Maryland OPEN
visitmaryland.org

Underground Railroad & Tourism
Maryland: The Most Powerful Underground Railroad Storytelling Destination in the World
Maryland: Most Powerful Underground Railroad Storytelling Destination in the World

• Most documented successful escapes utilizing the Underground Railroad.

• Most National Park Service Network to Freedom sites.

• Maryland is home to renowned freedom fighters: Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Henry Highland Garnet, William Still’s family, and many others.
Benefits of Being a MD NTF Site
Benefits of Being a MD NTF Site

Exploring Maryland’s Underground Railroad Network to Freedom
WHERE HARRIET BECAME A HERO.

ONLY MARYLAND

HERE, HISTORY IS EPIC.

ONLY MARYLAND
The State of Maryland

Proclamation

From the Governor of the State of Maryland

International Underground Railroad Month
September 2020

WHEREAS, in recognition of Maryland as the most powerful destination for authentic Underground Railroad history and in commemoration of all those involved in the Underground Railroad, including Maryland’s courageous Harriet Tubman, the brilliant orator Frederick Douglass and thousands of freedom seekers and those who assisted them; and

WHEREAS, in appreciation of the inspiring efforts of the people of Maryland and all those from around the world who have committed themselves to document and share the Underground Railroad through the National Park Service’s “National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Sites of Memory designations; and

WHEREAS, the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom acknowledges the significance of the Underground Railroad, and all those involved, for its contribution to the eradication of slavery in the United States and as a cornerstone for a more comprehensive civil rights movement that followed; and

WHEREAS, International Underground Railroad Month provides an opportunity for worldwide open dialogue that illuminates the hopes that arise from freedom for all peoples; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LAWRENCE J. DOGgett, JR., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, do hereby proclaim SEPTEMBER 2020 as INTERNATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD MONTH in Maryland and do command support of this observance to all of our citizens.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, the 1st day of September.

[Signature]

Secretary of State.
Communication Plans

2020 INTERNATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD MONTH

SOCIAL MEDIA GUIDE

ABOUT:

As Maryland Governor Larry Hogan proclaimed the first International Underground Railroad Month in September 2019, September 2020 will continue to recognize Maryland as the most powerful Underground Railroad storytelling destination in the world with the second annual International Underground Railroad Month.

International Underground Railroad Month acknowledges the significance of the Underground Railroad, and all those involved, for its contribution to the eradication of slavery in the United States and as a cornerstone for a more comprehensive civil rights movement that followed.
Tubman 200

2022
Join Us!
Completing the Network to Freedom Application

UGRR/NTF Research 201 Public Webinar

November 18, 2020

A Balancing Act

- standards for documentation & authenticity balanced with inclusiveness, valuing grass roots researchers and oral traditions

- Network to Freedom applications must:
  - “speak for themselves”
  - contain sufficient information for the reader to understand the UGRR association and why the application was accepted in the Network to Freedom
Network to Freedom Criteria

- Any element nominated to the Network must have a verifiable association to the Underground Railroad. Supporting evidence must be documented in the application through specific citations that would allow the reader to recreate the research.
- Consent of the owner, manager or director is required to list a property in the NTF. Public-owned properties must [also] have consent from the site manager. A letter of consent from the property owner must accompany each application.

Sites—a Key Difference from the National Register of Historic Places

- Places that have lost their historical appearance are eligible for the NTF if the location can be documented and there is some type of interpretation such as a commemorative or interpretive marker, educational program, brochure or site bulletin.
- Sites on the National Register of Historic Places are not required to have an interpretive component to be eligible for inclusion in the Network, though interpretive signs or materials are encouraged.
Choosing the correct category is often the most important question; this is especially true of programs/facilities.

- Use the historic name for a site
- Do not use the name of an organization
- The address should reflect the location of the site or facility, not the mailing address of the owner

Summary

- Clearly describe the UGRR association of the nominated entity and the type of evidence that supports it.
- Do not describe the organization that operates a program or facility—describe the program or UGRR collection itself.
- Focus on the most significant points; develop the details in the rest of the application.
Photos and Maps

- **Photographs** should show the current condition of the property and must be copyright free, such that NPS can use them on websites or publications

- Historic photographs, where available, are useful (but not necessary)

- **Maps** showing the location of the site, what is being nominated, how the site relates to geographic features and other historic locations are very important for evaluating the property.

- Attachments are essential information, but do not rely on them to tell the story.
Ownership category

- Check as many categories as apply.
- There must be a corresponding letter of consent for each owner indicated under S3.

Type(s) of Underground Railroad Association

- Check only the associations that can be documented and which will be justified in the application.
- Applications only need to document one type of association to be eligible for the Network to Freedom. Focus on your strongest case.

Important Points about Sites

S4. Describe the site’s association and significance to the Underground Railroad. Provide citations. Timelines are encouraged.

- This question is the heart of the site application. Take care to craft a succinct, well-argued, and clear narrative.

- Make clear what the UGRR association is and which pieces of evidence support this association.

- Do NOT rely on extensive block quotations (or attached documents). Distill the information into an essay of your own words.
- Primary sources are STRONGLY encouraged. All sources should be evaluated for their reliability and accuracy.
- Include footnote citations that identify where information was found—the goal is that the reader should be able to “reconstruct” your research (as it often provides leads for investigating related stories).
S5. Provide a history of the site since the Underground Railroad.

• Describe what the site looks like today and exactly what is included in the nomination.

• Describe what has happened to the site since the period of the Underground Railroad:
  • Is this still the original building or structure or landscape?
  • Is it still being used for the same thing (i.e., is it still a house, farm, hotel, etc.)?
  • When did the property change ownership or function?
  • When and in what ways was the property modified or destroyed?

• Describe what the area around the site looks like today—is it now a suburban neighborhood, but used to be a farm?

• Make sure to include photographs that show the building and site from different angles.

S7. Include a bibliography. Discuss historical sources of information and how you used them.

• This question, along with S4, is the most critical part of the application. Be sure to include a bibliography, with all standard publication data, listing EACH source used in S4 and S5.

• It is useful to separate PRIMARY (produced during the historic period or by participants) from SECONDARY.

• Annotated bibliographies that analyze the reliability of the sources are encouraged, particularly for early county histories, reminiscences, and reports of events.

• Indicate the location where primary documents can be accessed. For documents that are not publicly accessible, consider enclosing a copy. However, be sure to incorporate relevant information in the S4 essay, rather than directing the reader to an attachment.
Facilities and Programs

- **Accuracy:** source material specific to the story presented in the program or facility on which interpretation and presentation of information are based must be delineated and should include primary materials—letters, diaries, autobiographies, official records—where possible.

- **Professionalism:** the NTF focuses on a professional approach to activities such as interpretation or curation that will indicate a high-quality presentation of the history of the Underground Railroad, rather than specifying staff credentials.

- **Operation:** All facilities and programs must be in operation and not solely in the planning stages. There must also be plans for future

Facilities

- Facilities must be accessible to the public and where possible, comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Facilities-Research Centers

- the center director or key staff members have an appropriate level of training

- a record of operations through a measurable output, such as a past and ongoing production of a journal or reports.
Give a comprehensive understanding of what the facility is or does.

Discuss how the information and materials in the collection can be used by researchers to investigate the Underground Railroad in the locality or State.

List specific subsets or collections within the facility that might be useful for Underground Railroad research.

Provide sample indexes and documents that demonstrate the types of materials available.

Important Point about Facilities

F6. Describe the indexes or finding aids that are available for the facility’s collections.

- This is one of the most important questions for facilities. If there are no finding aids, the usefulness of the collection for research is minimized.

- Explain how researchers can locate specific items of interest within the collection.
Programs

- Applications must demonstrate that the program has a record of consultation with appropriate partners, and community or regional support. Consultation is a critical stage in the development of any interpretation program.

- A system must be established for the evaluation of the program’s effectiveness. Insights gained from the evaluations should be used to refine the program in the future.

- Include letters describing consultation in developing the program. These letters should not just be endorsements.

- Include information about audience feedback and surveys, but also how this information is incorporated in program revisions.

- Programs must have been conducted at least once, and there must be a plan for conducting the program in the future.
Important Points about Programs

- **Describe the program**—what does the participant experience. Remember, most readers of the application will never have attended the program.
- **What is the Underground Railroad association and message** that you want participants in the program to “come away” with or learn?
- **What are the learning objectives?**
- **It is critical that programs be based on accurate and scholarly information.** While children’s books are useful for programs targeted toward children, they are not a sufficient basis for program content.

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Network to Freedom
Pre-Kickoff Meeting

- Appointment with NTF applicant and Regional Coordinator
- **Discuss application process, goals, and establish a timeline for package completion**
- **Answer questions and provide technical support**
Network To Freedom Application Review Process

Step 1: Application are received

Step 2: Applications are reviewed for required material.

Step 3: Applications for consideration are released.

Step 4: Review committee votes on applications.

Step 5: Applicants inducted are notified.

Step 6: Applicants not inducted are notified and receive suggestions to strengthen application.

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www.nps.gov/ugrr
www.nps.gov/ntf
UGRR RESEARCH 201: CRAFTING A NOMINATION TO THE NETWORK TO FREEDOM PROGRAM

PRESERVATION MARYLAND

LEGACY OF SLAVERY IN MARYLAND PROGRAM OVERVIEW

NOVEMBER 18, 2020
Legacy of Slavery in Maryland

This program seeks to preserve and promote the vast universe of experiences that have shaped the lives of Maryland's African American population. From the day that Mathias de Sousa and Francisco landed in St. Mary's county aboard the Ark and the Dove in 1634, Black Marylanders have made significant contributions to both the state and nation in the political, economic, agricultural, legal, and domestic arenas. Despite what often seemed like insurmountable odds, Marylanders of Color have adapted, evolved, and prevailed. The Maryland State Archives' Study of the Legacy of Slavery Staff invites researchers to explore all of these elements and more within its numerous source documents, exhibits and interactive online presentations.
A fundamental objective of Beneath the Underground is to explore the legacy of the Underground Railroad with the primary documents available at the Maryland State Archives. The purpose of this guide is to help website visitors understand the usefulness and history of the records mined for this project, as well as, to give insight into our research methodology. The core focus years of the Beneath the Underground study are 1830 to 1880.

Origin of Research on Individuals Fighting Against Enslavement and Slavery in Maryland

Timeline of Research at the Maryland State Archives

Project Beginnings

The Maryland State Archives began organized research on individuals fighting against enslavement in the fall of 2001. The project began with volunteers working from original records. The first incident located by volunteer Jerry Hynson, was from the BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT, Criminal Docket, MSA C 314, MdHR 8451, 2-15-7-34, was one for an Aaron Saulsbury, Charged with aiding and abetting escape of slave... in November of 1834. Intrigued by this entry, the Deputy of Reference Services and Volunteer Coordinator, Chris Haley, enlisted the aid of two additional Archives volunteers, Mary McCutchan and Vernon Roberts, to broaden the study.

The original concept of the project was to discover unknown 'heroes' of slave flight and resistance. In addition to acknowledged icons of the Underground Railroad movement, Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, who also happen to be native born Marylanders; it was irrefutable that evidence exists in the records of thousands of unnamed others who have remained as hidden as the underground effort which demanded their secrecy. Through prospective review of court records, laws
Case Studies

Stories of Flight

Introduction: Individual case studies are the center of the study of Beneath the Underground. Each case study is a summary of available runaway ads, court documents, census data, and published material on an individual from the Antebellum Maryland Community connected to the institution of slavery. Case studies are most often of slaves attempting flight, but also can be of those that aided them, or slave owners and those committed to preserving the institution of slavery. The case studies are divided into five categories: Fugitives, Accomplices, Slaveholders, Slave Crimes and Other.

Related Materials: Flight to Freedom | Interactive Maps | Search Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLEGANY</th>
<th>ANNE ARUNDEL</th>
<th>BALTIMORE</th>
<th>BALTIMORE CITY</th>
<th>CALVERT</th>
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The Maryland Slavery Database features entries of over 400,000 individuals including white and black slave owners, enslaved and free individuals from primarily the years of 1630 through 1865. Listed below are the record series currently searchable online. Click on the record title for more detailed information on the record series or the individual titles. To search title names and title level description fields, enter your search terms in the text box below.

Please note, for the Advanced search leaving the gender box blank may result in additional returns. Female or Male was not always indicated on the document or entered into the database, and searching by gender may block entries where no gender was given. Click Clear to start a new search.

Browse by Collection

Accommodations
A listing of names, offenses, and dispositions of prisoners bound to the service for salting. Examples include seamen charged with abandoning their ships, runaway slaves held, and runaway.

Assessments
A listing of total number and value of slaves in a household, that determined personal property tax of Maryland residents.

Census
Historical listing of the entire population of the United States, which was taken every ten years beginning in 1790. Data extracted for this project is specifically households with slaves, free blacks, or mulattoes.

Census 1830 & 1840
Data extracted for this project is specifically households with slaves and free blacks.

Census 1850 & 1860
Data extracted for this project is specifically households with slaves, free blacks and mulattoes.

Census 1870 & 1880
Data extracted for this project is specifically households with blacks and mulattoes.

Certificates of Freedom
A Certificate of Freedom is a legal document that was issued to African Americans who were required to record proof of their freedom in the court records. If the person had been previously manifested by an act of the slaveholder, the court clerk or registrar of wills would look up the manumission document before issuing a certificate of freedom.

Chattels
Collection of items of personal property like cattle, horses, farm tools, and slaves. Additionally, some manumission transactions appear.

Deserters
Carded references to the crimes of desertion or absence without leave by enslaved during the Civil War.

Domestic Traffic Ads
Newspaper advertisements placed by slave traders to buy or sell enslaved throughout the state.

Inventories
A compiled list of personal property taken upon the death of an individual. Among the property listed on an inventory are enslaved people, household items, and livestock.

Manumissions
A manumission is the legal document freeing a slave. Manumissions can be found in land, probate, and chattel records. There is also a separate record series called Manumissions.

Military Service
Data extracted contains information of those United States Colored Troops buried in London Park National Cemetery in Baltimore County.

Pardon Dockets
Secretary of State Record (1845-1892) that shows pardons granted and denied by the governor. Dockets contain dockets number, date, name of petitioner, place of conviction, crime and sentence, names of memorials, date of hearing, and executive decision.

Pardon Records
Dockets (1830-1896) and Records (1845-1865) showing individuals pardoned from jail.

MD Penitentiary Records
Data taken from records of individuals arrested during the Antebellum period for slavery-related crimes (specifically 1834-1854).
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<th>Employee Last Name</th>
<th>Owner First Name</th>
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CASH! CASH!!

THE highest prices in cash, will be given for 40 SERVANTS of both sexes, slaves for life, from ten to thirty five years of age. Liberal commissions will be given for information in case it leads to a purchase. Persons wishing to communicate with me can, do so by addressing a letter to me at Mr. Talbott’s City Hotel, where I can at any time be seen by those having slaves for sale. Persons having property of this description for sale will do well to call on me.

JEREMIAH COLLINS.

July 8—15
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Emmanuel Episcopal Church Cumberland, Maryland
By Mr. Vernon Roberts

Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Cumberland, Maryland sits on a high bluff, commonly referred to as "Fort Hill," overlooking the area where Willis Creek enters the Potomac River. Fort Hill is the site of old Fort Cumberland, which became a crown fort in April 1755. Fort Cumberland provided safety for the settlers on the western boundaries of Maryland and Virginia during the French and Indian Wars. Confrontations between the French and the British began in 1754 when the British settlers began to expand into the Ohio Valley, which was already occupied by the French trading with Native Americans. These confrontations escalated until May 18, 1756 when a formal declaration of war was made by the British. This war was called the Seven Years War in Europe and the French and Indian Wars in the Colonies.

The Potomac River was considered the best route for western trade because it was the only river that cut through the Appalachian Mountains to the Ohio valley. Fort Cumberland was a strategic site until November 28, 1758 when the British captured Fort Duquesne cutting off the French route from Canada to the western areas of Maryland and Virginia. Several tunnels and the powder magazine from the days of Fort Cumberland are still beneath Emmanuel Episcopal. In an attempt to find a route from Washington to the west the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was built. However, as a result of competition from the railroad and other factors the canal never reached Ohio. Its western terminus in Cumberland is a short distance from Emmanuel Church.

Cumberland, being the gateway to the west, generated a great deal of traffic. As a result, the canal required a large labor force. However, labor was scarce because the area was predominately rural. Slaves were hired out to the Canal Company to complement the supply of German and Irish indentured servants. Initially slaves were only allowed to work on one side of the canal. Eventually, Maryland passed a law permitting slaves to work on either side of the...
Archives of Maryland
(Biographical Series)

Samuel Demson (b. ? - d. ?)
MSA SC 5496-10598
Accomplice to slave flight, Alleghany County, Maryland, 1850s

Biography:

Samuel Demson, formerly a runaway slave from Vicksburg, Mississippi, was a sexton in the Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Cumberland, Maryland during the tenure of the Reverend Hillhouse Hoell. According to local folklore of the Shantytown in Cumberland the church was one “stop” on the Underground Railroad for several slaves, and Samuel was directly involved with helping these slaves escape to freedom. The many runaway ads which mentioned the Canal as a possible route or destination are evidence that the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal offered some slaves an opportunity to run away. The runaways would follow the canal to Cumberland and while under the cover of the high brush, they would wait for a signal from the church. Samuel rang the church bell twice when the coast was clear, and the runaways would come up the hill to a gate, which led to a maze of tunnels under the church. After resting, receiving food and instructions, the runaways were taken through the tunnels that exited to the other side of the rectory which was across the road, from which point it was only a five mile walk to the Mason-Dixon Line and freedom.

Return to Samuel Demson's Introductory Page

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The Names on the Wall: An Historical Puzzle in East New Market, Dorchester County
By Greg Lepore

Diagram and images of names

In July, 2002, I received a phone call from an acquaintance from Dorchester County, Maryland. He asked if the Maryland State Archives, where I work as an archivist, would be willing to examine an interesting historical find that had recently come to light in East New Market. The current owner of the Edmonson House in downtown East New Market was in the process of renovating an upstairs bedroom, after removing panels from the walls, he began scraping the paint and underneath he found approximately 30 signatures written on the wall, circa 1835-1837. Some of the names were local to the area while others were from out of state. In addition to names, counties, states, and dates were included for several names.

The Edmonson house is approximately 600 feet from Friendship Hall, the home of Thomas Holliday Hicks Maryland’s Governor from 1858 to 1862. Both houses were built by the Sullivan family, the Edmonson house in ca. 1780, and Friendship Hall a few years later. Local historians had heard of a tunnel behind the Edmonson house which, reportedly, connected the house to Friendship Hall. Local legend stated that the tunnel had been used on the Underground Railroad and that the Edmonson House was once owned by Quakers. The Quaker connection, along with the proximity to the Delaware border made the connection to the Underground Railroad very possible. After conferring with Chris Haley, Deputy Director of Reference and Research, and Dr. David Terry, Research Specialist in the History of Slavery, we decided to visit the house and document the names and the tunnel.

On August 18, 2002, Chris, David and I drove to East New Market. Arriving more than an hour late due to traffic on the Bay Bridge, we were greeted by my friend and the current owner of the house. The temperature that day was more than 90 degrees, and only one room of the house was air-conditioned. The five of us crowded into the living room of the house and made our introductions. We then moved upstairs to the bedroom that the owner had been renovating. The room was in the front of the house, approximately 10 feet by 8 feet, with two outside windows on the wall to the left. A few small pieces of furniture were sparsely arranged along the walls. With five people and a video camera, the room was crowded and extremely hot. We moved quickly from wall to wall in amazement, pointing out various names and attempting to decipher the old handwriting. My acquaintance again mentioned the Quaker connection and speculated that the room may have been used as a meeting room. If it was, it was a crowded meeting. We began documenting the names on the walls, via written notes, digital camera and video camera. Many of the names were difficult to read due to their age and the poor lighting conditions in the
Documenting the Underground Railroad

Maya Davis
Maryland State Archives
What do you know?
200 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Hagers-town, Washington county, Md. on Monday the twenty-ninth of October, a negro man named JAMES PEM-BROOK, about 21 years of age, five feet five inches high, very black, square & clumsily made, has a down look, prominent and reddish eyes, and mumbles or talks with his teeth closed, can read, and I believe write, is an excellent blacksmith, and pretty good rough carpenter; he received shortly before he absconded, a pretty severe cut from his axe on the inside of his right leg. Any person who will take up and secure him in the jail of Hagers-town shall receive the above reward.

FRISBY TILGHMAN.

November 1.

1—tf.

The editors of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia and Reporter, Lancaster, Pa. will insert the above to the amount of 2 dollars, and charge this office.
UNDERGROUND RAIL ROAD.

A RECORD OF
FACTS, AUTHENTIC NARRATIVES, LETTERS, &C.,
Narrating the Hardships Hair-breadth Escapes and Death Struggles of the Slaves in their efforts for Freedom, as related by themselves and others, or witnessed by the author; together with sketches of some of the largest stockholders, and most liberal aiders and advisers, of the road.

BY WILLIAM STILL,
For many years connected with the Anti-Slavery Office in Philadelphia, and Chairman of the Acting Vigilant Committee of the Philadelphia Branch of the Underground Rail Road.
Illustrated with 79 fine Engravings by Bonnell, Scholl and others and Portraits from Photographs from Life.

Thus shall not deliver unto his master the servant that has escaped from his master unto thee.—Deut. xvi. 12.
The People
The Places
The Records
The Maryland State Archives is the central repository for state government records of permanent value. The Archives operates with a broad legal mandate to acquire and care for both public and private records relating to the history of Maryland from initial settlement in 1634 to the present.

The Guide to Government Records is the finding aid created to assist users in their search for particular records. The guide describes record series that have been created by state, county, and municipal agencies. Each record series has a unique identification number. State records are identified by the prefix S, county records by the prefix C, municipal records by the prefix M, and transfer records (see below) by the prefix T.

Records can be grouped and sorted in three ways: by series, by agency, and by record type.

Please see the Introduction tab for tips on making your search as resourceful as possible.

Once you have selected a display type, you can refine your search using filter criteria. For example, you can select a specific category, choose a record series such as land records, specify paper or microfilm or electronic records only, or choose all the records of a particular agency. Filter criteria can be combined to refine your search.

- **Display by Series**
  Series consist of similar records created by one or more levels of government and agencies. Birth records, muster rolls, land records, assessments records, marriage licenses, and court proceedings are just a few examples of record series.

- **Display by Agency**
  Agencies encompass departments, commissions, courts, and similar entities at the state, county, and municipal levels. Maryland Geological Survey, Adjutant General, Caroline County Register of Wills, Frederick County Circuit Court, and Annapolis Mayor's Court are just a few examples of agencies.

- **Display by Record Type**
  All record listings will be grouped and sorted by the record type under which the record is filed.
Newspaper Ads

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 7th day of May, 1810, by John Wright, Esq. Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, named Francis Carroll, who says he belongs to Henrietta Haywood, Easton, E. S. Md. He is of dark complexion, aged between 30 and 40 years, and 5 ft. 5½ inches in height. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout jacket, check shirt, Kersey pantaloons, old black fur hat and coarse shoes. Has a scar on his right temple and one other scar over the right eye.

The owner, if any, of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. HERRING, Warden, Balt., City & County Jail.

$1,200 REWARD.—Kan away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the following named and described Negroes:

ALLEN DAVIDSON—a dark mulatto Negro, about 28 years old—is good looking, 5 feet 10 inches high, well formed, and generally wears a mustache and no other beard—he is ruptured and wears a Truss.

SYLLA or Priscilla, his wife, a good looking black Woman, not very black and probably 30 to 35 years old, and having an infant about 6 or 8 months old, which she carried with her.

BOB DAVIDSON—very black mulatto, 20 years old, tall and well formed.

PENNY DAVIDSON—twin brother of Bob and very like him; both remarkably good looking.

HORACE DAVIDSON—a brighter mulatto than the others, but yet not bright, 18 years old and 5 feet 9 inches high.

CHARLES DAVIDSON, 15 or 16 years old, dark mulatto, and well grown for his age.

All the above are brothers and belong together.
Census Records and Slave Schedules
Slave Statistics

The Slave Statistics consist of lists of slaves owned as of 1 November 1864, the date when the Constitution of 1864, which abolished slavery in Maryland, took effect.

In the hope that the federal government would compensate former slaveholders, the General Assembly in 1867 authorized the compilation of records to establish slave ownership and the value of slave property.

Anne Arundel
Carroll County
Frederick
Howard
Kent
Montgomery
Prince George’s
St. Mary’s
Alsie Shorter alias Alsace Blandford
Penitentiary Records
Probate Records

Wills

Inventories

Accounts of Sale

Distributions
Land Records

- Land Deeds
- Mortgages
- Bills of Sale
  - Transfer of Ownership
- Manumissions

[Document text in Latin script]
Chattel Records

Collection of bills of sale of personal property like cattle, horses, farm tools, and slaves. Additionally some manumission transactions appear.
Assessments

A listing of total number and value of slaves in a household that determined personal property tax of Maryland residents.
Thank You