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 7/9/1987.

Folly Quarter Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: _3611__

Historical Name of Structure – FOLLY QUARTER MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 13500 Triadelphia Road Ellicott City, MD 21042	
Construction Date - Opened in 2003	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named after Folly Quarter Manor	
General Meaning of Name - See summary below	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES	
	Date Updated – 9/30/2021



Summary:

- Folly Quarter Middle School earned the Maryland Blue Ribbon School award in 2012 and The National Blue Ribbon School in 2013 and 2014.
- Named Maryland Green School in 2014.
- This school was built on land originally called “Dorsey’s Grove,” land patented in 1723 for 1030 acres by John Dorsey. It was later repatented as “Champion Forrest” and “Benjamin’s Addition.”
- The middle school was named after the “Folly Quarter” Farm & Bath House. This house was owned by Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Carrollton was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- The Folly Farm house was selected as 15th Decorator Showhouse by Historic Ellicott City, Inc. in 1999.
- Carroll’s son (with the same name) once stated about the land before the manor was finished, “That is folly; we have enough land now.” The word “Quarter” referred to

quarter sections of the land. Thus came the name "Folly Quarter" for the manor. It was finished in 1832.

- Charles Carrollton owned slaves. According to his will, Charles Carroll's son inherited them from his father.

Information Sources:

See Folly Quarter MS Source Folder for information sources below:

Warfield, J.D., "The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland: A Genealogical and Biographical Review from Wills, Deeds and Church Records." (1905) p. 509-511.

Toth, Sara, "Folly Quarter Middle named 2012 Maryland Blue Ribbon School." *The Howard County Times*. December 27, 2012.

Toth, Sara, "Folly Quarter named National Blue Ribbon School." *The Howard County Times*. September 26, 2013.

Burris, Joe, "Multiple honors for Folly Quarter." *The Baltimore Sun*. June 22, 2014.

"Folly Farm: The 15th Annual Decorator Showhouse," Historic Ellicott City, Inc. Vol.3, No.2, 1999.

Voris, Sally, "Decorators set to open up, show off Folly Farm." *The Baltimore Sun*. September 13, 1999.

Dorsey, John, "Dorsey's Grove" (1721).

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 8/10/1965.

Glenelg High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: _3618__

Historical Name of Structure – GLENELG HIGH SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 14025 Burntwoods Road • Glenelg, MD 21737 (Glenelg High School PROFILE)	
Construction Date - Opened 1958 (Glenelg High School PROFILE)	
When/Who Named – Howard County School Board	
Reason for Name – The school board named the school according to “geographic terms related to areas of the county served” (“Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”).	
General Meaning of Name - View Summary (The Community Name derived from Glenelg Manor.)	
History of Name - View Summary (Glenelg Manor is a property that had slaves.)	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES	
	Date Updated – 10/21/21



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”

(<https://news.hcpss.org/news-posts/2018/01/board-selects-name-for-new-elementary-school/?fbclid=IwAR3fnHarZrjfdflwXBnKhzpfuIVkRxiScumpgVR-7xoNgyJSnW0Tcjoho9Q>):

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.”

Please see the information below, which is also reflected on the Glenelg, Maryland

Wikipedia page, which supports that the area was named after the community (Source: <https://mdappraisers.com/locations/glenelg/>):

"Glenelg is a rural, unincorporated community in Howard County near route 70. Glenelg real estate covers the gamut from quaint farmhouses to modern, estate-style homes.

The community name is derived from "Glenelg Manor," a property built in the late 18th century. Glenelg Manor was built for General Joseph Tyson, the Assistant Postmaster General under President John Tyler. He and his wife named the manor Glenelg after an estate in Scotland."

To support the source above, please see the following information (Source: <https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-238.pdf>):

Section 1:

"In an earlier inventory this property, the "Glenelg" Gardener's Cottage, was called Glenelg Manor Farm and was described as the c. 1878 farm of William W. Watkins, all of which seems to be in error. Watkins lived in Eliicott City part of the time, and at his farm just southeast of "Glenelg" known as "Richland" (HO-907), part of the time, and never owned the land on which this house sits. This property was actually part of "Glenelg Manor" (HO-15, National Register) from the time that "Glenelg" was assembled by Joseph Tyson in the late 1840s and early 1850s, as is indicated by platting out the metes and bounds of early deeds. William B. Tyson of Howard District in Anne Arundel County secured a bond of conveyance for part of the "Glenelg" property from Samuel Fenby of Baltimore City in October 1848. The sale price was \$18,000, and though the acreage was not stated, a later deed gave this as 393 acres. Fenby had only owned the land for a year; it had previously been the country estate of Baltimorean Charles Feinour since 1816. In January 1850 William Tyson assigned the bond for this property over to Joseph Washington Tyson. It is not clear whether William Tyson was acting on his own behalf or for Joseph Tyson, nor is the relationship between them known. Fenby then deeded this property to Joseph Tyson in 1854 for \$13,000 and the remaining promissory notes that had not been paid from the earlier bond of conveyance. In the meantime Joseph Tyson bought numerous other adjoining parcels: 145 acres in 1852 for \$2,615; 168 acres of Doughoregan Manor in 1853 for \$2,016; a quarter-acre limestone quarry in 1853 for \$200; and 291 acres in 1855, at a cost of \$18/acre. Tyson then turned all of this real estate, plus personal property, livestock, and slaves, over to a trustee to secure it for the benefit of his wife, Maria Louisa H. Tyson, and her grandmother, Ann M. Adams, both of whom had loaned him money for these purchases. This was a common strategy amongst nineteenth-century businessmen to protect their family from the vicissitudes of business. (1) "

Section 2:

"Joseph Tyson died in 1860, at age 49. Since he had turned over everything to his wife, no inventory was made of his property that might help to illustrate how the house and outbuildings were furnished and how they functioned. In addition to his son, he now had two daughters, and his wife's grandmother, Ann Adams, was also living at "Glenelg." Two of his wife's cousins were also living there, and there were three servants and seven slaves. By 1865 Marie Tyson had agreed to sell 600 acres of "Glenelg" to William Jackson of Salem, Massachusetts, for \$60,000, with additional land (if a survey found more), at an extra \$50/acre. At this time Mrs. Tyson was

living in Baltimore. She had found Jackson on her own, but because a trustee had been appointed to oversee the property, the court had to review the transaction. The final sale was for 680 3/4 acres, at a cost of \$64,037.50. She apparently held a mortgage from Jackson and had to foreclose on him in 1871, "Glenelg" was advertised for sale, and a lengthy description was given of the property. It noted that the limestone quarry on the farm was still providing lime for the fields, most of which were set in grass."

With that said, the Glenelg name is connected to slavery.

Information Sources:

Glenelg High School PROFILE: https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_hs_glenelg.pdf

Glenwood Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3605

Historical Name of Structure – GLENWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 2680 Rt. 97 • Glenwood, MD 21738 (Glenwood Middle School PROFILE)	
Construction Date - Opened in 1967 (Glenwood Middle School PROFILE)	
When/Who Named – Howard County School Board	
Reason for Name – The school board named the school according to “geographic terms related to areas of the county served” (“Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”).	
General Meaning of Name - View Summary (Renamed by the son of James B. Matthews)	
History of Name - View Summary (Initially named Matthews after James B. Matthews, who potentially owned slaves, but it was later renamed to Glenwood by his son after the ending of slavery.)	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 10/21/21



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”

<https://news.hcpss.org/news-posts/2018/01/board-selects-name-for-new-elementary-school/?fbclid=IwAR3fnHarZrjfdflwXBnKhzpfuIVkRxiScumpgVR-7xoNgvJSnW0Tcjoho9Q>:

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.”

Information on the Howard County community called Glenwood (Source:

<https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/bs-xpm-1996-11-24-1996329119-story.html>)

“Glenwood, once the well-kept secret of its longtime residents, is now coveted by wealthy professionals who have discovered its rolling hills, farmland and peaceful lifestyle -- and brought it the distinction of having one of the highest per-capita incomes in the nation.

The community in western Howard County is located south of Interstate 70 along Route 97, which bisects Glenwood and stretches from Westminster to Washington.

Glenwood used to be a sleepy little town. In its 160-year history, the only real hub was the general store/post office. The original owner, James B. Matthews, opened the post office in his store when he was named postmaster in July 1841. He served 40 families, mostly farmers. The town was called Matthews until his son, Lycurgus, came up with the name "Glenwood" in 1874. The establishment was sold in 1918 to R. Guy Pindell, and passed on after his death in 1934 to his sons, daughter and daughter-in-law.”

Regarding James B. Matthews mentioned above, Wikipedia shared the following information that is backed up with sources (Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glenwood,_Howard_County,_Maryland):

“In 1822, James B. Matthews purchased a 200-acre farm and stone home from Caleb Dorsey. He opened a post office on July 30, 1841, giving the area the name "Matthews Store" in the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, which operated until January 1874.^{[4][5]}”

Information regarding the birth and death dates of James B. Matthews (Source:

<https://billiongraves.com/grave/James-B-Matthews/44315755>):

“James B Matthews

Born: 2 Nov 1791

Died: 26 Jun 1887

Cemetery:

Union Chapel

14066 Union Chapel Road

Cooksville, Howard, Maryland

United States”

Information regarding slaves being freed after the Civil War (Source:

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/md-politics/the-not-quite-free-state-maryland-dragged-its-feet-on-emancipation-during-civil-war/2013/09/13/a34d35de-fec7-11e2-bd97-676ec24f1f3f_story.html):

“Maryland calls itself the Free State, but it was in no hurry to give up slavery during the Civil War.

Elsewhere in the country, antislavery measures progressed rapidly. Congress freed the slaves in the District in 1862, compensating their owners. The Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves in the states that had seceded, went into effect on Jan. 1, 1863. But Maryland didn’t act until 1864, when it held a referendum — and even then, the outcome wasn’t at all certain.

The vote tipped in favor of abolition only after the absentee ballots of soldiers fighting for the North were counted. The final tally was 30,174 in favor of freeing the slaves to 29,799 against.

On Nov. 1, 1864, Maryland’s slaves were declared free, only a few months before Congress would approve the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. Many blacks in Maryland had taken matters into their own hands by that time, either escaping to the District or enlisting in the Union army, where they served as free men.”

The name change of the Matthews area to Glenwood took place after the end of the Civil War = the end of slavery. With that said, I do not see a connection between the name and slavery.

Information Sources:

Glenwood Middle School PROFILE:

https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_ms_glenwood.pdf

Gorman Crossing Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13332

Historical Name of Structure – Gorman Crossing Elementary School
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 9999 Winter Sun Rd, Laurel, MD 20723
Construction Date - 1998
When/Who Named – HoCo Board of Education recommended two names for the new southeastern elementary school: Gorman Road Elementary School and Gorman Crossing Elementary School. Since the roads were to be redesigned and the school would not be on Gorman Road itself, it was decided to call the school the Gorman Crossing Elementary School. The name was approved at a Board meeting on July 8, 1997.
Reason for Name – See Summary
General Meaning of Name - See Summary
History of Name - See Summary
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES

* Gorman Road and Gorman Stream Valley Park Natural Recreation Area



Summary:

Arthur Pue Gorman (1839-1906) was born in Woodstock Maryland to Peter and Elizabeth Gorman. His father Peter was a contractor for the early B&O Rail Road. Due to his father's

political connections, Arthur Gorman became a page for the Senate at the age of 12 working for Senator Stephen Douglas. As such, the Gorman family were known as supporters of Douglas Democracy where the issue of slavery was thought best to be decided by each state. They opposed secession and supported the federal government (The Monumental City 1880 p. 755)

In addition to his duties in the Senate, Mr. Gorman had an immense interest in baseball and at the age of 20 was one of the founders of the Washington Nationals Baseball Club with the first game in 1860.

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/minute/Washington_Nationals_Once_Known_as_Senators.htm

Mr. Gorman quickly climbed the political ladder and was elected to the US Senate in 1881. By then he was a powerful politician in the State of Maryland after serving in the Maryland Senate representing Howard County since 1876. His biography is impressive.

As a powerful Democrat, Mr. Gorman supported Edwin Warfield for Governor in 1904 and wrote, with John Poe, an amendment to the Maryland Constitution supporting the disenfranchisement of the Black voter and uneducated White voters. This was called the Poe Amendment which Gorman vetted in the US Senate to make sure it could pass a legal challenge. Governor Warfield decided to oppose the amendment not because he believed in Black voting rights, but because the Poe Amendment's literacy test and grandfather clause would also affect White voters and it gave too much power to local voting boards. This caused a split between Gorman and Warfield that persisted. Gorman believed strongly in the rule of only White people as he demonstrated in several speeches.

Association with Slavery or Oppression

Arthur Gorman's father, Peter, owned two slaves (60 and 17 years old) according to the 1850 Slave Census and his mother, Elizabeth A. Brown (maiden name), owned 14 slaves aged between 2 and 24 years old. Since Arthur Gorman as a 9 year old lived with his parents it is natural he would have been supported and raised by these enslaved people.

But this is not what distinguished his association with oppression. It is his political record on the Poe Amendment to the Maryland Constitution and his own words in the early 1900s and his support for the disenfranchisement of the Black voter. Senator Gorman said in 1903 (10-25-1903 the Baltimore Sun)

"I said then, as I say now, that this country was made by the white men, that the Anglo-Saxons made its laws and its Constitution, that they conquered first the Indians and then the English, and that no other race of men shall ever have possession of this State or this county." (10-25-1903 the Baltimore Sun)He went on...

"no greater crime against good government, not greater outrage against the white women of our land has ever been perpetrated that the enfranchisement by constitutional amendment of the negro" (10-25-1903 the Baltimore Sun)

“From the day a cargo of Africans was landed and sold as slaves until this hour the burden of the white men of this country had been greater than that borne by any people known to history...The Anglo-Saxon has never and will never tolerate the social equality or the political domination of the negro race”. (10-31-1903 the Baltimore Sun)

In a speech at Ellicott City in October 1905 to support the Poe Suffrage Amendment to disenfranchise the Black voter, Gorman said:

“Experience has shown that in States where it [the understanding clause] is in force there is not an intelligent white man, naturalized or native, who has not passed the examination without the slightest trouble, and there is not one negro in twenty of the field class that can have an idea of what the Constitution is if you read it to him three times”
(10-27-1905 The Baltimore Sun)

Gorman Crossing Elementary School- the HoCo School Board recommended two names for the new southeastern elementary school: Gorman Road Elementary School and Gorman Crossing Elementary School. Since the roads were to be redesigned and the school would not be on Gorman Road itself, it was decided to call the school the Gorman Crossing Elementary School. The name was approved at a Board meeting on July 8, 1997.

Just 3 years later, in 2000, the Rouse Company was planning to name a new Columbia neighborhood Gorman’s Promise, until Black leaders in the community raised the issue of Arthur Gorman’s support for disenfranchising the Black voter while he was a US Senator. It seemed the company was more focused on Senator Gorman’s baseball background than his role as a US Senator and Maryland politician. The name was recalled and was instead named for the poet Ralph Waldo Emerson. (The Baltimore Sun 18 May 2000, Thu Page 103 “Columbia to Weigh Annexation”). The Columbia Association ended up rejecting the annexation of the Emerson development. (The Baltimore Sun 22 Nov 2000, Wed, Page 52 “Columbia rejects proposal to annex development site”)

Information Sources :

Howard County Board of Education. Gorman Crossing Elementary School Profile.
https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_es_gormancrossing.pdf

Howard County Board of Education. School Board Minutes July 8, 1997.
[https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/legacy-content/83NN6S4D98ED/\\$FILE/BOE%20Mtg%20SY%207-1997%20to%206-1998.pdf](https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/legacy-content/83NN6S4D98ED/$FILE/BOE%20Mtg%20SY%207-1997%20to%206-1998.pdf)

Gorman Biographies

1) Biography from Maryland State Archives (see also the biography in Monumental City after this)

Arthur Pue Gorman (1839-1906)
MSA SC 3520-1675

Born: March 11, 1839, in Woodstock, Howard County¹
Father: Peter Gorman²

Mother: Elizabeth A. (Brown) Gorman³

Education: attended public schools, Howard County; tutored by Dr. Arthur Pue, family physician⁴

Marriage: March 28, 1867 to Hannah "Hattie" Donagan, widow of a Mr. Schwartz⁵

Children: Arthur P., Jr.; Ada; Haddie; Grace; Anne Elizabeth; Mary⁶

Residence: Laurel⁷

Religious affiliation: Presbyterian⁸

Political affiliation: Democrat⁹

Professional positions:

Page, U.S. House of Representatives, 1852

Page, messenger, assistant doorkeeper, assistant postmaster, and postmaster, U.S. Senate, ca. 1853-66

Collector, Internal Revenue Service, 5th District, 1866-69

Director, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 1869; president, 1872

Maryland House of Delegates, Howard County, 1870-72, speaker, 1872

Maryland Senate, Howard County, 1876-82 (resigned to take seat in U.S. Congress)

U.S. Senate, March 1881-March 1899 and March 1903 to June 1906 (died)

Chair, National Executive Campaign, 1884

Chair, Democratic caucus, 1889-93, 1895-98, 1903-06

State Director, Washington Branch, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, ca. 1905¹⁰

Died: June 4, 1906 in Washington, D.C.¹¹

Buried: Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C.¹²

Sources:

1. Gerson G. Eisenberg, *Marylanders Who Served the Nation: A Biographical Dictionary of Federal Officials from Maryland* (Annapolis: Maryland State Archives, 1992), 80.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.; J.D. Warfield, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967), 373.
6. Gerson G. Eisenberg, *Marylanders Who Served the Nation: A Biographical Dictionary of Federal Officials from Maryland* (Annapolis: Maryland State Archives, 1992), 80.
7. J. Thomas Scharf. *History of Western Maryland: Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Allegany, and Garrett Counties from the Earliest Period to the Present Day; including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men.* vol. 1. (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882), 716.
8. Eisenberg, 80.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid, 80-82.
11. Ibid, 80.
12. Ibid.

More Detailed Biography from MSA:

Arthur Pue Gorman is described by historians as "one of the most astute politicians in an age of rough and

tumble partisan politics."¹ Gorman began his political career at the age of thirteen when he became a page in the U.S. House of Representatives. There he came under the tutelage of Stephen A. Douglas, and accompanied him to Illinois for his famous debates with Abraham Lincoln.² During the Civil War, Gorman became a postal clerk for the U.S. Senate and made occasional trips to the front lines in order to deliver mail. After the war, President Johnson appointed him a federal revenue collector for Maryland, but he lost this position when Ulysses S. Grant assumed the presidency.

In 1869 Gorman won a seat in the Maryland House of Delegates where he befriended William Pinkney Whyte of Baltimore. After winning the governorship in 1871, Whyte appointed Gorman director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Three years later, Gorman became the company's president and turned a previously unprofitable business into one that made over a million dollars.³

In 1870 Gorman met Isaac Freeman Rasin, a self-made man who shared Gorman's love for politics and who had risen to a powerful position on the political scene in Baltimore City. The two decided to join forces to create an alliance that would soon become a formidable political machine in Maryland and would help ensure that the Democrats remained in control of state politics. Gorman used his position at the C & O Canal Company to reward political allies with jobs and to build a base of support for himself. In 1873 Gorman rose to speaker of the House of Delegates, and it soon became clear to Democrats that it paid to be a friend of the Gorman-Rasin machine, whom opponents began calling the "Old Guard."⁴ Gorman's controlling influence on Maryland politics would last until his death in 1906.⁵

In 1903-05, Gorman spearheaded an attempt by Democrats to disenfranchise black voters in Maryland, who tended to vote Republican. The Democratic platform of 1903 stated that, "The political destinies of Maryland should be shaped and controlled by the white people of the State... [because the black vote was] ignorant, corrupt, the blind instrument of unscrupulous and selfish leaders... [and] posed a perpetual menace to the prosperity and peace of Maryland."⁶ After Democrats won at the polls in the fall elections of 1903, Gorman approached [John Prentiss Poe](#), dean of the University of Maryland Law School, about finding a legal way to restrict the black vote and then amending the Maryland constitution accordingly. The "Poe amendment" passed easily in the Democrat-controlled legislature in the spring of 1904, but Governor Warfield opposed it and did not want to sign the bill into law. The Negro Suffrage League, the Maryland League of Foreign-Born Citizens, and clergy such as Cardinal Gibbons opposed the Poe amendment. Lawyers questioned its constitutionality. The result was that the Poe amendment went down to decisive defeat at the polls in the fall of 1905.⁷

Senator Gorman died suddenly on June 4, 1906 in Washington, D.C. of a heart attack.⁸

Sources:

1. Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, *Maryland: A History* (Annapolis: The Hall of Records Commission, 1983), 592.
2. J. Thomas Scharf, J. Thomas, *History of Western Maryland: Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Allegany, and Garrett Counties from the Earliest Period to the Present Day; including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men.* vol. 1. (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882), 714.
3. Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament 1634-1980* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), 388.
4. *Ibid.*, 389. J.D. Warfield, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company), 372.
5. Walsh and Fox, 592.
6. Brugger, 420.
7. *Ibid.*, 420-424.
8. "Senator Gorman Dead; Void Left In Party," *The Baltimore Sun*, 5 June 1906.

2) Monumental City Biography

Biography up to 1880 – 2nd edition of The Monumental city, its past history and present resources by George Washington Howard p. 753-756. The original document is dated 1873 but was updated on October 1, 1880 according to Howard's Conclusion written on page 870.

Among the distinguished men whose career illustrates the advantages and peculiar glory of American republican institutions, the subject of this sketch, will occupy an eminent position.

The frequent rise of men from humble life to professional and commercial distinction by self-effort and noble toil, demonstrates the efficacy of our institutions, and shows that the gates to honor and fame are open to all alike who possess the ability and courage to enter therein. The accidents of birth, lack of early opportunities, and absence of fortune, interpose no bar to success.

Arthur Pue Gorman, at the early age of 41, elected by the General Assembly of Maryland, to the position of U. S. Senator, furnishes a conspicuous example of this truth. He was born in Woodstock, Howard County, Md., March 11th, 1889. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth A. Gorman. His father descended from the North of Ireland Presbyterian stock, that has in the old country and the United States, always been the champion of the great principles of civil and religious liberty. In the Revolutionary war of 1776, it furnished many patriotic soldiers and able officers, and from it came a large number of our distinguished statesmen, and eminent merchants.

John Gorman, the grandfather, came to this country in 1784, settling in Harrisburg, Pa. He became engaged in the cattle business, trading between Harrisburg and Baltimore. Attracted by the situation and prospects of Baltimore, he removed hither and settled in "Old Town," where Peter Gorman, the father of the Senator was born. Peter, possessed the sturdy characteristics of his race, and when a young man, became a contractor in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His relations to the Road in this capacity occasioned his removal to Woodstock, the birth place of Senator Gorman. His wife, Elizabeth A. Brown, whom he married there, was the daughter of John R Brown, Esq., whose family had settled in Howard county, then a part of Anne Arundel, in colonial days, and members of it served with distinction in the Revolution and war of 1812. Three sons and two daughters, were born to them, the eldest of whom was Arthur P. Gorman. When he was six year old his father removed to a farm near Laurel, still the Homestead and residence of Senator Gorman.

Peter Gorman was an active citizen, prominent in political affairs as an organizer and manager, and exerted a large influence. He was specially influential in State and national conventions to which he was repeatedly sent as a delegate, although by choice he was never a candidate for public office. He identified himself with the "Douglass Democracy," becoming a leader in its movements in this State. By reason of this, he was enabled to procure for Arthur a place as Page in the House of Representatives, in Washington, being greatly aided by General Hammond, the Representative from his Congressional District, and Gov. Wm. T. Hamilton, then a member of the House. Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, being a warm, personal friend of young Gorman, caused him to be transferred to the Senate, and thence became his patron, and it was of this distinguished statesman, that he learned the early lessons of his political life.

We cannot conceive of a period in the history of the Senate of the United States, better calculated to prepare an observing and reflecting youth like young Gorman, for future statesmanship. The great sectional and constitutional questions then discussed by the ablest men of the nation, involved the whole theory of our government, and brought out every possible Interpretation of our civil compact. They also revealed the causes or occasions of danger, and the sources of strength. With the personal instructions of the great Statesman of Illinois, Mr. Gorman was favored, and to his observant mind, gave promise of

future prominence and power. His interest in the lad induced him to receive him into his family as a member, and as he advanced, made him his trusted friend and confidential agent. Mr. Gorman so commended himself to the Senators, that he was successively aid rapidly advanced to the positions of messenger, assistant doorkeeper, assistant postmaster and postmaster. In ail these positions, he distinguished himself for his quick dispatch of business and courtesy of deportment.

The intimacy of association in his family, enabled Mr. Douglass to appreciate Mr. Gorman's remarkably quick perception and calm judgement, and he made him a constant adviser. At his request he accompanied him throughout his famous campaign in Illinois, in which he was opposed by Abraham Lincoln lor United States Senatorahip. From this time Mr. Gorman became completely identified with the Douglass wing of the Democratic Party. Daring the debate on the Kansas- Nebraska Bill, he was chosen on account of his consumate tactics and powers of physical endurance, to manage the voting strength of its friends, against the fillibustering efforts and dilatory motions of its opponents. His activity aroused enmity, and efforts were made to remove him. Charges were preferred, and according to the rules were submitted to Vice-President John C. Breckenridge, the President of the Senate, who decided that they were not sustained and there was no cause for removal. This exciting experience brought Mr. Gormah Into still closer relation to the issues of the hour, and he with his father became actively engaged in the strife which was soon to convulse the nation with civil war.

Peter Gorman, although not a member, was the recognized manager of the Douglass party at the Charleston Convention in 1860, which nominated Mr. Douglass for the Presidency. It was from this Convention that the Breckenridge Wing bolted, thus dividing the Democratic Party, resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln, the secession of the Southern States and civil war.

The Gormans opposed secession and adhered to the Federal Government. Peter Gorman's character and influence had been so highly esteemed among the Southern Democracy, that Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State, William H. Seward, requested him to proceedto Richmond to endeavor to prevent the Virginia Legislature from adopting the ordinance of secession. When he arrived there however, be was arrested and confined in Libby Prison. He was released by Govenor Letcher after the State Seceeded, and returned to Maryland. The excitement and confinement seemed to have affected his health, and he died the next year, 1862.

Although by the withdrawal of the southern members, the Senate passed into the hands of a large Republican majority, Mr. Gorman was retained in his position during the civil war, and his services were sought by committees when special tact and wise management were in peculiar demand. He was employed by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to visit various points in order to obtain information; one of these embassies carried him to General Grant's Headquarters near Petersburg, Virginia, and he was present there at the time of the famous Mine explosion before that city.

After the close of the War he identified himself with the Conservative Union Men, and was one of the organizers of the Conservative Party in Maryland. His identification with that party, and his activity in its interest during the contest between President Johnson and Congress, caused the radical members of the Senate to make another effort for his removal, which was defeated by Senator Wade of Ohio, then President of the Senate. Realizing however, that his sympathy with the Conservative Party rendered the retention of his office undesirable, through the influence of Hons. Reverdy Johnson, Montgomery Blair and others, he received an appointment by President Johnson as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Maryland, and he entered upon his duties September, 1866. His District was an extensive one, attended with many difficulties. When he assumed the office it was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in arrears; when he relinquished it in 1869, this was made up and all his accounts adjusted, a

complete settlement made within a short period thereafter, and he was highly commended by the Department.

Mr. Gorman, who had meanwhile been active in state affairs, was in 1869 appointed Director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company ; and in the fall of the same year was elected with Judge William M. Merrick to represent Howard County in the House of Delegates for the session of 1870-2, and was re-elected to the next session, when he was chosen Speaker of the House. As a Director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company he manifested his knowledge of its involved and perplexing difficulties, and in 1872, was chosen President His masterly powers were soon displayed in its management, and whatever may be its ultimate issue from the difficulties and litigation in which it has been for many years involved, his administration will be acknowledged as one of the best it has ever had. He still holds the position, which he will resign to occupy his seat in the United States Senate. In 1875, he was elected to the State Senate from Howard County, to which he was re-elected in 1879. In that, he became at once the recognized leader, and he has employed his position for the benefit of his State, instituting and supporting measures for the removal of existing evils, for the increase of industry and revenue, and the adjustment of difficulties between the State and various Rail Road and other corporations.

His influence has for years been felt throughout the State, but as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee it has been most potent.

In the Legislature of 1880, the logic of events determined the choice of him for the United States Senate, and he was accordingly elected. From this high position, we may recall the country boy, going forth from the log school house, scantily supplied with the rudiments of education, to the humble position of a page in the United States Senate and following him in the steps of his rapid ascent, we recognize that his rise is the result and reward of self-culture, persevering industry and the faithful discharge of every trust committed to his hands. Fidelity also to the underlying principles of personal character and political honesty has been the foundation of the career which is alike to his honor and that of his State; fidelity maintained in a period of lamentable defection from the high standard of political virtue that characterized the first half century of our Republic's existence.

Maryland can view with reasonable satisfaction the next session of the Senate of the United States, as It will contain a number of eminent sons, among whom are David Davis of Illinois, Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa, and Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, (see page 710). The latter is closely connected with our new Senator Gorman, both born in the same village, and sons of sisters, and both rising by their own efforts and valor, to seats in the highest council chamber of the nation.

Maps and/or photos:

Guilford Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13316

Historical Name of Structure GUILFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 7335 Oakland Mills Rd, Columbia, MD 21046
Construction Date - opened September 1954
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education
Reason for Name – The first appearance of the name “Guilford” in our area was in 1792 when Richard Stringer deeded several properties to Archibald Moncrief, a Baltimore merchant, including all those lands and mills called “The Guilford Mills.” ² Richard Stringer first owned the Guilford Mills with Richard Ridgley in 1785 and likely named the mills when they were purchased. ³
General Meaning of Name - Guilford is a name meant to honor those who fought in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse
History of Name - See below
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO



Summary:

On the Guilford Historical Marker¹ it was thought that “the name "Guilford" may have come from the town of Guildford in Surrey, England, known for its textiles, or it may commemorate Lord Guilford, the guardian of Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore.” But it seems it was named to honor the Marylanders who fought in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in the Revolutionary War.

It is very likely that Guilford Mills was named for the revolutionary war's Battle of Guilford Courthouse that took place in North Carolina during 1781, just 4 years before Stringer purchased the mills, in which the Maryland regiments famous for “holding the line” in critical battles were widely recognized and honored.⁴ Richard Stringer, co-owner of Guilford Mills, was a patriot serving Maryland regiments as a Captain from 1776 through 1782 much of it under Colonel Thomas Dorsey.^{5,6} It is likely he either was at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse due to his active military service at that time, or knew friends that fought and died in that battle. It is likely he

named the mills for the last major battle that featured the heroics of the Maryland line's second regiment.⁴

The next closest location named Guilford is a neighborhood located in Baltimore. The Guilford residential community association stated on their Website that "Guilford appears to have first gained prominence as the property of General McDonald, who distinguished himself in our wars with England. It is supposed that to commemorate the battle of Guilford CourtHouse, N. C., in which he was wounded, Guilford derived its name." More specifically, it seems that William McDonald was an officer in the Fourth Georgia Line, wounded at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, and relocated to the Baltimore area where he purchased the land and named it in honor of the Battle in which he was wounded.^{7,8}

All of the Guilford elementary schools were named for the Guilford community which was in turn named for the Guilford Mills. In September of 1952, the Howard County School Board made a final decision to build a new "colored" elementary school in Guilford. Elkridge, Meadowridge, and Colesville schools would be combined into this new school.⁹ In April of 1953, the School Board authorized purchase of the Collins property along Oakland Mills Road¹⁰ and just a month later, on May 5th, the School Board minutes showed the opposition to the school site on Guilford Road.¹¹ Regardless of opposition the "Guilford Colored Elementary School" would open on September 1954 also containing children that had attended the Elkridge, Meadowridge, the existing Guilford, and Colesville schools.¹²

The new Guilford Elementary School opened in September of 1954 as a segregated school just 4 months after the Supreme Court ruling of Brown vs the Board of Education stating that racial segregation in public schools was unlawful in the United States.¹³ The Guilford community and their school PTA pushed hard in the following years to desegregate the schools in Howard County.

On April 7, 1964, the Howard County School Board minutes planned for the Guilford Elementary school to be the last school desegregated in the County in 1967.¹⁴ "The School Board has a plan for eliminating segregation in the five all Negro schools over the next three years with the integration of the Guilford Elementary School in 1967 completing the program. The NAACP concurs with the basic plan of closing the three small schools and integrating the two larger schools, but believes very strongly that it should be done in 1964."

Fortunately, seemingly from pressure brought by the Howard County NAACP, the School Board on February 9, 1965 agreed to desegregate Guilford Elementary School in September of that year instead of waiting an additional 2 years. The simple mention of this in their minutes read: "Following a discussion, and upon motion duly made and seconded, the Board unanimously agreed to integrate the Guilford School in 1965."¹⁵

The Guilford Elementary school remains the only previously segregated school in Howard County that is still in operation. For a more complete history of the Guilford public schools starting in 1878 please see <https://sites.google.com/view/guilfordhistoryhoco/history-of-guilfords-public-schools>.

Information Sources:

¹ Guilford Historical Marker. <https://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=19884> accessed 7/2/2021.

² (ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT (Land Records) NH 6, p. 0550-0551, MSA_CE76_34. Date available 04/26/2006. Printed 10/03/2019.

³ ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT (Land Records) NH 2, p. 0295, MSA_CE76_30. Date available 04/03/2006. Printed 05/01/2018.

⁴ Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina. 1959. By Courtland T. Reid. National Park Service Historical Handbook Series No. 30. Government Printing Office. 40 p. <http://npshistory.com/handbooks/historical/30-1961.pdf>

⁵ Feb. 28, 1776. Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety, August 29, 1775 to July 6, 1776 p. 191
(<http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000011/html/am11--192.html>)

⁶ Fold 3 records of Thomas Iams and Marmaduke S. Davies who served under Captain Stringer. US Revolutionary War Records search Fold3.com. <https://www.fold3.com/image/14062573> and <https://www.fold3.com/image/24192550> accessed 7-2-2021.

⁷ 1956. By J. Gilman D'Arcy Paul "A Baltimore Estate: Guilford and Its Three Owners". Maryland Historical Magazine. March 1956. pp 14-26. See p. 17

⁸ Guilford Community History. Guilford Association - Baltimore's Premier Residential Community. <https://guilfordassociation.org/community/history/> viewed 7-2-2021.

⁹ September 8, 1952 HoCo School Board Meeting minutes. p. 64.

¹⁰ April 7, 1953 HoCo School Board Meeting minutes. p. 124

¹¹ May 5, 1953 HoCo School Board Meeting minutes. p. 130-131.

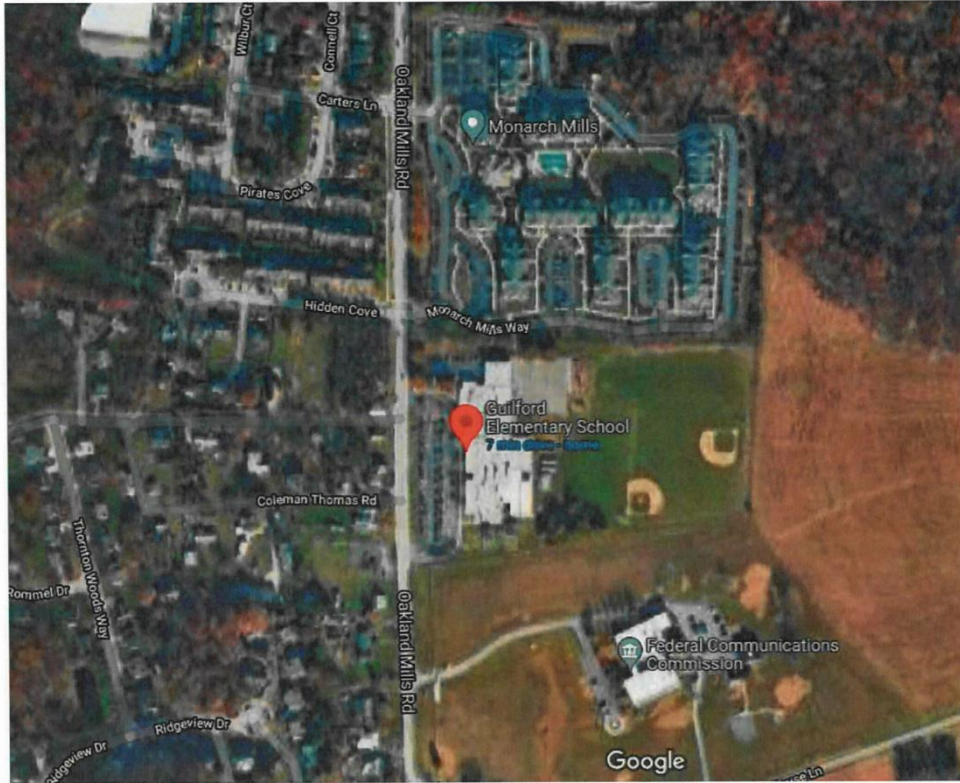
¹² April 6, 1954 HoCo School Board Meeting minutes. p. 189.

¹³ Brown v Board of Education. <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/brown-v-board>

¹⁴ April 7, 1964 HoCo School Board Meeting minutes. p. 154-155.

¹⁵ February 9, 1965 HoCo School Board Meeting minutes. p. 30.

Maps and/or photos:

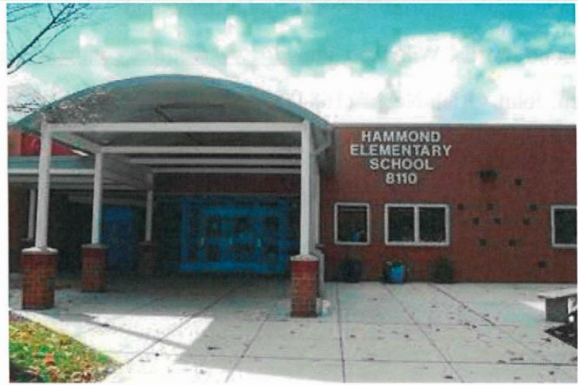


Source: Google Maps and Google Maps Street View.

Hammond Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13311

Historical Name of Structure - HAMMOND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 8110 Aladdin Dr Laurel, MD 20723	
Construction Date - 1971	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named after Hammond Village	
General Meaning of Name - See summary below	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Yes	
	Date Updated – 8/30/2021



Summary:

- Hammond Elementary School (formerly Hammond Village Elementary), along with Hammond Middle and High schools, was named after Hammond Village. The village was named after Hammond Branch, and that branch was named after Major General John Hammond of Anne Arundel County.
- Hammond Branch, along with other lands, were inherited by Warfield’s grandsons, John and Seth.
- Warfield’s Range Patent stated Maj. Gen. John Hammond owned the mouth of the river referred to as Hammond Branch, the northern boundary of Warfield’s Range.
- Hammond Village Association, Inc., a non-sectarian and non-political organization established in 1961, was part of the Howard County School Board Nominating Federation. They named Hammond Elementary, Middle and High schools.
- According to his will, Maj. Gen. John Hammond owned slaves.

Information Sources :

See Hammond Schools Source Folder for Information Sources below:

Mary M. Quien, *Hammond Village Citizens Association, Inc.* Letter, February 24th, 1971.

Hammond Village Citizens Association, Inc. By-Laws, Handbook, February 8th, 1968.

Chamblin, Gill, "Hammond Village," *The Howard Times*. July 3, 1980.

General John Hammond, Find A Grave,
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/24988987/john-hammond>

General John Hammond Profile, WikiTree, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Hammond-107>

Hammond, Maj. Gen. John, "Rich Neck" (1684).

Warfield, Richard, "Warfield's Range" (1694).

"Notice to Contractors." *The Baltimore Sun*. April 11, 1970.

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 11/4/69.

Hammond High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: _3614_

Historical Name of Structure – HAMMOND HIGH SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 8800 Guilford Road Columbia MD 21046	
Construction Date - 1976	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named after Hammond Village	
General Meaning of Name - See summary below	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES	
	Date Updated – 8/24/2021



Summary:

- Hammond High School was built in 1976, but the first class was attended in September, 1977.
- The high school, along with Hammond Elementary and Middle schools, was named after the Hammond Village. The village was named after its Hammond Branch, and that branch was named after Major General John Hammond of Anne Arundel County.
- Warfield's Range land patent stated Maj. Gen. John Hammond owned the mouth of the river that's referred to as Hammond Branch, the northern boundary of Warfield's Range.
- Hammond Branch, along with other lands, were inherited by Warfield's grandsons, John and Seth.
- According to his last will, Maj. Gen. John Hammond owned slaves.
- Hammond Village Association, Inc., a non-sectarian and non-political organization established in 1961, was part of the Howard County School Board Nominating Federation. They named Hammond Elementary, Middle and High schools.

Information Sources :

See Hammond Schools Source Folder for Information Sources below:

Mary Quien, Hammond Village Citizens Association, Inc., Letter, February 24th, 1971.

Hammond Village Citizens Association, Inc. By-Laws, Handbook, February 8th, 1968.

General John Hammond Profile, WikiTree, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Hammond-107>

General John Hammond, Find A Grave,
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/24988987/john-hammond>

Chamblin, Gill, "Hammond Village," *The Howard Times*. July 3, 1980.

Hammond, Maj. Gen. John, "Rich Neck" (1684).

Warfield, Richard, "Warfield's Range" (1694).

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 10/10/1972.

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 5/14/1974.

Hanover Hills Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13352

Historical Name of Structure – HANOVER HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 7030 Banbury Drive, Hanover, MD 21076 (Hanover Hills Elementary School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
Construction Date - Opened 2018 (Hanover Hills Elementary School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
When/Who Named – January 11, 2018 / Howard County School Board (“Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”)	
Reason for Name – No controversial history located. (The origin of the name may have been potentially been inspired from the German city - Hannover)	
General Meaning of Name - View Summary	
History of Name - View Summary	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 07/22/21



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”

<https://news.hcpss.org/news-posts/2018/01/board-selects-name-for-new-elementary-school/?fbclid=IwAR3fnHarZrjfdflwXBnKhzpfuIVkRxiScumpgVR-7xoNgyJSnW0Tcjoho9Q>:

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.”

Additional supporting information repeating the information in the link above:

<https://www.baltimoresun.com/maryland/howard/columbia/ph-ho-cf-es42-name-20171228-story.html>

(This may be a reach): I could not locate any controversial history regarding the community of Hanover. When researching the history behind the name, I located the article below regarding Hanover, Pennsylvania, and Maryland is mentioned -

(<http://www.yourtriphome.com/hanover-pennsylvania/>)

“Hanover is a borough in York County, Pennsylvania, and lies southwest of York and north-northwest of Baltimore, Maryland and is 5 miles north of the Mason-Dixon line. Hanover is a productive agricultural area. **Hanover is named after the German city of Hannover.**

HISTORY

As settlers moved into the area from Maryland and Pennsylvania, they could not agree on the northern border of Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania, and the area that is now Hanover was in the disputed area claimed by both states. The disputes about property ownership continued from the 1730's until 1760. The dispute ended when Pennsylvania and Maryland decided to hire experts to survey what became known as the Mason-Dixon Line. The line was surveyed between 1763 and 1767 and ended the disputes over rights and ownership. In 1745, a Scot-Irishman named Richard McAllister purchased a tract of land upon which the original town of Hanover was built.”

They are absolutely two separate areas, but Maryland's naming of the area may be inspired from the information above. Below is a link displaying a visual of the distance between both areas (As I mentioned, this may be a reach.):

(<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Hanover,+MD/Hanover,+PA+17331/@39.4962869,-77.2675996,9.65z/data=!4m13!4m12!1m5!1m1!1s0x89b7e22499121f09:0x73c1ed7e03e7d51d!2m2!1d-76.7228227!2d39.1955042!1m5!1m1!1s0x89c85a247904d6df:0x391f3e7d71c5aa5b!2m2!1d-76.9830358!2d39.8006553>)

With that said, I did not locate any controversial history behind the name.

Information Sources:

Hanover Hills Elementary School Profile -

https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_es_hhes.pdf

Harpers Choice Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: _6419__

Historical Name of Structure – HARPERS CHOICE MIDDLE SCHOOL
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 5450 Beaverkill Road, Columbia, MD 21044 (Harpers Choice Middle School Profile under “Information Sources”)
Construction Date - Opened 1973 (Harpers Choice Middle School Profile under “Information Sources”)
When/Who Named – Could not locate exact date, but most likely around 1973 / Howard County School Board (Board of Education - Howard County Meeting: 1973)
Reason for Name – The school board named the school after the community, the history behind the community’s name is based on the Columbia MD Archives as described below..
General Meaning of Name - View Summary
History of Name - View Summary
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO - The ancestors of R. G. Harper Carroll, a Howard County farmer, were involved with slavery, but he and his family were not. The Village of Harpers Choice was named in honor of Mr R. G. Harper Carroll, a Howard County farmer who died in 1962.
Date Updated – 11/01/21



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”

<https://news.hcpss.org/news-posts/2018/01/board-selects-name-for-new-elementary-school/?fbclid=IwAR3fnHarZrjfdflwXBnKhzpfuIVkRxiScumpgVR-7xoNgyJSnW0Tcjoho9O>):

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.”

Please see the screenshots in the school’s source folder from the Board of Education’s Howard County Meeting in 1973 to see numerous references to the community of Harper’s Choice:

[https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/files/867J8S4BFD15/\\$file/01+09+1973+to+12+28+1973.pdf](https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/files/867J8S4BFD15/$file/01+09+1973+to+12+28+1973.pdf)

History of the naming the Village of Harper’s Choice, Columbia MD:

The Columbia Village of Harper’s Choice is named for R. G. Harper Carroll, a Howard County farmer with ancestral lines to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Rouse Company purchased portions of his family farm, Jericho, in several land transactions between 1962 and 1964. Harper died in December 1962 and it was the family’s desire to have Harper’s name included in some way in the new town. Rouse responded that they would “find an appropriate place to identify in Harper’s memory.” (Columbia MD Archives)

I did further research on the community, and I found the information below from the community’s website:

In 1702, Charles Carroll secured most of the land that now comprises Harper’s Choice under a land grant consisting of more than 7,000 acres along the Middle Patuxent River. The land was originally part of the Carroll family estate known as Doughoregan Manor.1 The village is also comprised of land that was added to Columbia with the acquisition of William Kahler’s 700-acre farm, one of the largest working farms in the area at the time.

Catherine Carroll, the daughter of Charles Carroll (signer of the Declaration of Independence) married Robert Goodloe Harper in 1800. Robert Goodloe Harper was a prominent figure in Maryland during the late 1700s. At the age of fifteen, Harper joined a volunteer Cavalry Corps and served in the American Revolutionary Army. He was a Federalist and served as a Maryland member of the United States Senate.

In the late 1960’s, Robert Goodloe Harper Carroll, a descendant of Charles Carroll and Robert Goodloe Harper sold the land that comprises most of Harper’s Choice to the Rouse Company. The Village of Harper’s Choice derives its name from this family (the family in question is Mr R. G. Harper Carroll’s family circa 1962).”

Information Sources:

Harpers Choice Middle School Profile:

https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_ms_harperschoice.pdf

Columbia Maryland Archives

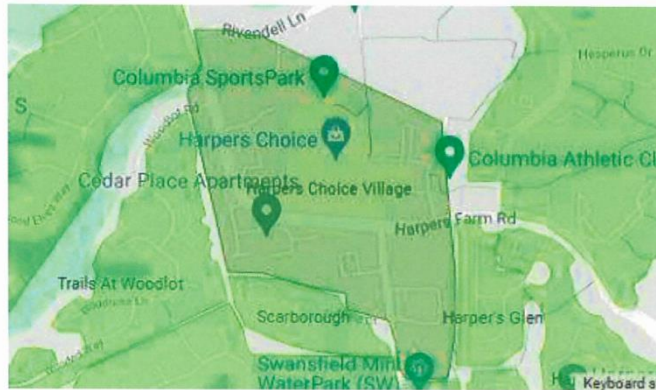
Village of Harpers Choice, Columbia MD Website

http://harperschoice.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/FINAL_HCVCCP.pdf:

Maps and/or photos:

Please see the screenshot to see the boundaries of Harper's Choice Neighborhood. The school is located within the boundaries:

<https://nextdoor.com/neighborhood/harperschoicevillage--columbia-md/>



Hollifield Station Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13328

Historical Name of Structure – HOLLIFIELD STATION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 8701 Stonehouse Drive • Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1997	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education - Approved Oct 1996 [3,4]	
Reason for Name – Hollifield is the name of the neighborhood and Hollifield is the name of the local state park. Hollifield Railroad Station was located 1 mile from the school. Hollifield house is still standing nearby; Hollifield Estates is a new community nearby. Two part name recommended due to existing HES initials. [4]	
General Meaning of Name - Hollifield Station was the name of the historic B&O railroad station on the Main Line along the Patapsco River [1,5,6,7]	
History of Name - B&O railroad station was given the name of the family who attended the station and lived nearby. [1,5,6,7]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) -UNCERTAIN	
Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021	



Summary:

- School given name of “Hollifield Station” by BOE [3,4].
- William Hollifield shows up on the Maryland Slave Database owning 1 slave as a result of the 1850 Federal Census [2,10]. Hollifield did not show up on the HoCo Historical Society 1867 slave ledger.
- William Hollifield does not have slaves listed on the 1840 or the 1860 Slave Schedules [9]

- The school was named “Hollifield Station”, and as such Hollifield Station is a place name and not an individual.

Information Sources:

See Hollifield Station ES Source Folder

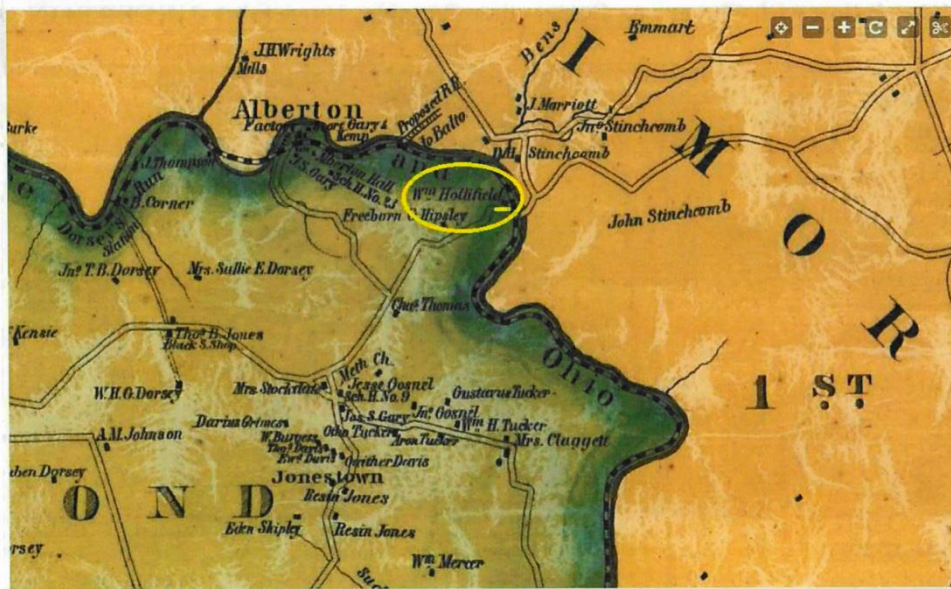
Maps and/or photos:

Map showing location of Hollifield Station ES today in Source Folder [8]

1860 Martenet Map showing location of B&O Hollifield Station, as well as Wm Hollifield property.

Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland : drawn entirely from actual surveys Copy 1

[About this Item](#)



Howard High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3616

Historical Name of Structure – HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 8700 Old Annapolis Rd, Ellicott City, MD [3]
Construction Date - Opened 1952 [3]
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education on April 8, 1952 as “Howard County Senior High School” [1]
Reason for Name – Named after the County after a discussion on five possible names - John Eager Howard, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, General Gaither, Edwin Warfield, and Howard County [1,2]. At that time this was the central and only high school in Howard County [2].
General Meaning of Name - Name of the County where the High School is located.
History of Name - The school was named after the County, and the County was named after “Howard District” in Anne Arundel County. The “Howard District” was named after John Edgar Howard , Revolutionary War Colonel, Md Governor, US Senator, etc [4]
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) -YES
Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



Summary:

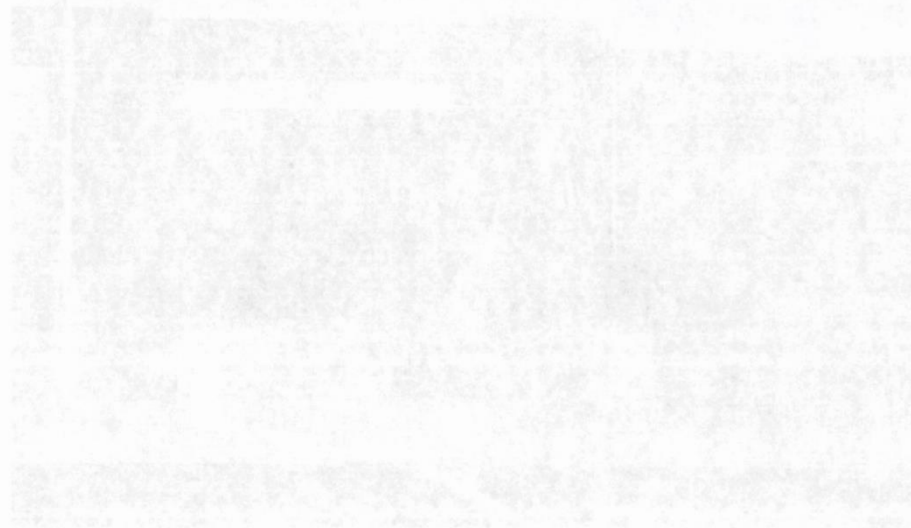
- Howard HS was named after Howard County where it was located, and at that time it was the only High School in the county.[2]
- Howard County was named after Howard District in Anne Arundel County. The “Howard” was from John Edgar Howard, a Revolutionary War Hero, Md Governor, State Senator, and US Senator. [4,5]
- John E Howard is shown to manumit 2 slaves in 1808, and also there is an AD for a runaway slave in Nov 1798 in the Maryland Slave Database attributed to John E Howard. [7,8]
- Howard District was created in 1839, but not made a county until 1851. The current court house was built in 1841. The name Howard was to honor Gov. George Howard's father, Revolutionary War hero Col. John Eager Howard (1752-1827, also a governor when George was born) and landowner in Baltimore and Howard County.[9,10]

Information Sources:

See Howard High School Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing location of Howard High School in Source Folder [11]



Ilchester Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13330

Historical Name of Structure – ILCHESTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 4981 Ilchester Road, Ellicott City, MD 21043 (Ilchester Elementary School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
Construction Date - Opened 1996 (Ilchester Elementary School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
When/Who Named – Did not locate Naming Date (Most likely around 1996) / Howard County School Board	
Reason for Name – The school board named the school according to “geographic terms related to areas of the county served” (“Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”), and after doing research, the area/name does not seem to have a direct connection to slavery.	
General Meaning of Name - View Summary	
History of Name - View Summary	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 10/20/21



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”

(<https://news.hcpss.org/news-posts/2018/01/board-selects-name-for-new-elementary-school/?fbclid=IwAR3fnHarZrjfdflwXBnKhzpfuIVkRxiScumpgVR-7xoNgyJSnW0Tcjoho9Q>):

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.”

Although Wikipedia is not a preferred source by our group, the site did provide some information regarding Ilchester (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilchester,_Maryland):

Ilchester is an unincorporated community and census-designated place in Howard County, Maryland, United States. The population was 23,476 at the 2010 census.^[1] It was named after the village of Ilchester in the English county of Somerset.^[2]

In 1761, John Cornthwaite founded a wood grist mill called the Dismal Mill, located approximately 2 miles (3 km) southeast of Ellicott City on the western shore of the Patapsco River.^[3] The Ellicott family (John, Andrew, and Joseph Ellicott) settled in the area in the late 18th century, buying a two-mile section of the Patapsco in 1772 that included Ilchester and Ellicott Mills.^[4]

The portion that is highlighted above from the Wikipedia source is linked to the following source, which I confirmed and viewed:

Kenny, Hamill (1984). *The Placenames of Maryland : their origin and meaning*. Baltimore, Md.: Maryland Historical Society. p. 120. ISBN 0-938420-28-3.

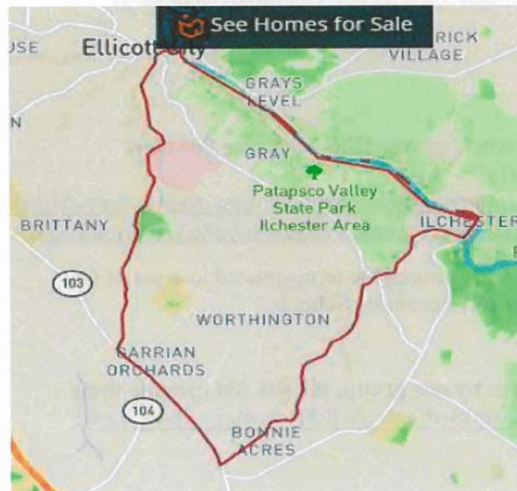
Regarding John Cornthwaite, I did not stumble upon any research related to slavery whatsoever, and he most likely is the only person to research for the location. With that said, it seems as though the name of the area was titled after Somerset in England.

Information Sources:

Ilchester Elementary School Profile -
https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_es_ilchester.pdf

Maps and/or photos:

The school is located slightly to the right of the boundaries of the Ilchester community:
<https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/md/ellicott-city/ilchester>



Jeffers Hill Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13319

Historical Name of Structure – JEFFERS HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 6001 Tamar Drive, Columbia, MD 21045 (Jeffers Hill Elementary School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
Construction Date - Opened 1974 (Jeffers Hill Elementary School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
When/Who Named – 10/10/1972 / Howard County School Board (Board of Education - Howard County Meeting: 1973)	
Reason for Name – The school board named the school according to “geographic terms related to areas of the county served” (“Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”), and after doing research, I discovered that the community was named after poet, Robinson Jeffers - not a controversial figure in history.	
General Meaning of Name - View Summary	
History of Name - View Summary	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 07/19/21



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”

(<https://news.hcpss.org/news-posts/2018/01/board-selects-name-for-new-elementary-school/?fbclid=IwAR3fnHarZrjfdflwXBnKhzpfuIVkRxiScumpgVR-7xoNgyJSnW0Tcjoho9Q>):

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.”

The only information I could find from the list of Board of Education - Howard County Meetings is a screenshot, which is in the school's source folder, from their 1973 meeting mentioning that the naming of the school took place in 1972:

[https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/files/867J8S4BFD15/\\$file/01+09+1973+to+12+28+1973.pdf](https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/files/867J8S4BFD15/$file/01+09+1973+to+12+28+1973.pdf)

I then located the website (Long Reach Community Association), where I located the history of the neighborhood for Jeffers Hill (Lrhood. The association's website represents four neighborhoods including Jeffers Hill (<https://longreach.org/?s=history&submit=Search>):

"The first neighborhood center, Locust Park, opened in February 1973, followed by the Phelps Luck Neighborhood Center in September 1973, and finally the Jeffers Hill Neighborhood Center opening in 1974."

"In September 1974, Stonehouse, the Village Community Center, opened. Earlier in that year in April, the Long Reach Village Center opened offering the residents a near-by place to shop. A word about Long Reach names. "Phelps Luck" is a modification of the original land grant, "Phelps His Luck", "Locust Park" was originally "Locust Thicket" on the land grant map. "Treover" and "Majors Lane" are also from land grants. "Kendall" appeared on two land grants maps and "Jeffers Hill" was named for the poet Robinson Jeffers."

With that said, the name of Jeffers Hill E.S. is not associated with a controversial figure in history but rather a poet. I could not find any information on Robinson Jeffers that is related to the controversial areas in history that are red flags to our research group, but for more information on him:

<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2000-oct-29-bk-43643-story.html>

Information Sources:

Jeffers Hill Elementary School Profile:

https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_es_jeffershill.pdf

Maps and/or photos:

Below are the boundaries for the neighborhood of Jeffers Hill. Jeffers Hill E.S. is located within these boundaries:

<https://www.neighborhoods.com/jeffers-hill-columbia-md>



Lake Elkhorn Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 268

Historical Name of Structure – Lake Elkhorn Middle School
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>
Location – 6680 Cradlerock Way, Columbia, MD 21045
Construction Date - 1976
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education, April 14, 2011 (See below)
Reason for Name – Named for Lake Elkhorn formed by the damming of the Elk Horn Branch of the Little Patuxent River in 1973. ¹
General Meaning of Name - See below
History of Name - See below
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO



Summary:

In 1973, the Elkhorn Branch of the Little Patuxent River was dammed to create Lake Elkhorn.¹ The Elkhorn Branch was in the original 1694 land patent of Crosses Forrest, which is where the current schools as well as Lake Elkhorn reside, mentions that the land is in Elk Ridge near the Patuxent River as well as smaller branches running into Ridgely's Great Branch⁷ and Elkhorn Branch.⁸

At the May 14, 1975 HoCo School Board meeting, the school now known as Lake Elkhorn Middle School was recommended and approved to be called the Owen Brown Middle School which was located in the Village of Owen Brown.² For the 2003-2004 school year, the Board of Education tried an experiment to see if a PreK-8 school would yield more positive results than maintaining a separate elementary school and middle school. Dasher Green ES and Owen Brown MS were merged into the Cradlerock School but it was decided that the experiment did

not yield as many positive results as had been desired. In June 2010, the Board approved returning Cradlerock to two separate elementary and middle schools, effective July 1, 2011.³

During the January 13, 2011 BOE meeting, a discussion ensued about the “Renaming of Cradlerock School Charter” and a committee was developed to study recommendations. It was stated that “a variety of geographical names have been submitted for renaming the schools.” The Board hoped that they could make a decision on a school name the same night of the public hearing on April 14, 2011.⁴

At the public hearing for the BOE on April 14th the top three school names for consideration based on ballots provided to students, staff and parents of the affected school were: Cradlerock Middle, Lake Elkhorn Middle, and Owen Brown Middle School. The top choice was Lake Elkhorn Middle School with Cradlerock Middle School a close second. The Board decided on Lake Elkhorn Middle School as the new name.^{5,6}

Slavery or Oppression

No records can be found to link the Elk Horn name, as a place, specifically to slavery or oppression although both generally occurred.

Information Sources:

¹ 1972 January 31. Legal Notices 93. - 1. Construct a dam on Elkhorn Branch of the Little Patuxent River. The Baltimore Sun. Monday, page 31. Accessed 7-10-2021.

² 1975, May 14. Howard County School Board Meeting.
<https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsm/Board.nsf/Public>

³ 2010, June 10. Howard County Board of Education Meeting.
[https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsm/Board.nsf/files/867ND45F5DCE/\\$file/06+10+10+Cradlerock+BR.pdf](https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsm/Board.nsf/files/867ND45F5DCE/$file/06+10+10+Cradlerock+BR.pdf)

⁴ 2011, January 14. Howard County Board of Education Meeting.
[https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsm/Board.nsf/files/8LHH9N476259/\\$file/01%2013%202011%20Reg%20Mtg%20Min%20Approved.pdf](https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsm/Board.nsf/files/8LHH9N476259/$file/01%2013%202011%20Reg%20Mtg%20Min%20Approved.pdf)

⁵ 2011, April 14. Howard County Board of Education Meeting Public Hearing.
[https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsm/Board.nsf/files/8FFN6Y5E78A1/\\$file/04%2014%202011%20Renaming%20of%20Cradlerock%20School%20BR.pdf](https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsm/Board.nsf/files/8FFN6Y5E78A1/$file/04%2014%202011%20Renaming%20of%20Cradlerock%20School%20BR.pdf)

⁶ 2011, August 31. New school names bring 'a sense of pride'. Columbia Flier. Patuxent Publishing. Accessed 7-10-2021.

7 1694 June 13. Certificate and Patent to John Cross for Crosses Forrest. 357 acres. Liber C.D. Folio 31. Maryland State Archives Land Patent Record Index. SE23.

http://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se23/000000/000038/pdf/mdsa_se23_38.pdf

⁸Ridgely's Great Branch was also known as Ridgely's Run or Dorsey's Branch and most recently known as Dorsey's Run. See 1860 Martenet Map, 1878 Hopkins Atlas (showing Ridgely's Run being Dorsey's Branch), and any recent topographic map.

Laurel Woods Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13344

Historical Name of Structure – LAUREL WOODS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 9250 North Laurel Road, Laurel, MD 20723	
Construction Date - opened in 1973 as Whiskey Bottom ES	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named after the area	
General Meaning of Name - See summary below	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 10/7/2021



Summary:

- The elementary school was formerly named “Whiskey Bottom Elementary” until its name change in 1990. Fifth-grade students, in the gifted and talented class, petitioned the Howard County Board of Education for a name change as a result of the community’s negative feedback.
- Additions in 1987.
- School was built on land originally called “Sappington’s Sweep,” patented in 1765 by Thomas Sappington for 971 acres.
- The elementary school was renamed after the area. Not to be confused with “Laurel Elementary,” located in Prince George’s County, the school was renamed “Laurel Woods.”

- The name “Laurel” came from the bushes that grew on the city’s hills. In the early 20th century, North Laurel was a natural spa where residents from Washington D.C. and Baltimore go to enjoy the cold Patuxent Springs.

Information Sources:

See Laurel Woods ES Source folder for information sources below:

Kawata, Lisa, “Laurel Woods school marks 30th anniversary.” *The Baltimore Sun*. June 4, 2004.

Penn, Ivan, “What’s in a name? Students’ trivia quiz celebrates anniversary.” *The Baltimore Sun*. January 7, 1994.

Sappington, Thomas, “Sappington’s Sweep” (1765).

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 6/14/1990.

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 6/28/1990.

Howard County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 8/10/1965.

Feaga, Barbara W. and Lisa Smith. “Laurel.” *Howard’s Roads to the Past*. Ellicott City: Mays & Associates, Inc., 2001. p. 71.

Lime Kiln Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 4088

Historical Name of Structure - LIME KILN MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u> X </u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 11650 Scaggsville Road • Fulton, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1999	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education on Sept 10, 1998 [1]	
Reason for Name – Location of the school near Lime Kiln Road which is consistent with BOE criteria for geographic naming.[3,4,5]	
General Meaning of Name - Lime kiln is a kiln used for the calcination of limestone to produce the form of lime called quicklime.	
History of Name -Early Lime Kilns produced output for mortar and mud for floors, and then agricultural use became widely possible when the use of coal made it cheap [6]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021	



Summary:

- Lime Kiln MS is near Lime Kiln Road in the Fulton area [2]. Lime kilns were noted on the 1860 Martenent Map [9] near the current intersection of Lime Kiln Rd & Browns Bridge Rd where the historic Child's Lime Kiln still stands [3,7].
- The remains of an historic Lime Kiln (Child's Lime Kiln [3]) still stands near Lime Kiln Road near the intersection with Browns Bridge Rd [3,7]

Information Sources:

See Lime Kiln MS Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing location of Lime Kiln MS in reference to Lime Kiln Rd, see Source Folder [2], and map showing historic Child's Lime Kiln near Lime Kiln Rd [3,7]

Child's Lime Kiln near Lime Kiln Rd Howard County Photo [8]



Lisbon Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13334

Historical Name of Structure – LISBON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 15901 Frederick Road • Woodbine, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1976, new school building replaced old ES	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education taking the name of the earlier school building.	
Reason for Name – As per BOE criteria, school was named because of its geographic location in Lisbon.[1,2]	
General Meaning of Name - Named after town where it is located	
History of Name - How the town acquired its name is unknown, But for a time it was called New Lisbon, suggesting that an old custom had been followed for naming new settlements after old world places.[9]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) -NO	
	Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021

*Lisbon Park



Summary:

- Lisbon ES is a replacement building for an earlier Elementary School. It was named based on its geographic location in the town of Lisbon as per the BOE criteria. [1,2]
- Early on, the town was called New Lisbon, suggesting that it was named for new settlements after old World Places.[9]
- Lisbon is situated on the border of two Land Patents. Its East side is in “Warfields Forest” which was a patent for Seth Warfield in 1794, and its West side is in “Dunhill Ground Thicket” which was a patent for James Barnes in 1754.[7,8]
- Lisbon is situated on “The National Road” which was the Frederick Turnpike between Baltimore and Frederick.[5]

Long Reach High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 504

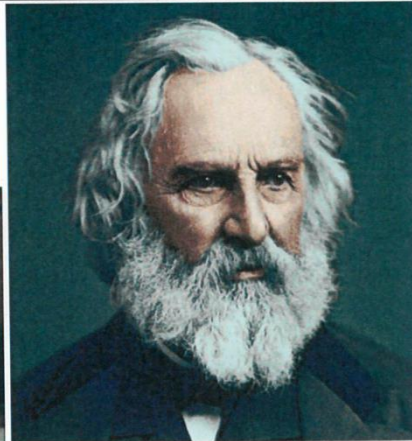
Historical Name of Structure – LONG REACH HIGH SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 6101 Old Dobbin Lane, Columbia, MD 21045	
Construction Date - Opened in 1995	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education named school Feb 23, 1995 [1]	
Reason for Name – Named after the residential neighborhood of Long Reach that was built in 1971, as part of Columbia. Name was chosen to correspond to the community to which it serves.	
General Meaning of Name - The Long Reach Community of Columbia was named by the Columbia developers after an historic land grant with that name. The land grant was located to the West of the current community adjacent to RT29. No part of the community or High School sits on the original Long Reach Land Grant[2]. Long Reach village sits on the Talbots Resolution Manor Land Grant.	
History of Name - The original 448 acre Long Reach land grant was given to Major Edward Dorsey in 1695. One of the prominent landowners within the Long Reach grant was Dr Arthur Pue who owned Bethesda [4], where he owned slaves [5].	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - UNCERTAIN The name and Land Patent “Long Reach” did not own or oppress slaves, but people that lived within the Land Patent did.	
Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021	



Longfellow Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13313

Historical Name of Structure- LONGFELLOW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 5470 Hesperus Drive, Columbia, 21044	
Construction Date - Opened 1970	
When/Who Named – Named by the Howard County Board of Education for geographic location in Longfellow Neighborhood of Columbia Feb 4, 1969.[2]	
Reason for Name – Geographic location in community of Longfellow	
General Meaning of Name - Longfellow was named after the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow [1]	
History of Name - Name of poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021



Summary:

- The Longfellow ES was named after the community of Longfellow in Columbia MD [2].
- The Community of Longfellow in Columbia was named after the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.[1]
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a New England poet who was born in Portland Maine in 1807 and died in 1882 [3]

Information Sources:

See Longfellow ES - Source Folder

Manor Woods Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13327

Historical Name of Structure – MANOR WOODS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 11575 Frederick Road Ellicott City, 21042	
Construction Date - Opened 1994	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education on July 22, 1993 [2]	
Reason for Name – As per the BOE criteria [6,7], the geographic location of the Elementary School is located in a wooded area at one time belonged to Charles Carroll of Carrollton and his estate Doughoregan Manor [1,3,9,10]	
General Meaning of Name - Manor Woods means the Wooded area of the Manor/Estate	
History of Name - The Manor Woods ES is located within the original Manor Woods of Doughoregan Manor which at one time extended to the West past Triadelphia Road [10].	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES	
	Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021



Summary:

- Manor Woods ES was named for its location in the original wooded area of Doughoregan Manor on the original land patent called “Addition-Carroll”[9,10], the historic estate of Charles Carroll, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.[3]

- Charles Carroll owned slaves, with the Maryland Slave Database showing 166 in the 1850 and 1860 census[5]. Also in his will the ownership of slaves is mentioned [4].
- Baltimore Sun article discusses the valuation of Charles Carroll slaves after his death [8].

Information Sources:

See Manor Woods ES Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing the location of Manor Woods ES in the wooded area West of Doughoregan Manor which at one time was part of the Doughoregan Manor estate [1].



Land Patent Map showing location of Manor Woods ES in relation to Charles Carroll's estate (Addition-Carroll)[10]

Marriotts Ridge High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 2357

Historical Name of Structure – MARRIOTTS RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 12100 Woodford Drive, Marriottsville, MD, 21104	
Construction Date - Opened in 2005	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – The school was named after the town of Marriottsville, and the height of its location as per BOE naming criteria which names school per geographic location. [8,9]	
General Meaning of Name - Marriottsville was founded by General William H Marriot [4]	
History of Name - Name of an individual, William H. Marriot who founded Marriottsville [4]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES	
	Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021



Summary:

Marriottsville was founded by General William H Marriott. He attained his military rank in the war of 1812. In 1819 he had two slaves [1]. In 1850 according to the Federal Census he owned 10 slaves[2]. He was the secretary of the Maryland Slave Owners Association.[3,6]

Information Sources:

Source material is in the School Source file under Marriotts Ridge High School Source Folder.

Maps and/or photos:

Aerial View of Marriotts Ridge HS [9]



Mayfield Woods Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3609

Historical Name of Structure – MAYFIELD WOODS MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 7950 Red Barn Way • Elkridge, MD	
Construction Date - School Opened in 1991	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education approved name after review by the Mayfield community - July 14, 1988 [3]	
Reason for Name – Named after Mayfield Rd & Mayfield Community[5] as per BOE geographic location naming criteria [1,2].	
General Meaning of Name -	
History of Name -	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) -NO	
	Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021



Summary:

School named after its location in the woods [4] on Mayfield Ave and within the area of the Mayfield Community [5] by the Howard County Board of Education July 1988 [3].

Information Sources :

See Mayfield Woods MS Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing location of Mayfield Woods MS on Mayfield Ave [4]

Mt Hebron High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3617

Historical Name of Structure – MT HEBRON HIGH SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 9440 Old Frederick Road • Ellicott City, MD 21042	
Construction Date - Opened in 1964	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education when acquiring the property for the school in May 1963.[2,4]	
Reason for Name – Geographic location in the community of Mt Hebron, Ellicott City, Maryland per Ho Co Board of Education naming criteria.[6,7]	
General Meaning of Name - Name of historic home in Ellicott City MD, which carried into the name of the local community.[3,5]	
History of Name - Historic Mt Hebron was built by Col. John Worthington Dorsey of the Revolutionary war in 1808 as a gift for his son Thomas Beale Dorsey [3,5]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES	
	Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021



Summary:

Mt Hebron HS was named after the Mt Hebron geographic community. The name “Mt Hebron” stems from the historic home that was built about 1808 by Col John Worthington Dorsey as a present for his son Thomas Beale Dorsey.[3,5] Thomas amassed some 2000+ acres and owned slaves as per Federal Census information.[1]

Information Sources:

See Mt Hebron HS Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

See aerial View of Mt Hebron HS [8]

Mount View Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3708

Historical Name of Structure – MOUNT VIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 12101 Woodford Dr, Marriottsville, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1993	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education named the School on Jan 14, 1993 after a discussion [1,2,3]	
Reason for Name – The name captures both white and black history, see details in school board notes [3]	
General Meaning of Name - See Summary	
History of Name - See Summary	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021	



Summary:

Historically Mount View is the name of the community, post office, a white school at Slack’s corner, and a colored school called Mount View. The name captures both white and black history. [2,3]

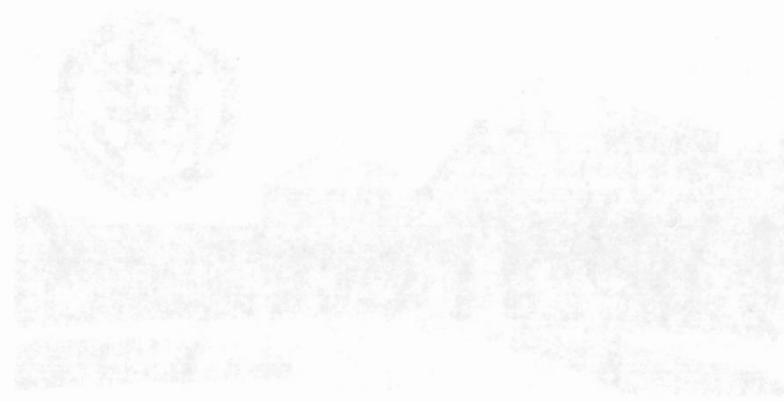
The residential suggestion to name it Woodford after an 1827 land grant, and a colored school named Woodford which was renamed Mount View, and the location of the school on Woodford Drive. The BOE decided to reserve the name “Woodford” for a future elementary school in the area. [2,3]

The board approved the name Mount View with the provision that the Woodford name is being reserved for a future Elementary School [3]

Information Sources :

See Mount View MS Source Folder

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Murray Hill Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3608

Historical Name of Structure – Murray Hill Middle School
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>
Location – 9989 Winter Sun Road, Laurel, MD 20723
Construction Date - School opened in August 1997
When/Who Named – HoCo Board of Education on November 14, 1996
Reason for Name – Geographic after Murray Hill Road
General Meaning of Name - Named after road adjacent to Murray Hill Farm
History of Name - Murray Peddicord owned Murray Hill Farm from December 1950 until March 1956
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - No



Summary:

The new Southeastern Middle School #3 was named the Murray Hill Middle School after a discussion and decision by the HoCo School Board on November 14, 1996.¹ The school naming committee selected Fairview as the name in honor of Senator Arthur P. Gorman’s nearby home estate and the only other name considered was Rocky Gorge. Discussion during the public hearing led to the naming of the school Murray Hill Middle School.

The name Murray Hill Road appeared by 1965 on a topographic map produced by the Maryland Geological Survey.² Madaras³ reported that Murray Hill Road was named for Murray Peddicord who lived in the original Stewart house on Granite Park⁴ between December 1950 and March 1956. During this time, Mr. Peddicord’s 220 acre property was known as “Murray Hill Farm”⁵ which is likely the source of the name Murray Hill Road.

Madaras³ found that Murray Hill Road was constructed in 1869 at a request from Claudius Stewart and Arthur P. Gorman who were residents along a private road they wanted to improve. They wanted a public road from the “bridge just above Guilford Factory down through the lands of Claudius Stewart, Jerome G. Berry, and Arthur P. Gorman to intersect the county road leading from the Columbia Road to Savage Factory” (currently known as Gorman Road).

Information Sources:

¹ HoCo School Board Meeting Minutes – November 14, 1996.

[https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/legacy-content/83NNAW4DA5AB/\\$FILE/BOE%20Mtg%20SY%207-1996%20to%206-1997.pdf](https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpssmd/Board.nsf/legacy-content/83NNAW4DA5AB/$FILE/BOE%20Mtg%20SY%207-1996%20to%206-1997.pdf)

² Map of Howard County showing topography and the election districts. Maryland Geological Survey. 1965. <https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/34549>

³ Madaras, Larry. 1995. A History of the Murray Hill Road and Gorman Road area of Howard County. Howard Community College. April, 1985. Obtained from the Howard County Historical Society, posted at <https://sites.google.com/view/guilfordhistoryhoco/documents>

⁴ Maryland Historical Trust. 2004. Granite Park.

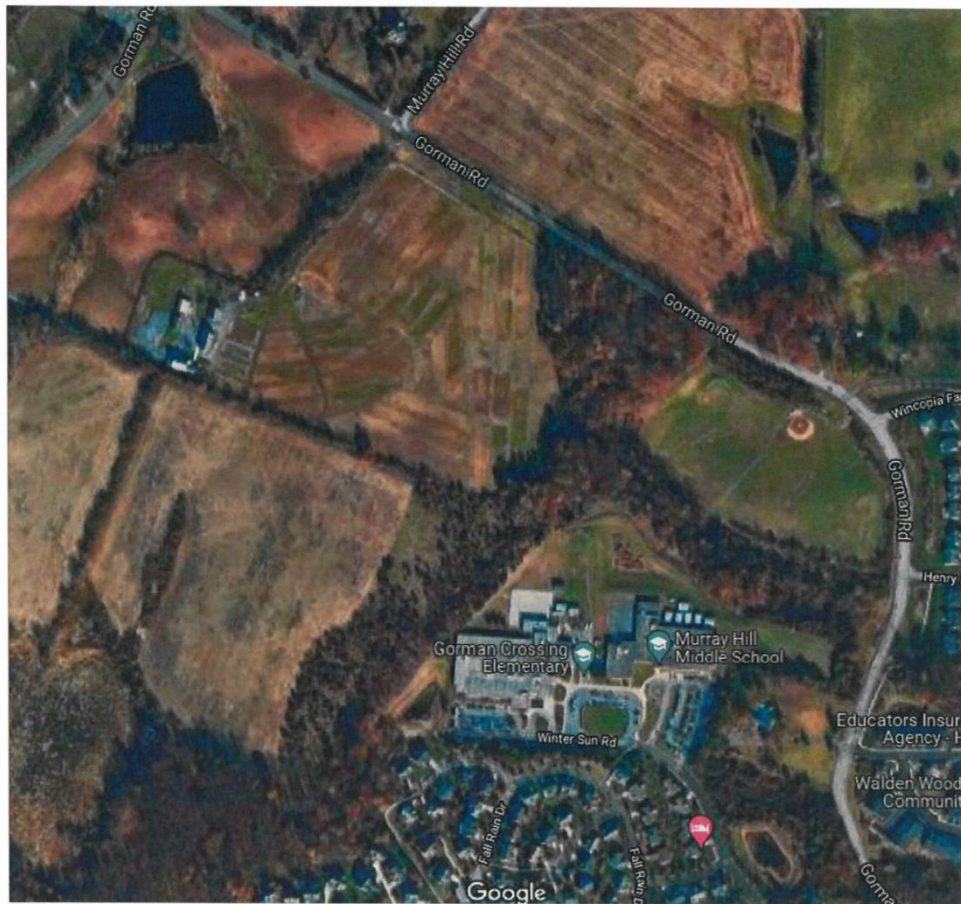
<https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/mcdusa/PDF/Howard/HO-188.pdf>

⁵ Howard County Circuit Court (Land Records), 1956, RHM 279, p. 0193, MSA_CE53_270. Date available 04/29/2004. Printed 09/22/2021.

Maps and/or photos:

Murray Hill Middle School photo above. Source: Murray Hill Middle School PTA

<https://www.facebook.com/PTAMHMS>



Location of Murray Hill Middle School adjacent to Gorman Crossing Elementary School.
Source: Google Maps.

Northfield Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13336

Historical Name of Structure – NORTHFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 9125 Northfield Rd, Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1968	
When/Who Named – Howard County School Board named Northfield E.S. May 11, 1967 [3]	
Reason for Name – Geographic location on Northfield Rd as per Howard County Board of Education naming criteria [1,2]	
General Meaning of Name - Northfield is a generic name.	
History of Name - Named after the extension of Northfield Rd where the school is located.	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 28 Oct 2021





Summary:

- Property for the Northfield school was purchased in early 1967. At that time it was referred to as Crescent/Northfield Rd Elementary, or District 2 Elementary.
- The Howard County School Board of Education named the school after the road on which it was located. [3,4]
- Northfield is located on the historic Land Patent “Freeborn’s Progress [5], which was patented by Thomas Freeborn for 600 acres in 1695 [6].

Oakland Mills Middle and High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: _3601__

Historical Name of Structure – OAKLAND MILLS MIDDLE SCHOOL & HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 9540 & 9410 Kilimanjaro Road • Columbia, MD
Construction Date - MS Opened in 1972, and HS opened in 1973
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education as per their geographic naming criteria[1,2]. The BOE discussed the early acquisition of land for the Oakland Mills MS/HS complex in 1967 [7].
Reason for Name – Geographic location in the Columbia Village of Oakland Mills
General Meaning of Name - Name of Historic Mills and small community.[3]
History of Name - Historic name of mills and eventually the small community of Historic Oakland Mills
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO While Oakland Manor was associated with Slavery [13,14], and owned the land that the Oakland Mills village resided on, the Community of Oakland Mills consisted primarily of mills, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, parsonage, school, and some homes. Have found no documentation as to the ownership of slaves by the Oakland Mills community.
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Date Updated - 28 Oct 2021</p>  </div> </div>

Summary:

- The Oakland Mills MS & HS were named for the Columbia Village of Oakland Mills where they are located as per the geographic criteria of the BOE [1,2]
- Oakland Mills Village was named for a small historic village/community on the East side of what's now RT29 which was once known as Felicity, an apparent resurvey of Stevens Forest, patented in 1709, and named Oakland Mills.[9]
- The mills, known from the beginning as Oakland Mills consisted of a grist mill built in 1819 to which later was attached a saw mill, a plaster mill, and a merchant's mill. This was on land owned by Robert Oliver as part of the Oakland Estate which Oliver purchased in 1827.[9]

- The historic Oakland Mills village/community which included homes, a parsonage, small school, wheelwright shop, ice house, and blacksmith shop, facilitated the growing Oakland Manor Estate.[9]
- In 1829 the Oakland Mills Academy was erected in historic Oakland Mills..[9]
- The Oakland Mills were still functioning in 1860. The blacksmith and wheelwright shops as well as a house known as Felicity became the property of William Whipps.[9,7]
- The Hopkins 1878 Atlas shows the flour mill still thriving with a community population of 135. By then the Felicity home had become a combination post office and town home of Samuel Whipps who also ran the Blacksmith shop (still standing today on Old Columbia Rd along with Felicity).[9,11]
- George Whipps freed two slaves in 1807, but no indication of the circumstances, nor whether George Whipps lived in Oakland Mills. The Whipps were well known farmers and merchants, and their cemetery does not show a George Whipps[12, 15]. The Whipps do not show up as slave owners in the Howard County Slave Ledger, or in the mid 1800's Federal Slave census.

Information Sources:

See Oakland Mills MS & HS Source Folder

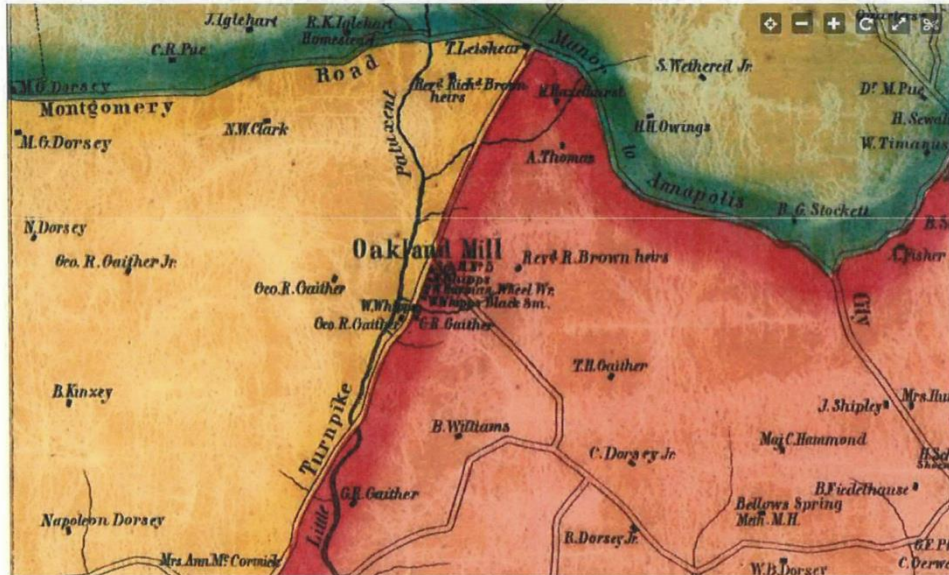
Maps and/or photos:

Current location of Historic Oakland Mills Home and Blacksmith Shop [10], and 1860 location [8]



Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland : drawn entirely from actual surveys Copy 1

[About this item](#)



Patapsco Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3602 ___

Historical Name of Structure – PATAPSCO MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 8885 Old Frederick Road • Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1969	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County School Board Oct 1, 1968 [1]	
Reason for Name – Geographic location as per school board criteria, see two pages of Howard County School Board Minutes [2,3]. Also see map of school in close proximity to Patapsco River and State Park below [6].	
General Meaning of Name - the name <i>Patapsco</i> is derived from <i>pota-psk-ut</i> , which translates to "backwater" or "tide covered with froth" in Algonquian dialect [4]	
History of Name - Native American name for the Patapsco River [4]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



Summary:

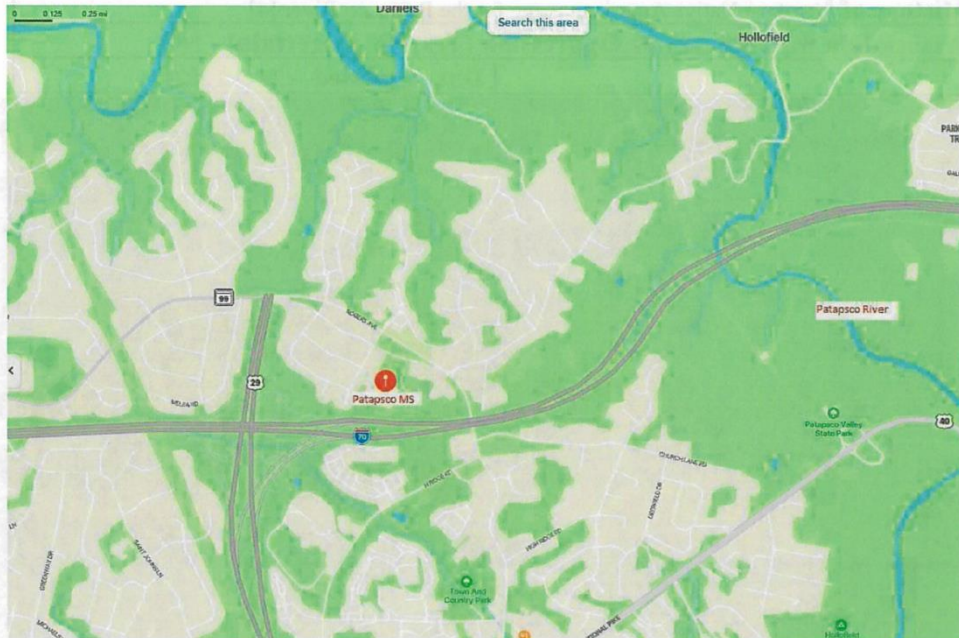
- Patapsco MS was named due to proximity to the Patapsco River & Patapsco State Park [6], as per BOE criteria [2,3] to name schools based on geographic location.
- The name “Patapsco” is a native american name which translates to ‘backwater’ or “tide covered with froth”[4].

Information Sources :

See Patapsco MS Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing proximity of Patapsco MS to the Patapsco River and State Park



Patuxent Valley Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: _3600_

Historical Name of Structure – Patuxent Valley Middle School
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>
Location – 9151 Vollmerhausen Rd, Jessup, MD 20794
Construction Date - Opened September 5, 1989 ³
When/Who Named – Named by the Howard County Board of Education during a meeting on July 23, 1987. ¹
Reason for Name – Patuxent Valley Middle School is named for the Little Patuxent, and likely the Middle Patuxent, River valleys adjacent to the school.
General Meaning of Name - Patuxent is a Native American word thought to mean “at the little falls or rapids”. ²
History of Name - The name Patuxent, or a derivative of it, has been used since the earliest exploration of Maryland by Captain John Smith.
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO



Summary:

On July 9, the HoCo School Board recommended the names for the Southeastern Middle and Elementary schools to be geographically based – Patuxent Valley Middle School and the Bollman Bridge Elementary School.¹ The only objections came from the Savage community that feared using the name Patuxent could link it to the Patuxent Institute, but the school board continued the practice of using geographically based names for their schools. On July 23, 1987, the HoCo School Board approved the name of Patuxent Valley Middle School.¹

Patuxent is a Native American word to describe a village, a Native American tribe, and a river. During his 1808 exploration of the Chesapeake Bay, Captain John Smith named and mapped several tributaries of the Bay including the Patuxent River. It is thought to mean “at the little falls or rapids”.²

Slavery or Oppression

No records can be found to link the Patuxent Valley name, as a place, specifically to slavery or oppression although both generally occurred in the geographic area.

Information Sources:

¹ Howard County School Board. Meetings of the Board of Education of Howard County – Meeting. July 9th and 23rd, 1987. <https://go.boarddocs.com/mabe/hcpsmd/Board.nsf/Public>. Accessed 7-5-2021.

² Kenny, Hamill. 1961. The Origin and Meaning of the Indian Place Names of Maryland. pp 106-107. Waverly Press, Baltimore, MD.

³ 1989 September 3, Sunday, page 3. Pupils to walk “student street” at Patuxent Valley school. The Baltimore Sun. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/378221089>

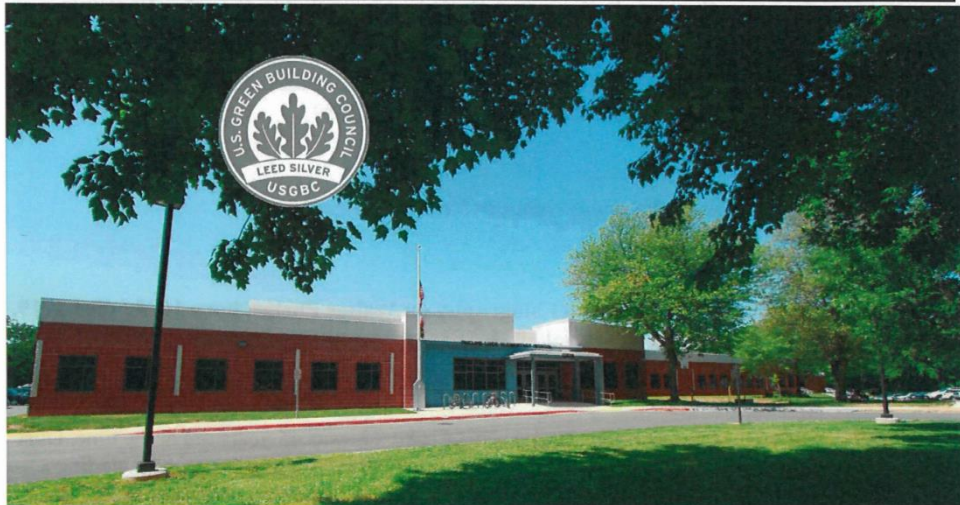
Maps and/or photos:



Phelps Luck Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13341

Historical Name of Structure – PHELPS LUCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Classification – School X Building Park Road
Location – 5370 Oldstone Court • Columbia, MD 21045 (Phelps Luck Elementary School PROFILE)
Construction Date - Opened 1972 (Phelps Luck Elementary School PROFILE)
When/Who Named – Howard County School Board
Reason for Name – The school board named the school according to “geographic terms related to areas of the county served” (“Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”).
General Meaning of Name - View Summary (Named after land grant)
History of Name - View Summary (The land grant was named after Walter Phelps, born in 1639)
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Uncertain
Date Updated – 10/20/2021



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”

<https://news.hcpss.org/news-posts/2018/01/board-selects-name-for-new-elementary-school/?fbclid=IwAR3fnHarZrjfdf1wXBnKhzpfuIVkRxiScumpgVR-7xoNgyJSnW0Tcjoho9Q>:

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.”

Information from the Long Reach Village website

(<https://longreach.org/about-long-reach/history-it-all-began-here/>):

“Phelps Luck” is a modification of the original land grant, “Phelps His Luck”.’

On the Elkridge Heritage Society website

(<https://www.elkridgeheritage.org/collection-menu/collection-research-index-to-land-patent-s/>), the following information is provided regarding the land grant mentioned above:

“306. PHELPS, Walter “PHELPS HIS LUCK” original Dec. 10, 1695
238 acres”

The information above is also listed in our personal Original Land Grants of Howard County spreadsheet in the Google Drive (I included a screenshot in the school’s source folder):

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1EaRvOOyDNUVSugvwuMWh48N30DHAnen/edit?usp=sharing&oid=102910828406825994246&rtpof=true&sd=true>

With that said, the Phelps Luck name is connected to Walter Phelps.

I located a source that provided a brief biography on Walter Phelps, born 1639 / died 1719, (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/103447514/walter-phelps#source>):

- “Walter Phelps was born in Nov. 3, 1639 in Westbury, Wiltshire, England where he was baptized.”
- “Walter Phelps arrived in Maryland, USA in 1680. He was 45 years old at the time. Gust Skordas in his Early Settlers of Maryland recorded thirteen Phelps persons including a Walter Phelps, his wife, Elizabeth, his mother, Rebecca, and three others as emigrating from England to America settling in the area of "Providence" in 1680. Providence later became Anne Arundel County.”
- “From MARYLAND RENT ROLLS 1705-1724 BALTIMORE AND ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTIES, this is the land that Walter owned in Anne Arundel County, Maryland: On 27 February 1684, 83 acres were surveyed and named “Phelps Luck” with Walter Phelps listed as owner (P 174) Phelps’ Choyce owned by Walter Phelps.... 200 acres surveyed on 12 October 1682. (P 184). Phelps Increase....300 acres surveyed on 20 June 1680 for Walter Phelps on Cypress Swamp by Thomas Reccant. (P 253).”
- “Walter died on May 5, 1719 in Birdsville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, USA. He was 80 years old.”

A screenshot confirming his identity is in the school's source folder:

http://pages.suddenlink.net/phelpsdna/Southern_Phelps_Research/Maryland/BarnesWalterPhelps.PDF

I could not locate any information regarding the Walter Phelps listed above and slavery. I did locate a history of slave ownership related to descendants of his - examples:

- <http://slavery2.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx> (Screenshot is in the school's source folder)
- *Anne Arundel County Judgment Records 1703-1765* (<http://www.freeafricanamericans.com/AnneArundel.htm>)

“1740-1743, Liber IB, no.1

11 November 1740

p.90, Petition of Judith Savoy a free Negro born setting forth that she being about eight or nine years ago presented for having a base born child and suffered according to Law, Mr. Walter Phelps became security & paid with money for her and other debts eleven or twelve pounds ... bound to him for a certain time to make satisfaction ... said Phelps refused to have her bound & told her to go home with him untill it could be adjudged but she had made him reasonable satisfaction for the debt & therefore she should be set free at liberty again having now served almost nine years ... next court.

10 March 1740/1

p.131, summons John Jobson, Edward Ricketts to testify for Judith Savoy against Walter Phelps

9 June 1741

p.224, Judith Savoy v. Walter Phelps ... served nine years, same is sufficient compensation for all moneys.

11 August 1741

p.237, Robert Killison, Peter Impey & wife and Anthony Hill sworn to Grand Jury petition against Arthur Savoy.

p.248, Lord Proprietary v. Robert Killison 10 pounds, Anthony Hill 10 pounds, Peter Impey 10 pounds } the said Anthony Hill being several bound by recognizance in the sum of ten pounds current money for each of the said ... Peter Impey in the like sum for his own & his wife's appearance this court as evidence against Arthur Savoy appeared and discharged from recognizance.

pp. 248-9, The Lord Propry. a. Eliza, Anthony Hill's Daughter in Law. The said Elizabeth appears according to a Capias against her issued for Bastardy whereupon for that it appears to the Court here that the said Elizabeth was a free Negro woman & not within the Act of Assembly made against fornication it is therefore considered the said Elizabeth be discharged.

pp. 249-50, Lord Propry. v. Mary Hicks } Bastardy ... says she is guilty & swears that Negro Cupid a slave of Margaret Moore's is the father & begetter ... serve seven years ... serve Margaret Moore twelve months after she arrive to the age of sixteen years. Court binds said child Prudence Hicks to Margaret Moore till thirty one. Provide sufficient meat, etc.

p.251, Lord Propry. a. Arthur Savoy Labourer 1 March 1740 one mare value of 800 pounds tobacco goods of Robert Killeson stole ... says that he is not guilty ... Jury ... guilty ... thirty five lashes, set in pillory one half hour ... pay four fold valued at four hundred pounds tobacco.

p.252, Lord Propry. v. Margaret Lewis } Bastardy ... says that she is guilty & that the same is a Mulatto and the Court upon viewing the same child adjudges it to be a Mulata ... serve seven years ... child Sarah sold to Thomas Hands her master.

p.308, Mr. William Young v. Anthony Hill Planter ... arrested for 600 pounds tobacco debt.

10 November 1741

p.319, Court binds Sarah Savoy with her and her mother's consent to Walter Phelps untill she arrives to the age of twenty one years (she the said Sarah adjudged to be a free Negro) ... provide sufficient meat, ... give her a new suit of cloathes ...”

Regarding the two examples directly above related to the descendants of Walter Phelps (1639), the two Phelps descendants are NOT Walter Phelps, who was born in 1639, because of the dates listed in the sources since these events took place after his death in 1719. I did locate other Phelps descendants as well who owned slaves, but I did not want to provide an overwhelming amount of research that may not be related to this. With that said, I am not certain if the name change of the Phelps Luck E.S. is considered controversial since I did not locate evidence of slave ownership from Walter Phelps (1639), who the land grant is connected to and affiliated with the naming of the school. If his descendants are considered, there is a connection to slave ownership. Also, Dan let me know that slave records typically do not date back to the 1600's (only in rare cases), so it is difficult to tell if Walter Phelps (1639) had slaves at any point in his life.

Information Sources:

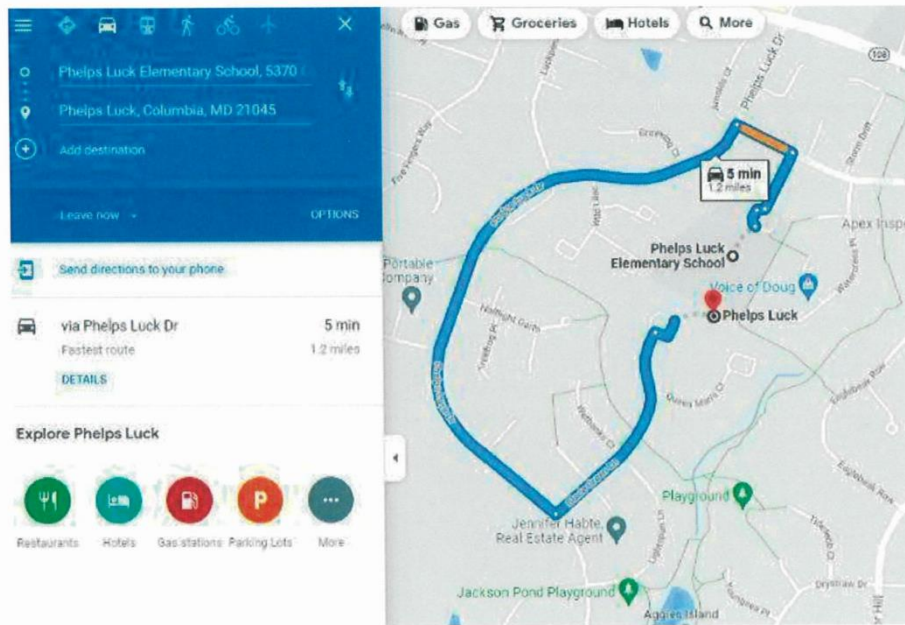
Phelps Luck Elementary School PROFILE:

https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_es_phelpluck.pdf

Maps and/or photos:

A map of the Phelps Luck neighborhood in Columbia, MD is displayed on the Nextdoor website: <https://nextdoor.com/neighborhood/phelpluck--columbia--md/>

Also, below is a Google Maps screenshot that shows that the center of the Phelps Lucks neighborhood area is only five minutes away from Phelps Luck E.S., which confirms that the school is located within Phelps Luck neighborhood and supports the fact that Howard County schools are named after the geographic region: <https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Phelps+Luck+Elementary+School,+Old+Stone+Court,+Columbia,+MD/Phelps+Luck,+Columbia,+MD+21045/@39.2185182,-76.8176834,16z/data=!4m1!4m1!1m5!1m1!1s0x89b7e0048b9ebf11:0xba694a350741e2b5!2m2!1d-76.818141!2d39.221962!1m5!1m1!1s0x89b7e005bfd4fd63:0x95e4f80be5558bda!2m2!1d-76.8185844!2d39.22094!3e0>



Pointers Run Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13326

Historical Name of Structure – POINTERS RUN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 6600 S. Trotter Road • Clarksville, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1991	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education Jun 28, 1990 [1] as per their geographic location criteria.[2,3]	
Reason for Name – The Pointer’s Run neighborhood was named to convey the hunting theme suggested by the village name.[4,7]	
General Meaning of Name -Pointer’s Run refers to a hunting dog pointing out game.[6]	
History of Name - Bird dogs are called “Pointers”, and there are many breeds of dogs that fall into this category .[6]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) -NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



Summary:

- The Columbia neighborhood “Pointer’s Run” in the village of RIver Hill was named to convey a hunting theme. [4]
- Pointer’s Run refers to a hunting Bird Dog (Pointer) running and hunting.[6]

Information Sources:

See Pointers Run Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing the boundaries of the Pointer’s Run Neighborhood.[5]

Reservoir High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 2356

Historical Name of Structure – RESERVOIR HIGH SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location –11550 Scaggsville Road • Fulton, MD 20759	
Construction Date - Opened in 2002 [1]	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education April 13, 2000 [3]	
Reason for Name – Proximity to nearby reservoir [2,3]	
General Meaning of Name - Nearby body of water	
History of Name - No history, just the name of the natural resource, body of water	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 26 Oct 2021



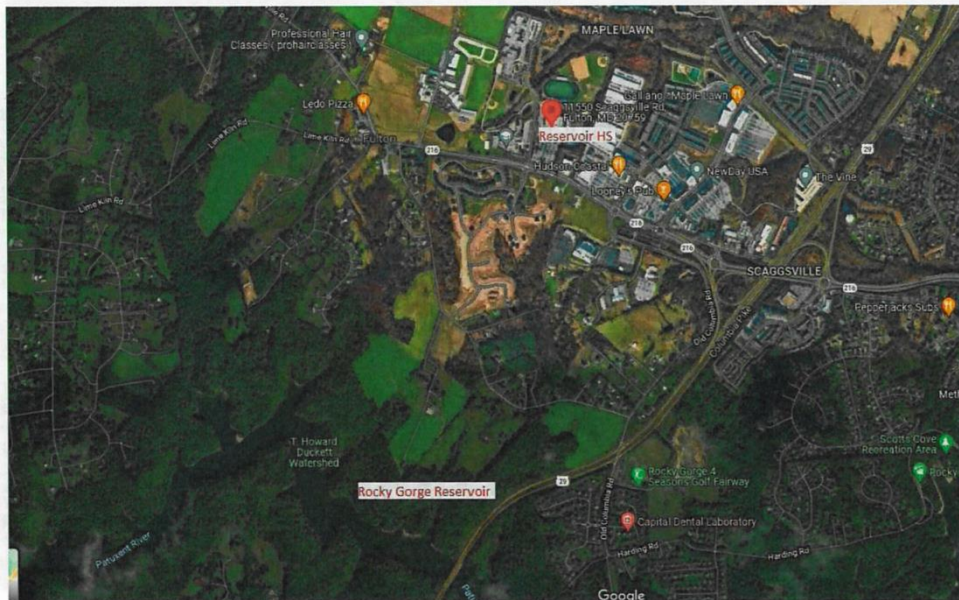
Summary:

- Reservoir HS was named by the Howard County Board of Education as per their naming criteria [4,5], which was based on its geographic location near the natural resource of Rocky Gorge Reservoir [3].
- Other option was to name it Fulton HS, but the community did not want to get mixed up with Fulton ES [3].

Information Sources:

See Reservoir HS Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:



Map showing location of Reservoir HS in close proximity to Rocky Gorge Reservoir

River Hill High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 2354

Historical Name of Structure – RIVER HILL HIGH SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 12101 Clarksville Pike, Clarksville, MD 21029 (River Hill High School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
Construction Date - “Facility opened: 1994 (RHHS opened in 1996, after the building housed another school while their facility was being rebuilt.)” (River Hill High School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
When/Who Named – Did not locate Naming Date (Most likely around 1994) / Howard County Board of Education.	
Reason for Name – The school board named the school according to “geographic terms related to areas of the county served” (“Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”), and after doing research, the area/name has a connection to slavery.	
General Meaning of Name - View Summary	
History of Name - View Summary	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - YES	
	Date Updated – 10/20/21



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018”

<https://news.hcpss.org/news-posts/2018/01/board-selects-name-for-new-elementary-school/?fbclid=IwAR3fnHarZrjfdflwXBnKhzpfuIVkRxiScumpgVR-7xoNgyJSnW0Tcjoho9Q>):

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.”

On the community’s website, the information is stated below regarding its background (<https://www.villageofriverhill.org/about-the-village/>):

“The Village of River Hill is Columbia’s final village and is composed of two residential neighborhoods: Pheasant Ridge and Pointers Run.”

“Prior to being constructed, the Village of River Hill was the site of a game farm. The streets are named after the works of Walt Whitman and James Whitcomb Riley. Pheasant Ridge was a land grant patented to Henry Howard in 1745.”

Although Wikipedia is not an ideal source for our group, Wikipedia provided very straightforward information regarding the high school, the community, and the meaning behind the name (this information is backed up by sources on the Wiki page - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Hill,_Columbia,_Maryland):

“Etymology[[edit](#)]

River Hill is named for River Hill Farm, claimed to be one of the first plantations in Maryland to free its slaves, and demolished by the Rouse Company to build Pointer's Run.^[8] River Hill consists of the communities of Pheasant Ridge and Pointer's Run. Pheasant Ridge is named after Henry Howard's (1772–1773) 195-acre slave plantation land tract patented on November 16, 1745, later inherited by John Beal Howard.^{[9][10][11]}”

“Education[[edit](#)]

The [Howard County Public School System](#) is a shared public school system serving the village.^[13]

- Elementary Schools
 - Clarksville Elementary School
 - Pointers Run Elementary School
- Middle Schools
 - Clarksville Middle School
- High School
 - River Hill High School
 - Atholton High School”

Although the Wikipedia information above has linked sources on the page, to further back up the information, the River Hill website does mention the following (<https://www.villageofriverhill.org/river-hill-is-20-years-old-celebrating-the-past-with-an-eye-toward-the-future/>):

“The area was originally part of a land grant entitled “White Wine and Claret” and the name River Hill has been connected with the area for more than a century. According to the Columbia Archives, River Hill “dates back to an old plantation by the same name that reputedly was one of the first in Maryland to free its slaves.” In the mid 1960’s, the River Hill Farm was a regulated game preserve operated by the Rouse Company. The farm boasted the Baltimore-Washington region’s “best shooting for six full months of the year” for pheasant, quail, and duck hunting. This history influenced the developer’s choice of Pheasant Ridge and Pointers Run as neighborhood names and the images portrayed on the village signs.”

Although the River Hill farm supposedly freed its slaves, slavery still took place there at one point, and the details of why they did so are no where to be found. More context would be beneficial to know if it was out of doing what was right or for reasons related to the law. Regardless, slavery is absolutely associated with the farm/name.

Also, Pheasant Ridge makes up apart of the River Hill community according to the sources above, and to back up the Wikipedia information regarding this specific area, which as stated, says: “Pheasant Ridge is named after Henry Howard’s (1772–1773) 195-acre slave plantation land tract patented on November 16, 1745, later inherited by John Beal Howard.^{[9][10][11]}”

...the source above from the River Hill website mentions: “Pheasant Ridge was a land grant patented to Henry Howard in 1745.” There are absolutely patterns with the information on Wikipedia and the information on the River Hill website, but the website solely provided a brief statement about the River Hill farm freeing its slaves. The area absolutely has an association with slavery.

To further confirm this information, please see the connection to the Dorsey Land Grant to support the Pheasant Ridge information above, which is in the school’s source folder and from our Land Grant spreadsheet:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1EaRvOOyDNUVSugvwuMWh48N30DHaAnen/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=102910828406825994246&rtpof=true&sd=true>

Lastly, some notes:

- Major Henry Owings circa 1840's married and built a kitchen addition onto the River Hill farm house (<https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-158.pdf>):
 - “Ho-158 River Hill Farms Clarksville Private eighteenth and nineteenth century River Hill Farm is a three bay wide, two bay deep, two and a half story, field stone structure which has been faced with stucco and rests on a stone foundation. Its gable roof runs east-west and a wide stone chimney is inset into its west wall. The east bay holds an especially spacious hall which runs the entire length of the building with rectangular north and south entrances. A two and a half story ashlar stone kitchen wing rests against the west wall of the original structure. Especially noteworthy as the home of Major Henry Owings of Owingsville, now called Simpsonville who added the kitchen wing, River Hill Farm today comprises a

game preserve for the Howard Research and Development Corporation and residence for its game keeper.”

- According to the Maryland Slave database, Henry Owings owned 7 slaves in 1850 as per the Federal Census for that year. Please see the school’s source folder for a screenshot.
- Also the Maryland Slave Database had an ad from the Baltimore Sun for a runaway. Please see the school’s source folder for a screenshot.

Information Sources:

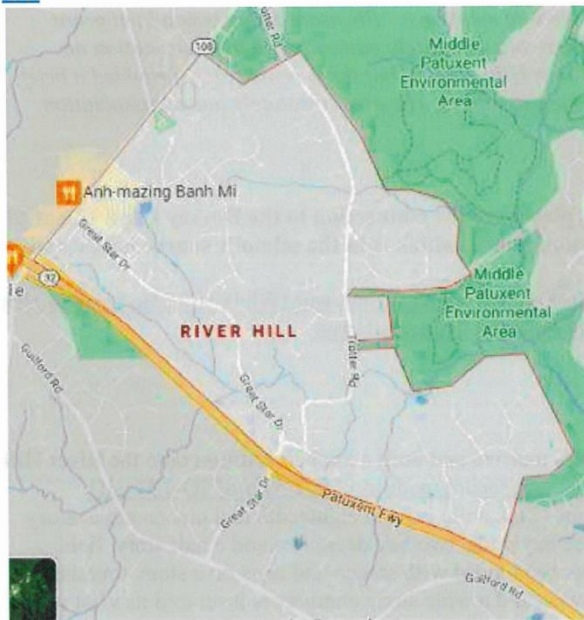
River Hill High School Profile - https://www.hcpss.org/f/schools/profiles/prof_hs_riverhill.pdf

Also see River Hill HS Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Below is a screenshot of the boundaries of the neighborhood - River Hill, and the school is within these boundaries:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/River+Hill,+Columbia,+MD/@39.2052696,-76.9371058,14z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x89b7d8d4769e8db7:0xa839e6451a4a52a5!8m2!3d39.203917!4d-76.9268541>



Rockburn Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13345

Historical Name of Structure – ROCKBURN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 6145 Montgomery Rd, Elkridge, MD 21075	
Construction Date - Opened August 1993	
When/Who Named – School named on Nov 24,1992 by Howard County Board of Education [3]	
Reason for Name – School is located within Rockburn Branch Park and as per the BOE criteria [4,5], they named the school based on its geographic location.	
General Meaning of Name - Name of a small stream.[12]	
History of Name - In 1815, when the Belmont estate was partitioned, Mary, daughter of Edward Dorsey received a sizable tract of land and the house that came to be known as Rockburn. She is said to have named the house Rockburn after a small stream that went through the property. In 1826 a land patent was named Rockburn by Mary Murray.[12] . Rockburn Branch Park was named by the county, and eventually Rockburn ES which is surrounded by the park was named by the BOE in 1992.[3]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



Summary:

- Rockburn ES was named by the BOE on Nov 24, 1992 as per their criteria based on geographical location since the school was surrounded by Rockburn Branch Park [3,4,5].
- Rockburn was built by Edward Dorsey, the younger brother of Caleb Dorsey in the 1730's timeframe. This was before Caleb built Belmont nearby [10,11]. In 1815, when the Belmont estate was partitioned, Mary, daughter of Edward received a sizable tract of land and the house that came to be known as Rockburn. She is said to have named the house Rockburn after a small stream that went through the property. Mary married Daniel Murray in 1808, who was a close friend of Francis Scott Key. Murray graduated from the Naval Academy and attained the rank of Lieutenant. He spent the rest of his life farming first at West River and then in 1822 at Rockburn. Murray died in 1842.[12]
- Neither Mary or Daniel Murray are listed as slave owners in the Maryland Slave Database, or the Howard County Historical Society Slave Ledger.

Information Sources:

See Rockburn ES Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing Rockburn ES in relation to historic Rockburn, and surrounded by Rockburn Branch Park [11]



Running Brook Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13340

Historical Name of Structure – RUNNING BROOK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 5215 W Running Brook Rd, Columbia, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1970	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County School Board on Feb 4, 1969 [1]	
Reason for Name – Geographic Location - located on Running Brook Rd in the Columbia Neighborhood of Running Brook. Following criteria set by the school board [2a,2b,3]. Running Brook Neighborhood was named after Frost's "West Running Brook"[4]	
General Meaning of Name - A small stream of water in nature	
History of Name - Taken from Columbia's named neighborhood after Frosts's "West Running Brook"[4]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021	



Summary:

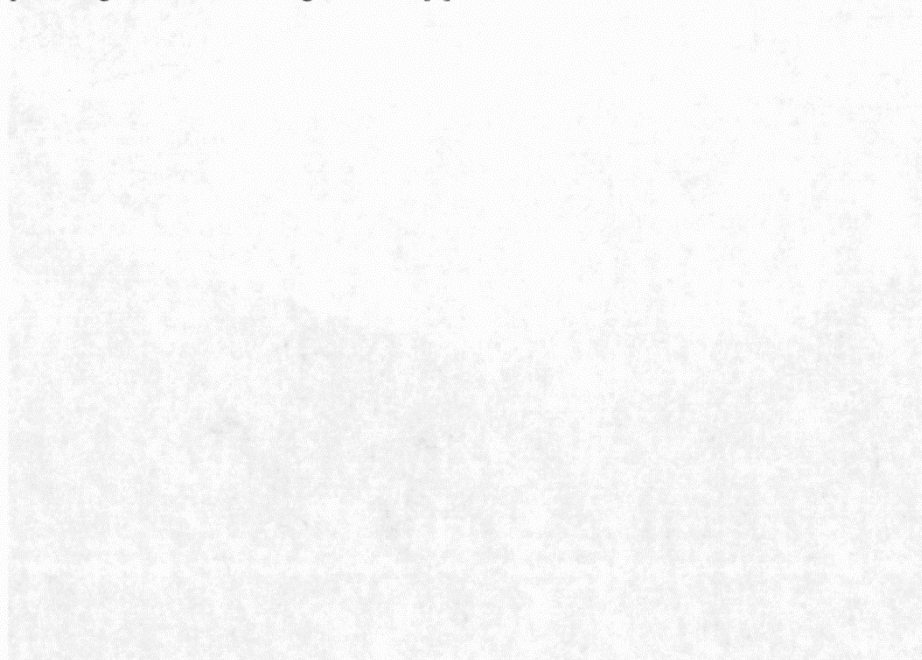
- Running Brook ES was named by the Howard County Board of Education based on the criteria established by the BOE for naming schools [1,2,3].
- The name Running Brook comes from Frost's work "West Running Brook" as per the Columbia archives history of place names in Columbia [4].

Information Sources :

- See Running Brook ES - Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing location of Running Brook ES [5]



Saint Johns Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13322

Historical Name of Structure – SAINT JOHNS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 2960 Saint Johns Ln, Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1954	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Location of school on St Johns Lane as per BOE geographic naming criteria.[4,5]	
General Meaning of Name - Name of road for St Johns Historic Church and Cemetery	
History of Name - St Johns Lane was named for St Johns Historic Church and Cemetery located at the corner of St Johns Lane and Frederick Road. St John’s Church was built in 1823 [1,2]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 21



Summary:

- St John’s Elementary School was named by the Howard County Board of Education. It was called St John’s ES even before they purchased the property for the school.

The school was named after the road on which it stands. St John’s Lane was named after St John’s historic church established in 1823 along with St John’s cemetery established somewhat later.[1,2]

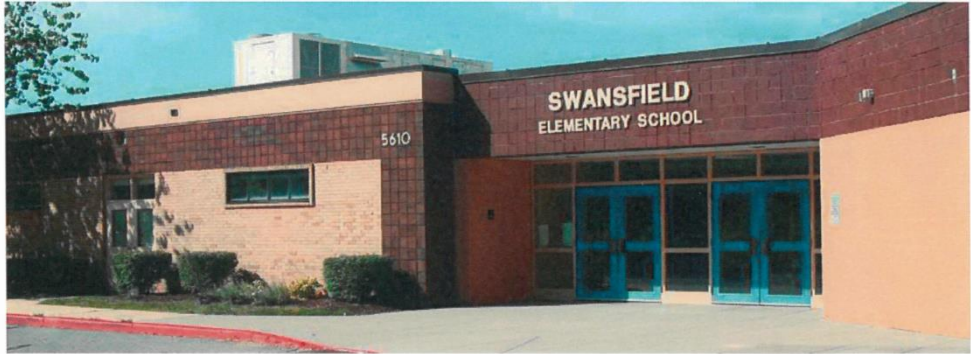
Information Sources:

See St John’s ES - Source folder

Swansfield Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13342

Historical Name of Structure – SWANSFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 5610 Cedar Lane • Columbia, MD	
Construction Date - Opened 1972	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – Named for geographic location in Swansfield, Columbia Neighborhood.[5,6]	
General Meaning of Name - Named after “The Swan”, a painting by Whistler [4]	
History of Name - Origin of Name: James Abbott McNeill Whistler (1834-1903) A painter & etcher - Painting [1]	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021	



Summary:

- Swansfield ES was named after the Columbia neighborhood with the same name following Howard County Board of Education criteria for naming schools [5,6]
- Swansfield Neighborhood was named after a painting by James Abbott McNeill Whistler which he did in England as per the records of the Columbia archives [1]
- “The Swan” painting by Whistler was a brewery in Chelsea England [1,4]

Information Sources:

See Swansfield Source ES Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Map showing location of Swansfield ES [7]

Talbott Springs Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13343

Historical Name of Structure – TALBOTT SPRINGS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 9550 Basket Ring Rd, Columbia, MD.	
Construction Date - Opened in Nov 1973	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education	
Reason for Name – The Talbott Springs Elementary School was named for the neighborhood in which it is located. Talbott Springs seems to be the assumed name of the school since it was first mentioned in 1969 school board minutes. ⁵ In a July 11, 1972 Index of Board meetings, the naming of Talbott Springs Elementary School was in the August 3, 1971 school board meeting minutes, but those minutes are not available on the HoCo Board of Education Board Docs Website. ⁶ Talbott Springs Elementary School opened in Nov of 1973. ⁷	
General Meaning of Name - Historic Name	
History of Name - Named in 1968 based on two land grants in the area: Talbott's Resolution Manor, patented to John and Elizabeth Talbott in 1714 for 1,087 acres, and Talbott's Last Shift, patented to John Talbott in 1732 for 1,120 acres. ¹ Talbot's Manor Resolution ² , a 1,000+ acre land patent that borders between Route 175 and Route 108 on the north and south and Route 29 on the west. Talbott's Last Shift ³ was near the Patapsco River. ⁴ Neither were very close to the Columbia Neighborhood, so the name may have been chosen for convenience.	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - Uncertain	
Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021	



Summary:

Slavery or Oppression

This is a very difficult question to answer. In part, there were so many owners of that land and the records are not clear. In the 1798 tax census⁸, Talbot's Resolution Manor was owned in part by Stephen West and John Weems. Stephen West did not have any slaves listed in the census but he did have a "framed Negro's quarter" which could imply slaves. On the other hand, John Weems was Black and was listed as owning 10 slaves. It is difficult to associate the name of Talbot Springs itself with slavery or oppression since it is a somewhat contrived name.

Information Sources:

Sources:

¹ Columbia Maryland Archives. Place name search for Talbot Springs.

<https://www.columbiamdarchives.org/> Accessed 7-10-2021.

² 1732 Talbot's Resolution Manor. Maryland State Archives Land Patent Records – missing the pages for the land certificate and patent.

³ Talbot's Last Shift. Maryland State Archives Land Patent Records. Patent Folio PL 8, Folio 778. <http://guide.mdsa.net/pages/item.aspx?ID=S1189-1608>

⁴ Frey's Emporium of Amazing Knowledge. Howard County Files including kml files for the land patents to open in Google Earth. <https://jsfecmd.info/FREAK/HoCoFiles.html>

⁵ 1969 November 4. Hoard County School Board Meeting Minutes. p. 61.

<https://go.boarddocs.com/>

⁶ 1972 July 11. Hoard County School Board Meeting Minutes. p.257. <https://go.boarddocs.com/>

⁷1973 December 11 HoCo School Board Minutes. p. 141. <https://go.boarddocs.com/>

⁸ 1798 Federal Direct Tax. Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Patuxent and Huntington Hundreds – Particular List of Slaves (last page). M 3468-7

<http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000729/html/index.html>

Thomas Viaduct Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 4986

Historical Name of Structure – THOMAS VIADUCT MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School X Building Park Road	
Location – 7000 Banbury Drive, Hanover, MD 21076 (Thomas Viaduct Middle School Profile under “Information Sources”)	
Construction Date - Opened 2014 (Thomas Viaduct Middle School Profile in Source Folder [5])	
When/Who Named – Howard County Board of Education named the school on Nov 4, 2013 [2].	
Reason for Name – After significant discussion, the BOE naming committee recommended naming the school after the Thomas Viaduct (railroad)[2], and after doing research, the railroad viaduct was named after the first president of the B&O (no controversial history).	
General Meaning of Name - View Summary	
History of Name - View Summary	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 10/20/21



Summary:

Note from the following source “Board Selects Hanover Hills As Name For New Elementary School, Opening September 2018” :

“All Howard County public schools are named for geographic terms related to areas of the county served, per Board Policy 6050 Naming and Renaming Schools.” [3,4]

Research on the Thomas Viaduct

“Opened in 1835, the Thomas Viaduct was the first multiple-arch, stone railroad viaduct in the United States. The viaduct is composed of eight arches each with a clear span of about 58 feet.

The viaduct has an overall length of 614 feet and a height of about 60 feet above the Patapsco River. Construction of the viaduct began in August of 1833, and a ceremony marking its completion was conducted on July 4, 1835. The viaduct was constructed for the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad and is named in honor Philip E. Thomas, who served from 1827 to 1836 as the first president of the B&O. The viaduct was designed by civil engineer Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Jr. (1806-1878), who held the position of assistant engineer of the B&O.” [6]

To further confirm this research, supporting information from the Howard County Public School System:

Please see the school’s source folder for a screenshot.[1,2]

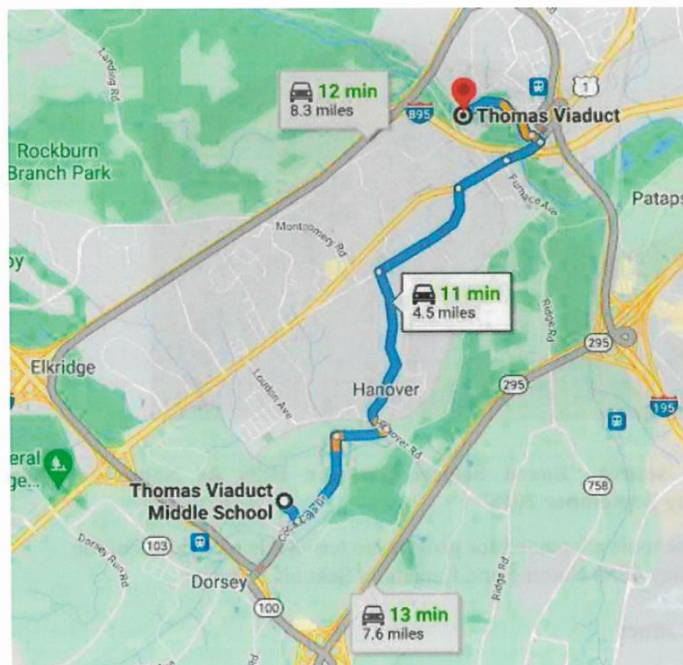
Regarding Philip E. Thomas - no controversial history related to him. The school was named after the railroad viaduct nearby, which was named after the first president of the B&O.

Information Sources:

See Thomas Viaduct MS Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

The Thomas Viaduct location is a little less than 5 miles from the middle school, so it is likely that the middle school is named after the nearby railroad location:[6]



Thunder Hill Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13338

Historical Name of Structure – THUNDER HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 9357 Mellenbrook Road, Columbia, 21045	
Construction Date - opened in 1970	
When/Who Named – Named by the Howard County Board of Education on Feb 4 1969 [1]	
Reason for Name – Named for geographic location in the Thunder Hill Neighborhood of Columbia as per BOE criteria.	
General Meaning of Name - Historic - Named after “Thunder Hill Farm” [2]	
History of Name - Thunder Hill Farm was the property that Rouse bought for the neighborhood when he developed Columbia. [4] Owner of the “Thunder Hill farm” was Oliver & Jean Goldsmith.	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021



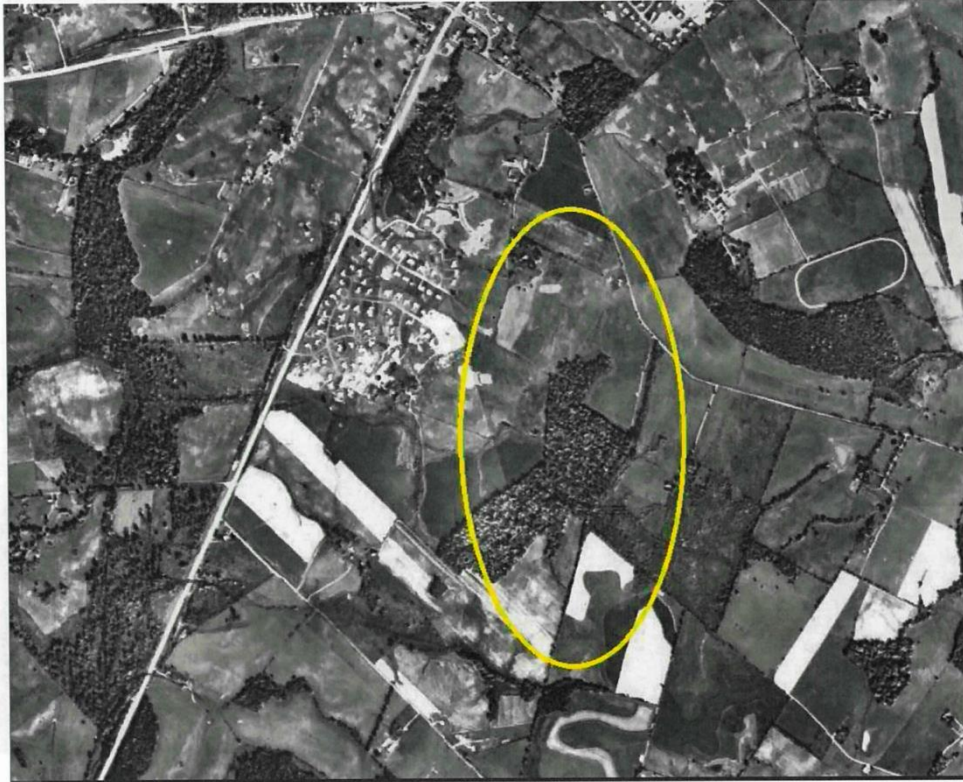
Summary:

- As per the criteria set up by the Howard County Board of Education for the naming of schools, the Elementary School in the Columbia Neighborhood was named accordingly.
- According to Maryland Land Records Oliver and Jean Goldsmith sold a number of properties to HRD the developer for Columbia, to include the Thunder Hill area as well as the Allview Golf Course property. [6]
- The Columbia Association archives which hold the historical documents for Columbia show that the Thunder Hill Neighborhood was named after the Thunder Hill Farm owned by the Goldsmiths [2,4]

Information Sources: - See Thunder Hill ES - Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Aerial view of Thunder Hill 1963 before Columbia [5]



Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13331

Historical Name of Structure – TRIADELPHIA RIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location – 13400 Triadelphia Rd, Ellicott City, MD	
Construction Date - Opened in 1998	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County School Board July 8 1997 [1,2]	
Reason for Name – Geographic location as per BOE criteria [3,4]	
General Meaning of Name - Geographic location	
History of Name - See Below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
Date Updated – 29 Oct 2021	



History of Name -“Triadelphia”

The cotton mania started in 1808. By that year, the United States' Embargo of 1807 had cut off all trade with England and France in response to years of attacks on American shipping. The price of raw cotton fell as British demand for American cotton ceased entirely as a result of the embargo.^[1] At the same time, American demand for finished cotton products, like cotton yarn, soared with the complete disappearance of imported British goods. Because the cost of raw cotton was so low and the price of cotton yarn remained high, producers of cotton yarn (or "twist") expected to make great profits.^[2]

To outside observers like [Isaac Briggs](#), Brookeville's enthusiastic entrepreneur, the cotton yarn market seemed like a profitable environment. In 1809, in hopes of capitalizing on this seemingly-favorable profit margin, Briggs convinced two of his brothers-in-law "after many earnest efforts," to provide the capital to found a cotton yarn factory on the shore of the Patuxent River, just three miles outside of Brookeville.^[3] Briggs and his financiers, [Caleb Bentley](#) and [Thomas Moore](#), named their new factory and town Triadelphia, though the company was known locally as "Caleb Bentley & Co.," a nod to the man who contributed over half of the capital used to start up the factory.^[4]

These Brookeville men were not the only eager industrialists attempting to turn a profit in the cotton yarn industry. Despite the depressed economy which followed the Embargo of 1807, the total number of new cotton twist factories boomed. In 1808, only fifteen mills across the country spun cotton. By the end of 1809, eighty-seven cotton mills, including Triadelphia, were beginning to produce cotton yarn.^[5] But the low cost of raw cotton and the high price of finished cotton yarn made the business seem more lucrative than it truly was. Many Americans couldn't afford the expensive cotton yarn and the industry suffered. New England yarn manufacturers, already suffering from low sales by 1808, looked on in dismay as new mills were founded in increasing frequency: "the business of cotton spinning looks likely to be very much overdone."^[6] This somber prediction turned out to be all too true for Brookeville's manufacturers who saw their Triadelphia venture begin to fail only six short years after its establishment. [6]

Summary:

- There were several suggested names for the naming of the new Western ES, and Triadelphia Ridge ES was selected and approved by the BOE. A middle name was recommended to avoid confusion caused by duplicate school name abbreviations. It was noted that Tradelphia is a location that is not on Triadelphia Road or Ridge Rd. [1,2]

Information Sources :

See Triadelphia Ridge ES Source Folder

Maps and/or photos:

Triadelphia Ridge ES Aerial Photo [5]

portion was patented from “Steven’s Forest” by Philip Hammond for 1,283 acres in August 1746. It was then re-patented as “Howards Fair And Amicable Agreement.”

- Wilde Lake Middle was named after the diversified The Village of Wilde Lake, founded in 1967. It’s the first of ten villages (neighborhoods) that made up the city of Columbia, Md.
- The Village of Wilde Lake, including the man-made reservoir Wilde Lake, were built by Frazar B. Wilde and James W. Rouse.
- The name for the village and the lake came from one of its builders Frazar B. Wilde, the Chairman of Connecticut General Life Insurance.

Information Sources :

See Wilde Lake MS Source Folder for information sources below:

Toth, Sara, “School Board Approves New Wilde Lake Middle School”. *The Howard County Times*. November 28, 2013.

Toth, Sara, “Wilde Lake Community: Renovate Middle School”. *The Howard County Times*. October 3, 2013.

Dufner, Connie, “Wilde Lake, in Columbia, Md., Where Divisions Fades and Literature Abides”. *The Washington Post*. February 24, 2021.

Earls, Maya “New Wilde Lake Middle Nears Completion”. *The Howard County Times*. August 25, 2016.

“Columbia’s First 25 Years: A Chronology.” *Howard County Sun*. 6/14/1992.

Board of Education of Howard County Monthly Meeting, 7/23/68.

Board of Education of Howard County Monthly Meeting, 10/1/68.

Hammond, Phillip, “Steven’s Forest” (1746).

Veterans Elementary School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 13350

Historical Name of Structure – VETERANS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
Classification – School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/>	
Location – 4355 Montgomery Rd, Ellicott City	
Construction Date - Opened 2007	
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County School Board	
Reason for Name – To honor Yingley Ridley VFW Post 7472 who sold part of their property (13.8 acres) for building of the school.	
General Meaning of Name - In honor of the VETERANS represented by the Yingley Ridley VFW.	
History of Name - Self Explanatory	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 7/26/2021



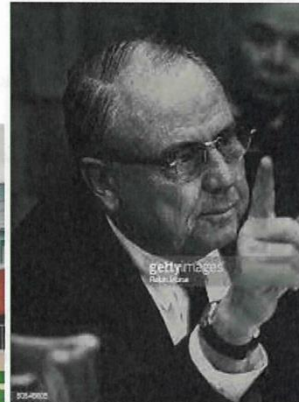
Summary:

- Elementary school was built to solve overpopulation of Ellicott City schools such as St. John’s Lane.
- Howard County Board of Education bought 12.72 acres of land from Yingling-Ridgely Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7472 and 8.06 acres from the YMCA Ellicott City branch (school located behind the YMCA).
- According to the original land grant, the school was built on land called “Shevers Adventure” originally patented by John Shever in June, 1729 for 100 acres.
- School was named after and to honor the Yingling-Ridley VFW post 7472.
- A technological advanced school; every teacher has an LCD-projector attached to their laptops.
- Many active duty and veterans in the school community.

Wilde Lake Middle School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: _3598_

Historical Name of Structure – WILDE LAKE MIDDLE SCHOOL	
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>	
Location –10481 Cross Fox Lane Columbia, MD 21044	
Construction Date - Opened 1969, Replacement Bldg 2017	
When/Who Named – Named by School Board Oct 1, 1968	
Reason for Name – Named for Columbia Village located in Wilde Lake as per school board naming criteria established in 1968 - Geographic Location. See School Board Minutes in School Board Source folder [1].	
General Meaning of Name - See summary below	
History of Name - See summary below	
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO	
	Date Updated – 9/2/2021



Summary:

- Opened in 1969, Wilde Lake Middle School is the county’s oldest middle school.
- The Howard County Board of Education authorized renovations for the school in 1975, 1998, and 2013.
- The new building opened in 2017 (built on the same location, next to the old school building) and became the first school in Maryland to be energy-efficient.
- According to the original land grant, the school was built on “Steven’s Forest-Resurveyed.” It was surveyed by William Cromwell in June 1744 before the land

- According to the original land grant, the school was built on “Steven’s Forest-Resurveyed.” It was surveyed by William Cromwell in June 1744 before the land portion was patented from “Steven’s Forest” by Philip Hammond for 1,283 acres in August 1746. It was then re-patented as “Howards Fair And Amicable Agreement.”[7-17]

Information Sources:

- *See Wilde Lake HS Source Folder

Wilde Lake High School

Howard County Naming Commission – ID: 3612

Historical Name of Structure – WILDE LAKE HIGH SCHOOL
Classification – School <u>X</u> Building <u> </u> Park <u> </u> Road <u> </u>
Location – 5460 Trumpeter Road Columbia, MD 21044
Construction Date - Opened 1971, New Replacement Building 1996
When/Who Named – Named by Howard County Board of Education in Feb 4,1969 [1]
Reason for Name – Named for Columbia Village located in Wilde Lake as per school board naming criteria established in 1968 - Geographic Location.[4,5]
General Meaning of Name - Wilde Lake HS was named after the diversified Village of Wilde Lake, founded in 1967. It's the first of ten villages that make up the city of Columbia, Md. Columbia named the Village after Frazar B Wilde, Chairman of Connecticut General Life Insurance (Rouse's partner in developing Columbia)[2,3]
History of Name - Last name of Chairman of Connecticut General Life Insurance, Frazar B Wilde [2]
Association with Slavery or Oppression (Yes, No, Uncertain) - NO
Date Updated – 29 Sept 21



Summary:

- Wilde Lake HS was named after the diversified Village of Wilde Lake, founded in 1967. It's the first of ten villages that made up the city of Columbia, Md.
- The Village of Wilde Lake, including the man-made reservoir Wilde Lake, were built by partners Frazar B. Wilde and James W. Rouse.
- The name for the village and the lake came from one of its builders Frazar B. Wilde, the Chairman of Connecticut General Life Insurance.

“friendly” and the town was in the western part of the county. Thus, the West Friendship name came to fruition.

- According to an original land grant, the school was built on land named “Howard’s Resolution,” patented in 1753 by Henry Howard for 1,184 acres. It was then repatented as “Hay Field.”

Information Sources :

See West Friendship ES Source Folder for information sources below:

Riegert, Sandi “Nostalgia Reigns as School Turns 75.” *The Howard County Times*. October 5, 2000.

Dumler, Christie “80 and Still Counting at West Friendship ES.” *The View*. November 17, 2000.

White, Tanika “School’s Lasting Legacy.” *The Sun*. October 10, 2000. p.1.

Nitkin, Karen “West Friendship’s Old-School Ties.” *The Sun in Howard*. November 13, 2005.

Feaga, Barbara W., *Howard’s Roads to the Past*. p. 41.

Howard County Schools. May 22, 1923.

Howard County Schools, August 14, 1923.

Howard, Henry, “Howard’s Resolution-Henry” (1753).

Submitted Names for Consideration

The following section includes submitted names that can be discussed in Phase 2. Details can be found in the research/resource folder.

Recommended Name	Recommended By
Accohannock	Ani Auld
Aurotaurogh	Ani Auld
Hezekiah Brown	Wayne Davis
Maggie Brown	Howard County Historical Society
Beulah Buckner	Wayne Davis
Wylene Sims Burch	Howard County Historical Society; Howard County Center of African American Culture
Laura Laurenson Byrne	Howard County Historical Society
Dora Mack Carter	Howard County Historical Society
Rev Willis J Carter	Wayne Davis
Herman Charity	Howard County Historical Society
Alice Gail Pollard Clark	Howard County Historical Society
Mariah Clark (Rapahannock)	Ani Auld
Silas Craft	Wayne Davis
Sydney L Cousin	Howard County Historical Society; Community Groups
Ambrose Cross	Howard County Historical Society
Doeg	Ani Auld
Decatur Dorsey	Howard County Historical Society
Michelle Fitzgerald	Ani Auld
Elhart E Flurry	Howard County Historical Society; Community Groups

Recommended Name	Recommended By
Joseph Mansfield Fuller	Howard County Historical Society
Rebecca Garrett	Howard County Historical Society
James E Henson Sr	Howard County Historical Society; Community Groups
Lisa Myers	Howard County Historical Society
Pamunkey	Ani Auld
Ruthcuhogah	Ani Auld
Sawahegeh	Ani Auld
Scarhuhadih	Ani Auld
Donna Hill Staton	Howard County Historical Society
Albert James and Ruth Stuart	Spiritual Assembly of the Baha
Susquehannock Confederation	Ani Auld
Milton S Taylor	Howard County Center of African American Culture; Howard County Historical Society
Tauxenant	Ani Auld
Jean W Toomer	The Council of Elders of the Black Community of Howard County (TCOE)
Frank S Turner	Howard County Historical Society
Wathetdianeh	Ani Auld
Dr. Morris Woodson	Wayne Davis, Howard County Historical Society

Next Step Recommendations

Process Recommendations

The Commission recommends that the next phase be “Public Engagement Driven” with the intent of engaging public organizations and individuals. The first phase was research-based to provide templates and information of how the information could be captured and evaluation criteria that could be utilized. It is hoped that Phase 1 will be considered a “Conversation Starter” to allow for more vibrant discussion with the community.

Important components of the next phase include:

1. A defined and published review process with the opportunity for public feedback
2. Transparency
 - There should be a website or some other mechanism that publishes validated proposals that have been submitted, invites the public to provide input and/or materials, tracks where each proposal is in the review process, and publishes the decisions/recommendations of the next Commission.
3. Resources and Evaluation
 - The evaluation of names and the subsequent decisions are constant and evolutionary in manner
 - There is need for additional research at some point to fill in gaps. If the public recommends names, it is not reasonable to expect all of the background needed to facilitate a complete review will be submitted.
4. Continuity
 - It was recommended that the 2nd phase have some continuity. The 2nd phase may be a new Commission to explain what we did and assist phase 2 with the community feedback and questions.
5. Team Composition
 - There should be participation by organizations that can make decisions to change names. For example, the Howard County Public School System (HCPSS) should be involved as the County Executive may not be able to impact name changes to schools.

Appendix

This section includes letters submitted to the Commission from Public Stakeholders and references to the criteria utilized during committee review.

Letters of Recommendation
Howard County Association of the Deaf



February 15, 2021

TO: Shawn Gladden, Chair of Public Facilities and Spaces Commission

The Howard County Association of the Deaf fully supports the ongoing efforts in the United States and in Howard County to remove names from buildings, streets, and other places of individuals who have been determined to be a part of hate groups; or racists; or supporters of eugenics.

There is no place in Howard County, which is proud of and brags about our diversity, for any street or building to be named for anyone who has caused harm to a group of people.

The Howard County Association of the Deaf is proud of our 22 plus year history in serving Deaf and Hard of Hearing residents in Howard County. Many Deaf and Hard of Hearing people move to Howard County for its welcoming and open environment, as well as great schools and parks! It also provides community service to Maryland School of the Deaf (Columbia campus) students and staff.

However, there is one very offensive street name in Howard County named for Alexander Graham Bell, one of the leaders of the eugenics movement in the late 19th century. Mr. Bell heavily promoted the banning of using sign language among the Deaf population, and marriage between Deaf individuals. Mr. Bell also tried to find ways to prohibit the intermingling of Deaf people, and he successfully led efforts to remove thousands of Deaf people from employment.

We are enclosing two articles below that explain Mr. Bell's involvement in the eugenics movement and his efforts to oppress the Deaf community.

https://www.pbs.org/weta/throughdeafeyes/deaflife/bell_nad.html

<https://classracegender.wordpress.com/2017/02/19/inventor-and-oppressor-alexander-graham-bell-eugenics-and-the-deaf-community/>

The Howard County Association of the Deaf is thrilled to know about the new committee, Public Facilities and Spaces Commission, to look into possible offensive street names and other offensive names in Howard County. Howard County Association of the Deaf requests that the renaming committee look into this racist street named after Alexander Graham Bell.

I can be reached at hcaddeafnews@gmail.com if you would like to discuss or have some questions.

Thank you,

Bridget McCarthy
President
Howard County Association of the Deaf and Board

Spiritual Assembly of the BAHÁ'ÍS of Howard County

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BAHÁ'ÍS OF HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

Howard County Public Facilities and Spaces Commission
Attn. Mr. Shawn Gladden, Executive Director
Howard County Historical Society
9421 Frederick Road
Ellicott City, MD 21042

Dear Commission Members,

The Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Howard County was very happy to learn about County Executive Dr. Calvin Ball's Executive Order 2021-01 appointing the Howard County Public Facilities and Spaces Commission to "review and contextualize the history surrounding the namesakes for public facilities and spaces."

We want to propose two African American members (now deceased) of our community who, for many years, did much to serve Howard County and its residents during the transition to school desegregation for consideration by your commission.

Albert James and Ruth Stuart met as students at Tennessee State (then Tennessee A & I) University in Nashville in the 1930s. Albert grew up in Nashville. Ruth's home was in Northern Alabama. Albert and Ruth were married in 1942, and Albert was in the Army for several years during World War II. He was assigned to the Army base at Tuskegee, Alabama, where his assignment was to teach semi-literate soldiers. That was the beginning of his experience in the field of education.

The James' were active participants in the Bahá'í Faith community. After Albert's service in World War II ended, Albert and Ruth James moved here from Tuskegee in 1946. They were the first adherents of the Bahá'í Faith to reside in Howard County. The Bahá'í Faith is a world religion seeking to bring about peace and unity for all mankind. As the number of Bahá'ís living in the county increased, the first local governing body, the Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of Howard County was elected, and Albert and Ruth became members of that first Bahá'í Assembly.

After settling temporarily in Baltimore upon their arrival from Tuskegee, Mr. and Mrs. James purchased a 5-acre tract of woods in Guilford in Eastern Howard County. A small house on the property (without electricity or water in the beginning) was their home for several years, while Albert worked selling insurance. With help from neighbors, especially Mr. Samuel Carter, a local builder, plans were made to build a modern brick ranch-style house on the property on Jones Road. That home became a favorite gathering place for neighbors and friends, as well as Black educators and Howard County dignitaries for many years.

Albert James commuted by bus to Baltimore to study at Johns Hopkins University for his Masters degree in education. He then taught English in Baltimore for twenty plus years. While he worked as a teacher in a vocational high school in Baltimore City, Albert also served as president of the Howard County-wide Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, of which Ruth also was a member. They were instrumental in efforts to accomplish the desegregation of Howard County's schools and setting the example for racial consolidation in the greater Howard County community. They worked closely with legendary Black leaders, including school principals Silas Craft, Morris Woodson and Elhart Flurry. After his retirement, in 1976, Albert worked with Howard County Local Advisory Council for Vocational-Technical Education for several years. In appreciation for that service, in December 1983, he was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation signed by M. Thomas Goedeke, Superintendent of Schools, and Dwight A. Burrill, President of Howard Community College. Serving his fellow Howard community members in so many ways was Albert's passion for more than forty years.

Ruth James, from the beginning of their new life in Howard County, became involved in community organizations (Girl Scouts, League of Women Voters), and she and Albert both dedicated themselves to civil

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE BAHÁ'ÍS OF HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

rights work. For many years, Ruth was a substitute teacher in the County's black schools, including Guilford elementary and later Harriet Tubman High School. Recognition of her extraordinary work earned Ruth the nomination for a position on the Howard County Board of Education for a five-year term from 1966 to 1971. **She was appointed to the Board by Governor J. Millard Tawes, and thus became the first Black person and second woman to hold that office.** The practice of electing school board members in Howard County came later. During Ruth's tenure, the County Board of Education served as the board of directors of the newly established Howard Community College, initiating the selection of the college's first president, Dr. Alfred Smith.

In February 1982, Albert and Ruth were honored by the Bahá'í Community for their services in the Faith and for their extraordinary dedication to civil rights and education in Howard County. County Executive J. Hugh Nichols and many county dignitaries joined a host of friends at a gathering at the Holiday Inn in Jessup to recognize and celebrate their years of service. During that celebration of their extraordinary service to Howard County's citizens, Albert and Ruth each received a Distinguished Citizen's Citation, signed by the County Executive J. Hugh Nichols.

On the occasion of Ruth and Albert's 50th wedding anniversary (1992), Mrs. Mary Hovet, who had served with Ruth on the Board of Education, spoke passionately about her recollection of Ruth's ability to achieve unity with justice in board discussions and negotiations with County officials and in the board's dual role as the board of directors of the new community college. Mrs. Hovet said she believed that "Ruth James' service on the board made a great deal of difference."

"Many challenges and critical decisions were faced by the board during that time of transition to full integration of Howard County's schools to full racial integration, during those discussions, Ruth always made her point clearly and convincingly and she usually won." Mrs. Hovet continued, "I believe Ruth had more effect on the board than anyone before, or since. She really set a path, and people should remember that."

During her term on the Board of Education, Ruth received a Distinguished Service Award from the Howard County Teachers Association, and from the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers, an Honorary Life Membership. At the end of her term, Ruth was honored with a framed certificate from the Governor commemorating her historic service on the board.

Ruth's health deteriorated significantly after her school board years, and she passed away in June 1995, Albert's health also had deteriorated for several years before Ruth's passing. After her death, he entered Sunrise Assisted Living in Columbia and lived there until he passed away in November 2000. The James's are buried in the Maryland National Cemetery in Laurel.

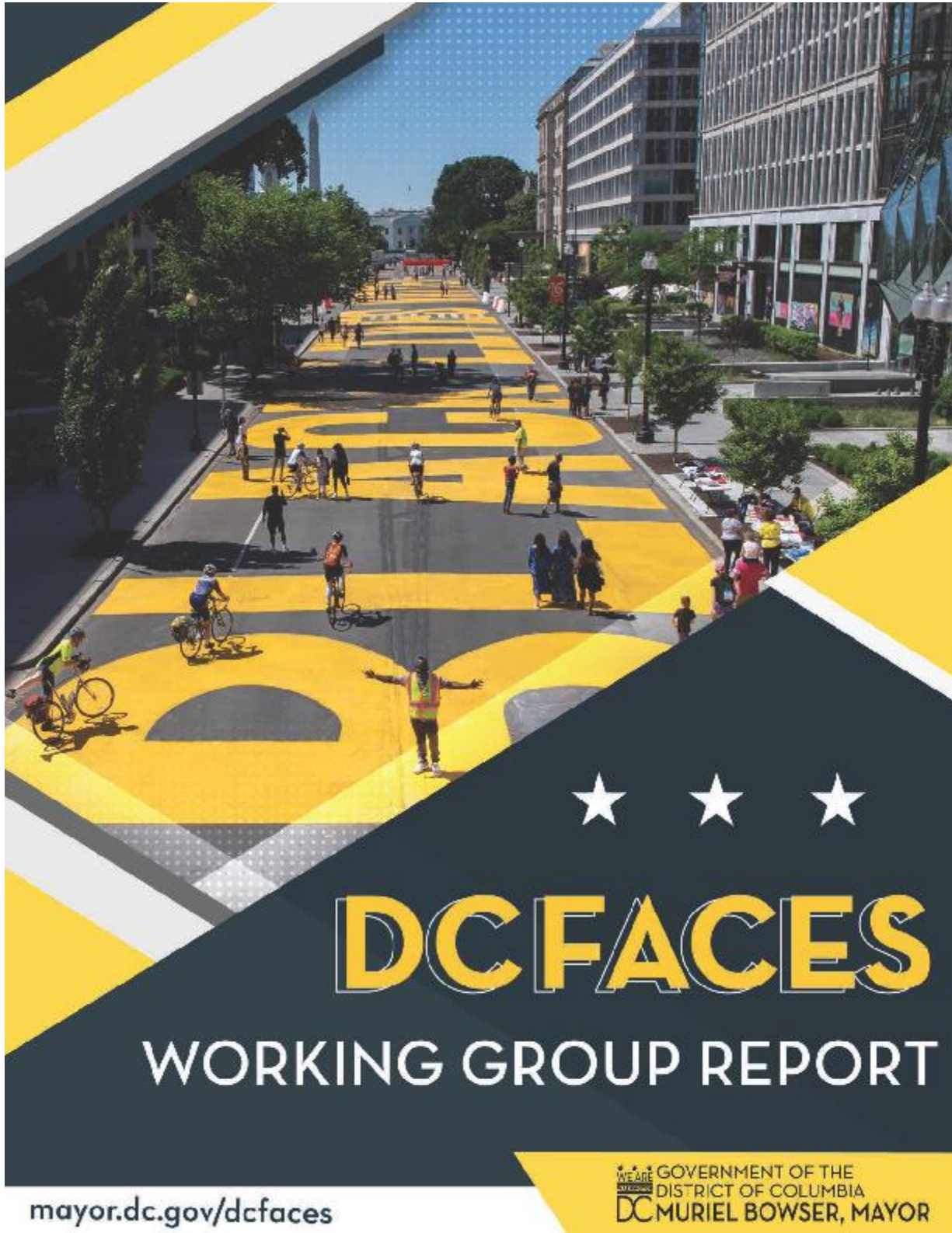
An item of interest: Albert and Ruth's daughter, Madelaine James (Lamb), in 1961, became the first black student to integrate the Waterloo Middle School.

We thank you for your dedication to equity and justice in Howard County. We thank you for your time and hard work on behalf of the citizens and recognition of those who have passed before us. And we thank you for your consideration of honoring these two wonderful Howard County citizens, Albert and Ruth James, whom we have described in this letter.

Please feel free to contact us at howardcountybahais@gmail.com or telephone 410-730-6540 with your questions or to let us know how we can be of assistance.

With warm regards,

Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of Howard County, MD
Jane Porter Kolodner, Secretary



mayor.dc.gov/dcfaces

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