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TO: Members of the State Board of Education

FROM: Karen B. Salmon, Ph.D. *KBS*

DATE: June 27, 2017

SUBJECT: Maryland History Day Contest Recognition

PURPOSE:

To recognize two students who participated in the 18th annual Maryland History Day competition held at UMBC. They represent the sixty-one students who were selected to advance to the national contest and will be sharing their project with the State Board.

BACKGROUND:

Since the 1990s, Maryland students have participated in the Maryland History Day competition. Working independently or in small groups, students create original documentaries, exhibits, performances, research papers or websites that explore a breadth of historical topics within an annual theme. Students then progress through competitions at the school, district, state, and national levels.

Since 1999, Maryland Humanities has coordinated Maryland History Day and fostered a tremendous growth in the number of students, teachers, schools and districts participating. Open to public, private, parochial, and homeschool students, the 2016-2017 History Day competition saw more than 27,000 Maryland middle and high school students participating. Teachers and students from eighteen counties and Baltimore City participated in Maryland History Day.

This year the State competition produced sixty-one students who competed in the 2017 National History Day contest. Three students earned medals, one student won a scholarship to the University of Maryland, College Park, and four students won special prizes.

Maryland is proud of the work that students and teachers do as part of this program. It is an outstanding example of best practices in history education.

ACTION:

The Board wishes to congratulate the students.

**Brown v. Board of Education of Calvert County:
Taking a Stand for African-American Teachers**

Group Exhibit

Junior Division

Tyler Cassidy

Edward Williams

Student Composed Words: 490

Process Paper: 496

Process Paper

How We Chose Our Topic:

When picking our topic this year, we knew that we wanted a local topic so we could interview people and physically visit sites. It also lets us connect with our local history since we both have a strong family background of educators. There was an article in the paper about Ms. Brown and we thought it would be a good topic since she influenced our county, state, and nation.

How We Conducted Our Research:

We began our research with general searches online. We then visited the local library where we found related books. They also were able to get us books from other libraries in the State. We used these books to get valuable background information. Other websites we used were the Library of Congress, Maryland State Archives, and the University of Maryland databases. We visited the Calvert County Historical Society, Maryland Historical Society and the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of African American History. At all of these, we researched and found a number of sources. We also attended the Dedication Ceremony when they named a road after Ms. Brown. There were several local leaders and members for the Maryland Task Force there for us to interview. In addition, we were able to interview and dine with two of Ms. Brown's cousins to gain first-hand knowledge of Ms. Brown. Ms. Dunkle, who was the leader of the Task Force, and whose father was a former Calvert County school superintendent, was also at that dinner and provided information about Ms. Brown and Calvert County civil rights through the years. After the State competition, we were able to present at the portrait unveiling.

How We Selected Our Presentation Category and Created Our Project:

The past two years, we worked together on other group exhibits and wanted to do even better this year. Doing an exhibit allows us to use our creativity without having to perform like we would in a performance or documentary. We decided to do an exhibit over a website because we wanted be more hands on. First, we separated our information into our categories. Then, we typed up our information and designed our backboard. We thought of how to make our project interactive with three dimensional pieces. We also practiced our presentation for class.

How Our Project Relates to the National History Day Theme:

Our topic, Harriet Elizabeth Brown, relates to the theme because she **took a stand** for African-American teachers. With help from Thurgood Marshall and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Brown **took a stand** against the Calvert County Board of Education to ensure equal pay for African-American teachers. Because Brown **took a stand**, Calvert County equalized pay. Since Calvert County was a “southern,” poor county, the other counties in Maryland had to follow and an equal pay law was established. Other states followed Maryland’s **stand** and created a domino effect of other states fighting to have white and African-Americans teachers paid equally.

Word Count:496

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“Answer Filed by Assistant City Solicitor.” *Afro-American*, 6 Feb. 1926, p. 20. *ProQuest*

Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American.

This primary source looks at the response from the Baltimore City government in response to the request of the school board to increase funding to raise color teachers’ salaries. These events happened a decade before the Brown case and it shows historical context and background.

Banks, Chris. Harriett E. Brown House. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This is a primary source because it was taken when Ms. Brown was living at the house in the photo. We can use this to add visuals to our display.

“Bill Would Boost Teacher’ Salaries.” *The Washington Post*, 18 Feb. 1933, p. 5. *ProQuest*

Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post.

This primary source looked at bill that was introduced in 1933, years before any of the cases came about. The idea that correcting this injustice was attempted prior to the legal battles is shown. This is important to our project because it shows historical context.

Blose, David T., Alves, Henry, and US Office of Education (ED) Federal Security Agency.

"Biennial Survey Of Education In The United States, 1936-1938. Bulletin, 1940, No. 2.

Chapter II: Statistics of State School Systems, 1937-38." *US Office of Education, Federal Security Agency (1941): ERIC*. Web. 10 Nov. 2016.

This primary source was collected and published for the United States government. It compares the salaries of white and African American teachers in various states which shows the big difference in salaries and that it was a country wide problem.

“Breach Widening Between White-Negro Teachers’ pay.” *Afro-American*, 12 Apr. 1930, p. A17.
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American.

This primary source looked at 1930 information on unequal pay of African-American teachers. This source contains a chart and information that shows the gap widening. This is important to our project because it shows background and historical context.

Brown Maryland Historical Marker. *Waymarking*, Groundspeak, Inc.,
www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM48J2_HARRIET_ELIZABETH_BROWN.
Accessed 1 Sept. 2016.

This webpage contains a photograph of the current Historical Marker honoring Brown. It was one of her first honors and will allow visuals for the display.

Buck, Laura. "Equal Pay Activist Brown Dies at 101." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 16 Jan. 2009. *Maryland Archives*,
msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/013500/013592/html/rec16jan2009.html. Accessed 19 Sept. 2016.

This primary source looks at the death of Brown and the impact she had on her community. This will help give insight to Brown as a person and background on her.

"Calvert County Board of Education Meeting Minutes." *Calvert County Board of Education Meeting Minutes*, Prince Frederick, Calvert County Historical Society, 1937.

This primary source is the minutes from the Calvert County Board of Education Meeting where the Board of Education agreed to settle the case. It is located in the Brown Family

files at the Calvert county Historical Society. This is an important part of our project as it was the first draft of the agreement to equalize pay in Calvert County.

“Calvert County Grants Equal Teacher Salaries.” *Afro-American*, 8 Jan. 1938, p. 24. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at the aftermath of Brown’s victory even though she isn’t mentioned by name. This is important to our project because it gives what happened right after the victory and its impact.

Calvert County Republican Party. *Facebook.com*. March 25, 2015. Web. Jan 6, 2017.

This is an entry from the Calvert County Republican Party Facebook page. This primary source shows the task force who testified before the Committee on History Here at Home on Task Force to Study the Commemoration of Harriet Elizabeth Brown. It shows three of the members of the task force, including Del Tony O'Donnell who helped create the task force.

Calvert County Republican Party. "Calvert County Delegation Seeks to Memorialize Harriet Elizabeth Brown." *Facebook.com*. March 2, 2015. Web. Jan 6, 2017.

This is an entry from the Calvert County Republican Party Facebook page. It discusses the people involved in asking for the task force which makes it a primary source. It also displays a picture of Ms. Brown that we can use for our display.

"Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit: *Alston v. School Board of the City of Norfolk*."

Brown at 50, edited by Howard University, www.Brownat50.org. Accessed 4 Nov. 2016.

This primary source contains the court case in Virginia that was inspired by Brown's case. This helps us show impact and historical context.

“County Plans Equal Salaries.” *Afro-American*, 29 Mar. 1941, p. 11. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source shows that counties in Virginia were working towards equal pay in 1941. The plan to increase teacher salaries in this county came from the Northumberland County, not the Virginia government. This will help us with historical context in our project.

“County School Teachers to Get Raise in Salary.” *Afro-American*, 5 Apr. 1918, p. 1. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at the Maryland State Colored Teachers Association and the efforts to increase pay to entice teachers to come teach in rural counties like Calvert County. This is important to our project because it shows background.

“The Courage to Fight.” Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source was a part of the collection Ms. Brown collected. It looks at the fight in Maryland and Virginia in getting plaintiffs to put their name on the court cases. This source talks about the challenges that these plaintiffs could face. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and how brave Brown was coming forward to fight.

“Court Ruling on Teachers Vexes Board.” Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, courtesy of the Calvert County Historical Society.

This primary source was a part of the collection Ms. Brown collected. The Sun article discusses the outcome of the Anne Arundel County and the impacts it could have on the

State and country. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and impact.

“Delaware Wants Teachers pay Equalized Too.” *Afro-American*, 27 Nov. 1937, p. 13. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source focuses on the meeting of the Delaware State Colored Teachers’ Association. Delaware teachers were inspired by the success of Maryland Teachers. This helps us show the cause effect between Brown and other victories.

“Delegation Urges Legislature to Pass Teachers’ Salary Bill.” *Afro-American*, 7 Mar. 1931, p. 9. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at 1931 bill to equalize the pay of African-American teachers. This source contains a chart and information that shows the beginnings of the legal strategy for getting pay equality. This is important to our project because it shows background.

“Delegation Urges Legislature to Pass Teachers’ Salary Bill.” *Afro-American*, 3 May 1941, p. 6. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at 1941 bill signed by the Governor to equalize the pay of African-American teachers in all of Maryland. This source contained the reason why the bill should be passed. This is important to our project because it contained history on the fight from 1916.

“Direct Equal Pay Fight.” *Afro-American*, 25 Mar. 1939, p. 2. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source contains a picture of Marshall, Leon Ransom, and Edward Lovett, who were lawyers with the NAACP’s fight for salary equalization. This primary source

contains a picture of Marshall, Leon Ransom, and Edward Lovett, who were lawyers with the NAACP's fight for salary equalization.

Dowell, Arthur Wilson. *Growing Up in Prince Frederick During the 1920's & 30's*. 1999.

Mr. Dowell gives his reflections on growing up in the time period just before Ms. Brown's fight started. He gives insight into the population, attitudes, and educational system of Calvert County. This is a primary source as it is Mr. Dowell's experiences told by him.

Dunkle, Margaret, et al. "Harriet Elizabeth Brown Memorial Parkway Dedication Ceremony."

Mount Hope Community Center, 1 Nov. 2016, Sunderland. Address.

We attended the dedication ceremony for the Harriet Elizabeth Brown Memorial Highway. Several local leaders and family and friends of Brown spoke about her journey and the importance of her stand. This helped us to understand Brown's impact on the local community and the state.

Dunkle, Margaret. "Unveiling of Harriet Elizabeth Brown Portrait." *The Calvert Recorder*

[Prince Frederick], 19 May 2017.

This local newspaper article discusses the unveiling of the third recommendation of the task force: the portrait of Harriett Elizabeth Brown. This is a primary source because the event occurred during the same time period as the article. We were mentioned in the letter.

"Editorial Comment: Discrimination in Negro Teacher' Salaries in Maryland." *The Journal of*

Negro Education, vol. 5, no. 4, Oct. 1936, pp. 539-42. *JSTOR*,

www.jstor.org/stable/2292027. Accessed 18 Oct. 2016.

This primary source gives background on the history of the fight for salary equalization up to 1936. This gives us historical context of events for our project.

"Editorial Comment: Progress in the Elimination of Discrimination in White and Negro Teachers' Salaries." *The Journal for Negro Education*, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1940, pp. 1-4. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/2292874. Accessed 17 Oct. 2016.

This primary source was written two years after the Brown case. It contained a nice quote about the different salary scales and cases of consequences of those in other states that took a stand.

"Equal Pay Sought by Negro Teacher." Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick. Accessed 13 Oct. 2016. This primary source was a part of the collection Ms. Brown collected. The Evening Sun newspaper article discusses Brown petitioning for equal pay. This is important to our project because it shows news coverage of the Brown case.

"Equal Pay War Opens." *Afro-American*, 12 Jun. 1937, p. 1. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at the beginning of the fight for equal pay for African-American teachers. It goes in detail about the Gibb's case. This is important to our project because it shows background for Brown's case.

Fallin, Sarah. "Road to be named after Harriet Brown." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 19 Oct. 2016.

This local newspaper article discusses the upcoming dedication ceremony. A part of the highway near the school where Brown taught is being renamed to honor her. This could

be a secondary source looking at Ms. Brown and her case or a primary source looking at the taskforce's success in the dedication of the highway.

The Federation of Maryland Organizations. *A Program of Justice and Liberty for All*. Baltimore, Federation Research Committee, 1935.

This primary source looked at the salaries in different Maryland counties. We will use this in our salary comparison section to show the differences in African-American and white teacher salaries.

“File 3rd Salary Suit in Maryland.” Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source was a part of the collection Ms. Brown collected. The newspaper article discusses the unrest that the rest of Maryland’s African-American teachers were feeling. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and impact.

Fitzpatrick, Katie. "The Case That Changed Teacher Equality." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 8 Feb. 2013, sec. A, pp. 1+.

This secondary source reflects on Brown’s fight and the impact it made on the state. It gives an outline of the case and quotes from those that knew her. We can use these quotes in several parts of our exhibit.

“Fla. Teachers Launch Equal-Wage Fight.” *The Chicago Defender (National Edition)*, 10 Dec. 1938, p. 7. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Chicago Defender*.

This primary source looked at NAACP and African-American teachers in Florida. This source shows that Florida was the third state in the nationwide battle and cites Maryland as the first. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and impact of Brown’s case.

“Florida Teacher Wins Salary Suit.” *Afro-American*, 31 Mar. 1945, p. 6. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source discussed the victory in Florida in 1945. This will help us with historical context in our project and show just how early Brown’s stand occurred in the pay equalization struggle.

Gaumnitz, W. H. *Salaries and Salary Trends of Teachers in Rural Schools*. Report no. 85, Washington, D.C., United States Office of Education. *Education Resources Information Center*, eric.ed.gov/?q=Gaumnitz&id=ED540102. Accessed 16 Oct. 2016.

This primary source looks at information provided by states about their rural schools.

This gave us something to compare Calvert’s salaries too but Maryland did not provide a lot of information.

Gibbs Jr., William. Letter to: Elizabeth Brown. 1937 Dec 17. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source is a letter from the plaintiff in the Anne Arundel case to Ms. Brown. It discusses the fact that she was taking a commendable step and shows that she was an important part in the equalization of African American teachers.

“Governor Signs Equal Salary Bill.” *Afro-American*, 3 May. 1941, p. 6. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source shows the end of the salary fight in Maryland. The Governor signed a bill equalizing salaries. This couldn’t have happened without the momentum from Brown’s case, showing her impact.

Harriet Elizabeth Brown and unknown woman. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This photograph is a primary source as it shows Brown. This gives us an additional photograph of a woman who doesn't have many photographs.

Harriet Elizabeth Brown Commemoration Task Force. "Local County's Civil Rights Hero Honored." *The BayNet*, 10 Feb. 2016, www.thebaynet.com/articles/0216/localcountyscivilrightsherohonored.html. Accessed 20 Aug. 2016.

This source is primary and secondary. As a primary source, it looks at the steps being taken this past year to honor Brown. As a secondary source, it talks about why her taking a stand is important. We used both as a beginning point. This was also the article that helped us pick our topic.

"Harriet Elizabeth Brown Portrait Unveiled." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 26 May 2017.

This local newspaper article discusses the unveiling of the third recommendation of the task force: the portrait of Harriett Elizabeth Brown. This is a primary source because the event occurred during the same time period as the article. We will use pictures from the article on our project. We were also a part of the ceremony.

"Hastie Argues Md. Pay Case." *Afro-American*, 25 Nov. 1939, p. 5. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source discusses the outcome of the Mills case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and the pay discrimination in 1939 at all levels of educational employees.

Maryland General Assembly. *House Bill 354*. May 12, 2015.

This primary source created the Task Force to study the commemoration of the Harriet Elizabeth Brown. This Task Force helped to determine how to honor Harriet Elizabeth Brown. Without this bill, we may not have picked Brown for our topic.

Invitation to Harriet Elizabeth Brown Memorial Parkway Dedication. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Commemoration Task Force.

This this the invitation sent to people for the Harriet Elizabeth Brown Memorial Parkway dedication ceremony. It shows the highway and has a picture of Brown that will help our display. This this the invitation sent to people for the Harriet Elizabeth Brown Memorial Parkway dedication ceremony. It shows the highway and has a picture of Brown that will help our display.

Jackson, Michael A. "Invitation to Ribbon Cutting for Harriet Elizabeth Brown Interim Community Center in Prince Frederick." *Facebook.com*. February 28, 2016. Web. Jan 6, 2017. This is a picture from the Facebook page of Michael A. Jackson, who is a local politician. It contains an invitation to Ribbon Cutting for Harriet Elizabeth Brown Interim Community Center in Prince Frederick making it a primary source. This will fit in our honors section of the display.

"Join Harriet Brown Highway Dedication." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 26 Oct. 2016, sec. A, p. 8.

This primary source discusses the dedication of the highway and the findings of the task force. We used this to find more information about the dedication ceremony to get access to people that knew or studied Brown.

"Just Ruling on Negro School Teachers." Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source was a part of the collection Ms. Brown collected. The Sun article discusses the outcome of the Anne Arundel County and the impacts it could have on the State and country. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and impact.

“La. Teacher Files Salary Bias Suit: State Gets 4th Recent Equalization Case.” *Afro-American*, 25 May 1946, p. 16. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source shows that even in 1946 some southern states like Louisiana still paid African-American teachers less than comparable white teachers. This will help us with historical context in our project.

Letter to Brown from Maryland State Colored Teachers' Association. 1937. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick

This primary source was located in the Brown Family File at the Calvert County Historical Society. The MSCTA referred Ms. Brown to Thurgood Marshall to further proceed with her case.

Letter to Brown/Membership Card. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source was located in the Brown Family File at the Calvert County Historical Society. Thurgood Marshall sets a time to meet with Brown to sign her petition. This page also includes her NAACP membership card. These are great visuals for our exhibit and help put together the timeline of the case.

Maryland General Assembly. "Senate Bill 329." *Laws of Maryland*, vol. 582, 1941. *Maryland State Archives*, msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000582/

pdf/am582--872.pdf.

This primary source shows the Senate version of the bill that was influenced by Brown's stand. It equalizes pay of teachers regardless of race or school. We will use this to show impact and as part of our display.

Maryland General Assembly, House of Delegates. Task Force to Study the Commemoration of Harriet Elizabeth Brown Final Report-Executive Summary. 2015 General Assembly.

This primary source discusses the recommendations of the Task Force to honor Brown and the steps that are being taken to enact the honors. This will be a good piece to display on our board. This primary source discusses the recommendations of the Task Force to honor Brown and the steps that are being taken to enact the honors. This will be a good piece to display on our board.

Maryland Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. *Report on Maryland: Employment*. 1964.

This primary source looks at the population of Maryland, its employment, and schooling. There is a part specific to Calvert that we can look at to see any changes or impact from 1930s to 1960s.

“Maryland Teacher Seeks Equalization of Salary.” *The Chicago Defender (National Edition)*, 20 Nov. 1937, p. 4. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Chicago Defender*.

This primary source looked at the Brown Case specifically. This source nationwide attention of Brown's case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and impact of Brown's case.

“Maryland Whites Rob Children of Equal Public Facilities.” *Afro-American*, 29 Sept. 1934, p. 23. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looks the extreme differences in the educational systems of African American and white school systems. These differences included the salaries of the teachers. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and background.

“Mayor Backs Salary Fight of Ky. Teachers.” *Afro-American*, 14 Dec. 1940, p. 1-2. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source considers the economic impact of fight for equal pay for African-American teachers in Kentucky. The article shows that Kentucky was still fighting the battle in 1940. There are several parts that discuss the 14th amendment. This will help us with historical context.

“Md. Teachers Drop Color Bar.” *Afro-American*, 27 Oct. 1951, p. 1. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at the Maryland State Teachers’ Association and their decision to allow African-American teachers to join. This source shows the attitude of many about integration and equality almost 14 years after the Brown case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context.

“Miss. Teachers may Get Salary Increase.” *Afro-American*, 22 Mar. 1947, p. 6. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source shows that Mississippi was still fighting the battle for equal salaries in 1947, which is almost a decade after Brown’s case. This will help us with historical context in our project.

Mitchell, Walter. “When Senate Argued for Two Hours on Teachers pay Bill.” *Afro-American*, 6 Apr. 1929, p. 2. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looks at the voices of representatives from different counties in Maryland almost a decade before the Brown Case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and background. It also shows that some whites in Calvert County supported the idea of pay equalization.

Murphy, George B. "Report of the Treasurer of the Joint Committee, Teacher' Salary Case."

Received by Executive Committee of the Maryland State Colored Teachers' Association.

The Brown family Files, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick. Memo.

This primary source shows the receipts and expenditures of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Colored Teachers' Association and what they spent as of Sept 29, 1937. This showed us the methods they used to help the NAACP be successful.

"NAACP Begins New Pay Suit." Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, courtesy of the Calvert County Historical Society.

This primary source newspaper clipping was found in the Brown Family file. It shows the beginnings of the coverage of the Brown v. Calvert County Board of Education case and will help with our display and understanding of the case.

"NAACP Reviews Two-Year Fight on Teachers' Salaries." Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family

File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source was a part of the collection Ms. Brown collected. It looks at the two years since the first Maryland case was brought. This sources details the steps and outcomes in each case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and details about Brown's case.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People. *Equalization of Teachers' Salaries*.

1938. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source shows a summary of the events for salary equalization in which the NAACP were involved. It helps us understand the order and details of each of the Maryland cases.

National Center for Education Statistics, and National Center for Educational Statistics. *Statistics of State School Systems*. [Washington]: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Education Division, National Center for Education Statistics [etc.; for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.].

This report shows the average salary of total instructional staff from 1939-40 in most states. This will let us compare the averages of salaries over the time periods. This is a primary source as it was collected and published during the time period discussed.

"Negroes File Suit on Teachers' Pay." Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source was a part of the collection Ms. Brown collected. It looks at the U.S. District Court case that occurred after her case. This source shows that the fight for pay equalization was still being fought after the Brown case but that she was a pioneer in the fight. This is important to our project because it shows historical context.

"Negro's Right to Attend Law School Upheld." *Baltimore Sun*. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source saved by Ms. Brown describes the events in Missouri that were

similar to Marshall's case desegregating law schools. This helps show another aspect where Maryland led the way in taking a stand for equality.

"Negro Teachers Win Pay Battle." *The Baltimore Sun*, 13 Jan. 1940, p. 20. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Sun*.

The Sun article discusses the outcome of the Anne Arundel County. This is important to our project because it shows historical context with events around Brown's case.

"A Petition to School Board." *Afro-American*, 2 Jan. 1909, p. 4. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source shows that the struggle for pay equalization didn't just start in the 1930s, but was an issue in 1909. This will help us show context.

"Philadelphia Girl Center of Md. Court Fight Seeking Equalization of Teacher's Pay." *Philadelphia Tribune* [Philadelphia], Nov. 1937.

This primary source is from Brown's home state during the events of 1937. It gives the basis of the case and the idea that the difference in salaries violates the 14th amendment.

This shows that other parts of the country was watching the events in Maryland.

"Protest Higher Pay for White Teachers." *Afro-American*, 5 Mar. 1966, p. 15. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source shows that the fight for pay equalization was still occurring in 1966 in many southern states. An interesting fact in the article is the call for federal funding decreases which would not have occurred during Brown's fight. This will help us with historical context in our project.

"Radford Seeks Adequate School, Equal Salaries." *Afro-American*, 5 Apr. 1941, p. 10. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source shows that this county didn't even have a high school for African-American students. The article describes the schools and the little economic impact adjusting salaries would have because of the few African-American teachers in the county. This will help us with historical context in our project.

"Readin', Writin', and Jim Crow." *Afro-American*, 6 Apr. 1946, p. 5. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source discusses the progress in the fight for equal pay for African-American teachers in Southern states. It specifically mentions Brown. There are several parts where it talks about Maryland's success. This will help us with historical context in our project and the impact of Brown.

"Report Shows County Teachers Robbed of Salary." *Afro-American*, 18 Sept. 1926, p. A24. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source examines a report by the State Department of Education for the years 1924-25. Several different counties and their efforts or lack of are mentioned. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and background.

"S.C. Teacher Files Equal Salary Suite." *Afro-American*, 17 Feb. 1945, p. 3. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source shows that the fight for equal pay for African-American teachers was still occurring in 1945 in South Carolina. This will help us with historical context in our project and shows how early of a stand Brown took as her case was eight years prior to this one.

"S.C. Parity Issue Goes to State Senate." *Afro-American*, 1 Mar. 1941, p. 6. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source considers the economic impact of fight for equal pay for African-American teachers in South Carolina. The article shows that South Carolina was still fighting the battle in 1941. This will help us with historical context in our project.

“Salary Fight in U.S. Court.” Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This undated newspaper is a primary source that looks at the Mills case and the facts of the case. This helped us to see what questions were asked by the Judge during the court case.

“School Board Proposes to Discriminate.” *Afro-American*, 16 Oct. 1920, p. 5. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at the Baltimore school board’s budget where the salary discrimination was evident. It also discusses the fact that the group that approves the budget are the mayor’s friend and all white, further showing racism. This is important to our project because it shows background in Maryland.

“School Funds Held Up by Injunction.” *Afro-American*, 27 Jun. 1925, p. 1. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looks at steps taken in Baltimore City to try and equalize salaries. These steps used the court system and called the discrimination violation of State and Federal Constitution like the later Brown case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and background.

Sedalia weekly conservator. (Sedalia, Mo.), 21 July 1906. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.

<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89067598/1906-07-21/ed-1/seq-2/>>

This primary source shows that the concern of low salary for African American teacher was not specific to Maryland or the 1930s. This article showed that even in 1906 Missouri, some were concerned about this injustice.

“State Teachers to Renew Efforts for Equalization of Salaries.” *Afro-American*, 25 Oct. 1930, p. 17. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looks at the events in the pay equalization movement from 1926 to 1930. These events happened years before the Brown case and it shows historical context and background that will help us understand the later cases.

“Teacher pay Question Solution is Promised.” *Afro-American*, Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This primary source looks at the bill suggested by the Ways and Means committee on the equalization of teacher salaries. This came after Brown’s case was settled successfully, showing her impact.

“Teachers Compromise in Kent Salary case.” *Afro-American*, 19 Feb. 1938, p. 20. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at another Maryland county just after Brown’s. The teachers in this case compromised and would only receive a third of the difference. This is important to our project because it shows Brown’s victory.

“Teachers Fall in with Unequal Salary Plan.” *Afro-American*, 13 May 1921, p. 1. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at the Maryland State Superintendent’s plan to pay African-American teachers less. This source shows the attitude of many officials about the difference in pay. This is important to our project because it shows background.

“Teacher Sues for Equal Pay.” *Afro-American*, 9 Jan. 1937, p. 6. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source discusses the outcome of the Gibbs case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and background. This shows details regarding the first case for teacher pay equalization in Maryland and the nation.

“Teachers Urge Better Salaries.” *Afro-American*, 1 Dec. 1917, p. 1. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source discusses the very beginnings of the fight for pay equalization. This shows details about a Maryland State Colored Teachers’ Association meeting. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and background 20 years before the Brown case.

“Teachers Urge Equality of Salaries.” *Afro-American*, 9 Jan. 1920, p. 2. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looked at the Maryland State Colored Teachers Association and the beginnings of the struggle for pay equality. This source marks one of the first documented concerns over the difference in pay. This is important to our project because it shows background.

“Text of Agreement Equalizing Calvert County Teachers’ Pay.” *Afro-American*, 8 Jan. 1938, p. 24. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source looks at the decision of the school board to raise color teachers’ salaries to meet the pay of white teachers. It detailed how the pay would be raised and why the school board gave in. This will help our project as it tells Brown’s story and how she was able to win.

“Text of Decision in Md. Teachers’ \$490,000 Victory.” *Afro-American*, 2 Dec. 1939, p. 9.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American.

This primary source discusses the outcome of the Anne Arundel County case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context along with the impact of Brown’s case on encouraging others to fight for equal pay.

“Text of Md. Teachers Pay Equalization Law.” *Afro-American*, 8 Jan. 1938. Harriet Elizabeth Brown Family File, the Mason Brown Collection, Calvert County Historical Society, Prince Frederick.

This undated newspaper is a primary source lays out the text of the new law that came from the successful fights of Gibbs, Brown, and Mills. It looks at how the Maryland government tried to equalize pay and talked about the bill that would do that. This will help us look at the end of the pay equalization battle in Maryland.

“Text of Teachers’ Pay Case Agreement.” *Afro-American*, 31 Jul. 1937, p. 9. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American.*

This primary source discusses the outcome of the Montgomery County case. This is important to our project because it shows historical context and background.

“30 Years of Service to Calvert.” *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 16 Jul. 1999.

This local newspaper article looks at the League of Women Voters in Calvert County. While the article doesn’t contain information on our topic, it does have a picture of the Brown sisters that we can use for our project. This local newspaper article looks at the League of Women Voters in Calvert County. While the article doesn’t contain information on our topic, it does have a picture of the Brown sisters that we can use for our project.

"25 Millions a Year Needed to Equalize Teachers' Salaries" *Afro-American*, 1 Nov. 1941, p. 1-2.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American.

This primary source considers the economic impact of fight for equal pay for African-American teachers in Southern states. There are several parts where it talks about Maryland's success. This will help us with historical context in our project.

"23 Down, 4 to Go in Fight for Teachers' Salaries." *Afro-American*, 8 Feb. 1947, p. 10. *ProQuest*

Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American.

This primary source considers the progress in the in fight for equal pay for African-American teachers. It also lists a timeline of the cases in the Unites States and their outcomes. This will help us with historical context in our project and shows how early of a stand Brown took.

United States Office of Education. *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*. *Google Books*, 1954, babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015005651909;view=1up;seq=7. Accessed 6 Dec. 2016.

This primary source report to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare looked at seventeen southern states and the District of Columbia for the years of 1949 and 1950. It included average annual salary per unit of instructional staff. Maryland had the smallest difference between the white and African American teachers.

"Va. Teachers' Pay Inequality Still Sore Spot." *Afro-American*, 29 Oct. 1938, p. 17. *ProQuest*

Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American.

This primary source looks at the beginnings and the current state of the fight for pay in Virginia in 1938 citing that Maryland is doing more during this time period. This will

help us with historical context in our project as uses Maryland and compares it to Virginia.

“Wages and Hours of Labor.” *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 49, no. 4, 1939, pp. 921–963.

www.jstor.org/stable/41815895.

This primary source looks at the average salaries of African American and white teachers from the 1930s. It also showed the percentage of salaries the African American teachers earned compared to the white teachers. All places were below 70% overall, but the southern states were significantly worse being under 60%. This reinforces the idea that this was a nationwide issue and the areas of the most challenged occurred where the problem was the worse.

Ward, Tamara. "New Prince Frederick Community Center Honors Civil Rights Pioneer." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 4 Mar. 2016.

This primary source looked at the dedication ceremony of the Harriet Elizabeth Brown Community Center. This was the first article we saw and helped us pick our topic. It also had pictures we could use for our display. It is a primary source since we used it to discuss the events that are happening to honor her.

Ward, Tamara. "Parkway Honors Change." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 4 Nov. 2016, sec. A, pp. 1+.

This primary source looked at the dedication ceremony of the Harriet Elizabeth Brown Highway. We attended this event and it provided a way to show the event and its highlights.

“White Teachers’ Salary Double Colored in Ala.” *Afro-American*, 31 Dec. 1938, p. 2. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American*.

This primary source compares the unequal salaries between white and African-American teachers. This will help us with historical context in our project as it happened a year after Brown's case and can show the result of the court case and the impact it had on Calvert County.

"A Woman of Courage." *Calvert Independent* [Prince Frederick], 26 June 202, sec. B.

This newspaper article can be a primary or a secondary source. When discussing the case in 1937, it would be a secondary source. When looking at Calvert County finally honoring Brown, it is a primary source. We can use both parts in our exhibit.

Secondary Sources

Baumann, Gini. *Calvert County History at a Glance 1600-1900*. Calvert County Public Library Reference Book.

This secondary source is a compilation of significant events pulled from many original sources in the history of Calvert County from 1600 to 1900. There were a few entries that show the roles of African Americans at different times in Calvert County and can help show what the county was like in the 1930s.

Beezer, Bruce. "Black Teachers' Salaries and the Federal Courts Before Brown V. Board of Education: One Beginning for Equity." *The Journal of Negro Education*, vol. 55, no. 2, Spring 1986, pp. 200-13. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/2294882. Accessed 18 Oct. 2016.

This secondary source gives background on the fight to desegregate schools starting with the strategy of pay equalization. This source gave us background information, charts, and explained how this strategy worked.

Biskupic, Joan. "Thurgood Marshall, Retired Justice, Dies." *The Washington Post* [Washington, D.C.], 25 Jan. 1993, www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1993/01/25/thurgood-marshall-retired-justice-dies/b4473958-77c0-420d-b4cb-bad50c0d0d0a/?utm_term=.70bbe55a660c. Accessed 17 Oct. 2016.

This article is a secondary source as the author discusses Marshall and his achievements. We will use this to help show who Marshall was and his impact on the case.

Biskupic, Joan. "Thurgood Marshall, Retired Justice, Dies." *The Washington Post* [Washington, D.C.], 25 Jan. 1993, www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1993/01/25/thurgood-marshall-retired-justice-dies/b4473958-77c0-420d-b4cb-bad50c0d0d0a/?utm_term=.70bbe55a660c. Accessed 17 Oct. 2016.

This article is a secondary source as the author discusses Marshall throughout his life. There are several key facts about his life. We will use this to help show why Marshall was the person to argue and help Ms. Brown with her case.

Brown, Dia. "A Statement of Significance." 2014. Speech transcript. December 22, 2016.

This secondary source is writing by a student who first became interested in Brown through her history fair project. She has gone on to become an important part of the recognition of Brown, participating in the task force and speaking at both the ribbon cutting of the community center and the Memorial Highway.

Brown, Philip L. *A Century of "Separate but Equal" Education in Anne Arundel County*. New York, Vantage Press, 1988.

This secondary source looks at one of the cases that came after Brown's case. It provides background on the county and the state as a whole. This will help us with demonstrating the impact of Brown's case.

Calvert County Commission for Women, editor. "1994 Induction Ceremony for the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame." <http://mdwomensheritagecenter.publishpath.com/>, 2014, mdwomensheritagecenter.publishpath.com/Websites/mdwomensheritagecenter/images/Supplemental_Materials,_CCCW_Harriet_Elizabeth_Brown_Award.pdf. Accessed 6 Dec. 2016.

This secondary source looks at Brown being honored and inducted in to the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. It provides great background a basic information on the court case and its impact.

Calvert Retired Teachers Association. "H. Elizabeth Brown Receives Honor." The Brown Family Files, Calvert County Historical Society.

This secondary source looks at Brown's accomplishments, contact with Marshall, and the fact she should be honored. This will help us with Brown's biography, impact of the case, and background. This secondary source looks at Brown's accomplishments, contact with Marshall, and the fact she should be honored. This will help us with Brown's biography, impact of the case, and background.

Clark, Septima Poinsette, and Cynthia Stokes Brown. *Ready from Within: Septima Clark and the Civil Rights Movement*. Trenton, Africa World Press, 1990.

This secondary source contains information on another strong woman in the civil rights movement. This source helped us to understand more about the civil rights movement and the costs of taking a stand.

Clarke, Nina Honemond, and Lillian B. Brown. *History of the Black Public Schools of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1872-1961*. Silver Spring, Bartleby Press, 1995.

This secondary source looks the one case that before Brown's case. It provides background on the county and the state as a whole. This will help us with context and why Brown's case was important.

Coleman, Ada F. "The Salary Equalization Movement." *The Journal of Negro Education*, vol. 16, no. 2, Spring 1947, pp. 235-41. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/2966203. Accessed 18 Oct. 2016.

This secondary source gives an overview of the length of the salary equalization and the different cases where people took a stand. This will help us to find cases that were influenced by Brown's taking a stand in Maryland.

Crewe, Amy C. *No Backward Step was Taken: Highlights in the History of the Public Elementary Schools of Baltimore County*. Baltimore, Teacher Association of Baltimore County, Maryland, Inc., 1949.

This secondary source looks at Baltimore County and its journey. It provides background on the county and the state as a whole. This will help us with demonstrating the impact of Brown's case.

Dunkle, Margaret. "Harriet Elizabeth Brown Calvert County Trailblazer for Salary Equalization." *Voter*, Summer 2016, pp. 1+. *Maryland League of Women Voters*, d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/lwvmaryland/pages/218/attachments/original/1467046569/MDvoter1606rw_FINAL.pdf?1467046569. Accessed 6 Dec. 2016.

This secondary source details the life of Brown and her fight for pay equalization. It will give quotes and background for the project.

Fairclough, Adam. *A Class of Their Own: Black Teachers in the Segregated South*. Cambridge, Belknap Press of Harvard UP, 2007.

This secondary source looked at the methods African-American teachers used. There is a section that will allow use to describe why Maryland was a key state to start the battle for salary equality.

Fallin, Sarah. "Road to be named after Harriet Brown." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 19 Oct. 2016.

This local newspaper article discusses the upcoming dedication ceremony. A part of the highway near the school where Brown taught is being renamed to honor her. This could be a secondary source looking at Ms. Brown and her case or a primary source looking at the taskforce's success in the dedication of the highway.

Ferguson, Larissa Smith. "Oliver W. Hill (1907-2007)." *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 25 Mar. 2014, www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Hill_Oliver_W_1907-2007. Accessed 4 Nov. 2016.

This secondary source looked Oliver Hill. He was the main lawyer for Virginia cases like Marshall was for Maryland. This helped us compare the two stands.

Fitzpatrick, Katie. "The Case That Changed Teacher Equality." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 8 Feb. 2013, sec. A, pp. 1+.

This secondary source reflects on Brown's fight and the impact it made on the state. It gives an outline of the case and quotes from those that knew her. We can use these quotes in several parts of our exhibit.

Flanagan, Joe. "Saving the Old Wallville School." <http://www.georgewright.org/>, 2015, www.georgewright.org/322flanagan.pdf.

This article looks at saving an African-American School in Calvert County. It gives great background on school in Calvert that we can use to show why Calvert's victory was important.

Gibson, Larry S. *Young Thurgood: The Making of a Supreme Court Justice*. Amherst, Prometheus Books, 2012.

This book on Thurgood Marshall goes into detail about his early life. There is an entire chapter on the equalization of pay for African American teachers. We also used this to locate and identify additional sources. This is a secondary source as it was written by someone else about events in Marshall's life.

Goddard, Richlyn. *Persistence, Perseverance, and Progress: History of African American Schools in Calvert County, Maryland, 1865-1965*. 1995.

This secondary source was a great find. It included a map of the county with the locations of the schools. It also showed the different stages of African American education in Calvert County from the end of the Civil War through integration. This will give us background information on Calvert County and how education developed.

Hamlin, Walter Richard. "Rural Black Kinship: A Study of the Black Community of Calvert County." *Rural Black Kinship: A Study of the Black Community of Calvert County*, 1980.

This secondary source looks at Calvert County and the history of relationships between African-Americans. It contains history of development of the county that will let us show how Calvert was in the 1920's on to 1980.

"Harriet E. Brown." *The Washington Post*, 4 Jan. 2009. *Legacy.com*, www.legacy.com/obituaries/washingtonpost/obituary.aspx?pid=122159007. Accessed 30 Aug. 2016.

This secondary source is the obituary for Brown. It briefly describes her life and family which we can use for background information.

"Harriet Elizabeth Brown , MSA SC 3520-13592 - Maryland State." *Harriet Elizabeth Brown , MSA SC 3520-13592 - Maryland State*, msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/.../13592bio.html. Accessed 20 Oct. 2016.

This entry on the Maryland Archives gives background information on Brown and nice biography. We used this to start our research and look for additional resources. This is a secondary source as it discusses past events and Brown without actually being there.

Harriet Elizabeth Brown Commemoration Task Force. "Local County's Civil Rights Hero Honored." *The BayNet*, 10 Feb. 2016, www.thebaynet.com/articles/0216/localcountyscivilrightsherohonored.html. Accessed 20 Aug. 2016.

This source is primary and secondary. As a primary source, it looks at the steps being taken this past year to honor Brown. As a secondary source, it talks about why her taking a stand is important. We used both as a beginning point. This was also the article that helped us pick our topic.

"Harriet 'Elizabeth' Brown, 101, Owings." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 23 Jan. 2009.

This secondary source is the obituary for Brown. It briefly describes her life, the court case and family which we can use for background information.

Hine, Darlene Clark, et al. *African Americans: A Concise History : Combined Volume*. 5th ed., Boston, Pearson, 2014.

This secondary source looks at the long history of African-Americans. Each section ends with a timeline comparing national events and those that specially dealt with African-Americans. We will use this to help with our timeline and context.

Ihle, Elizabeth L. "The teacher Salary Equalization Movement in Virginia: The NAACP and the Virginia State Teachers' Association, 1935-1941." Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Apr. 1994, New Orleans. Conference presentation transcript.

This secondary source looks at when the salary equality fight when to Virginia. This source talks about the lessons they learned in Maryland and helps us show the impact of Brown.

James, Rawn. *Root and Branch: Charles Hamilton Houston, Thurgood Marshall, and the Struggle to End Segregation*. New York, Bloomsbury Press, 2010.

This secondary source shows information on NAACP cases. This information will help us explain the NAACP's plain too equalize the opportunities for African-Americans.

Jefferson Peterson Park. "African American Schools During a Century of Segregation 1865-1965." *African American Schools During a Century of Segregation 1865-1965*.

This secondary source is a collection of information Jefferson Patterson Park collected and developed into a presentation for fourth graders and other visitors to the museum. It included pictures of the display boards and sound recordings of interviews. One of these interviews was with Harriet Elizabeth Brown and her sister Regina.

Kenny, Katherine, and Eleanor Randrup. *Juanita Jackson Mitchell: Freedom Fighter*. Baltimore, PublishAmerica, 2005.

While this book wasn't about Brown, it was about another woman active in the civil rights movement during that time. This will help us to put the events in Calvert County in context of other events occurring in Maryland. This is a secondary source as it was written by someone else about Mitchell's life.

Kirk, John A. "The NAACP Campaign for Teachers' Salary Equalization: African American Women and the Early Civil Rights Struggle." *Journal of African American History*, vol. 94, no. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 529-52. EBSCO. Accessed 14 Oct. 2016.

This secondary source focused on the African-American women and the role they played. They specifically talked about female teachers and the role they played in the salary equalization movement. Since Brown, was the first woman in this stand, it shows her importance.

"Local Teacher's Legal Victory Remembered by League." *The Calvert Independent* [Prince Frederick], 17 Sept. 2008, sec. B, p. 2.

This secondary source looks at Constitution and how Brown used it to win her battle. We can use this for details about the case and information on the 14th Amendment.

Long, Michael G. *Marshalling Justice: The Early Civil Rights Letters of Thurgood Marshall*. New York, Amistad, 2011.

This secondary source contained letters Marshall wrote and information explaining them. It included information on why the salary equalization was important to him and the impact it could have on the economy.

Margo, Robert A. *Race and Schooling in the South, 1880-1950: An Economic History*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1990.

This secondary source looked at the relationship between race and schooling in the south. It also had several charts that compared the salaries of whites compared to African American educators. This will help support our claim that Brown and Maryland influenced the rest of the country.

Maryland State Archives. "Harriet Elizabeth Brown, Maryland Women's Hall of Fame."

Maryland State Archives [Maryland], 2001, sec. 1, p. 1. *Harriet Elizabeth Brown, Maryland Women's Hall of Fame*,

msa.maryland.gov/msa/educ/exhibits/womenshall/html/Brown.html. Accessed 20 Oct. 2016.

This website gives information on Brown's life and her accomplishments. It discusses her impact on the citizens of Maryland. This is a secondary source as it discusses past events.

McIntire, Richard. "Brown Joins List of Maryland's Famed Women." *The Calvert Independent* [Prince Frederick], 16 Feb. 1994, sec. A.

This secondary source contains information on the case and quotes from Brown reflecting on the experience. This will be good for personal impact and quotes.

Mills, Barbara. *"Got My Mind Set on Freedom": Maryland's Story of Black & White Activism, 1663-2000*. Bowie, Heritage Books, 2002.

This secondary source looks at the history of civil rights in Maryland. It included an explanation of the difference between civil rights and civil liberties. It gave many details of Maryland's African Americans' different struggles dealing with housing, education, and more.

Norris, Joseph. "Turning 95 is no problem for Regina Brown of Owings." *The Calvert Independent* [Prince Frederick], 11 Aug. 2004, sec. A, p. 7.

This secondary source talks about Brown sisters and their experience. We will use for her biography, case details and Calvert background.

Phillips, Chris. "History Catches up with Octogenarian." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 24 June 1994.

This secondary source looks at Brown and her life just after she was inducted to the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. It has several quotes that will help us show the character of Brown.

Poe, William A. *African Americans of Calvert County*. Charleston, Arcadia Pub., 2008.

This secondary source collected photographs of African American in Calvert County. There are several photographs that helped our understanding of African American schools in Calvert County, including a diploma from the colored high school.

"Regina and Elizabeth Brown: Lives of Courage, Hope, and Humanity." *Calvert Life Monthly*, Feb. 2006.

This secondary source article was in the Brown family files at the Calvert Historical Society. It has information on both the sisters from their recollections of their time in Calvert County. It contained several quotes from Ms. Brown that we can use for our board.

Sartain, Lee. *Borders of Equality: The NAACP and the Baltimore Civil Rights Struggle, 1914-1970*. Jackson, UP of Mississippi, 2013.

This secondary source focused on the NAACP, Baltimore, and civil rights. We will use this source to show why the NAACP had to take on each county separately.

Schwartz, Heather E. *The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Primary Source Exploration of the Landmark Legislation*. North Mankato, Capstone Press, 2015.

This secondary source looks at the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the events happening around that time. Even though these events happened after our topic, the information helps look at the context of where *Brown v. Calvert County Board of Education* fell in the long struggle for civil rights and equality.

Shircliffe, Barbara J. "Rethinking *Turner V. Keefe*: The Parallel Mobilization Of African-American And White Teachers In Tampa, Florida, 1936-1946." *History Of Education Quarterly* 52.1 (2012): 99-136. Education Research Complete. Web. 1 Dec. 2016.

This secondary source looks at the salary equalization cases in Florida. We will use the section that discusses the importance of these cases to attack school segregation to show how the cases tie into later civil rights movements. There is several pages on how Maryland's cases influenced the Florida cases. We will use these to show the importance of *Ms. Brown* taking a stand in Calvert County, Maryland.

Sieglein, Susan M. *The Heritage of Calvert County, Maryland for the Young Reader*. Prince Frederick, Direct Mail Lithographers, 1995.

This book gave an overview of Calvert County and it's history. This not only gave us information about the school systems but *Brown* as well. This is a secondary source as it looks at past events of Calvert County that the author did not know first hand.

Smith, C. Fraser. *Here Lies Jim Crow: Civil Rights in Maryland*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins UP, 2008.

This is a secondary source that has a great section on Pindell and why his case did not move forward. We can use this for background information, context, and to show the lengths plaintiffs had to be willing to go.

Stegman, Carolyn B., and Suzanne Nida Seibert. *Women of Achievement in Maryland History*. University Park, Women of Achievement in Maryland History, 2002.

This secondary source gives an overview of Brown's life and the case. We will use parts of this to show the impact of the case.

Tackach, James. *The Civil Rights Movement*. San Diego, Greenhaven Press, 2001.

This secondary source provided different viewpoints on segregation, civil rights, and how to change. It allowed us to read the same topic from different views to better understand where groups stood on issues.

Tarter, Brent. "Aline E. Black (1906-1974)." *Encyclopedia Virginia*, Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 15 Nov. 2015, www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Black_Aline_Elizabeth_1906-1974. Accessed 4 Nov. 2016.

This secondary source looked at Aline E. Black. She was Virginia's Brown and took a stand there. This helped us compare Brown to other women who took the same stand she did later.

Thurgood Marshall. 2015, thurgoodmarshall.com/marshalls-law/. Accessed 17 Oct. 2016.

This secondary source can be found on Thurgood Marshall's website. This section looks at Marshall's fight for equality and civil rights. It gives us insight through quotes for and by Marshall and tells of some of his changes in thought during his life.

"Thurgood Marshall Biography." *Biography.com*, A & E Television Networks Works, LLC, 2017, www.biography.com/people/thurgood-marshall-9400241. Accessed 16 Jan. 2017.

This secondary source gives background and biographical information about Marshall.

This will allow us to give background on his life since he played a role in the court cases.

Turner, Katelyn. "Brown Celebrates Nearly a Century of Life, Activism in Calvert." *The Calvert Recorder* [Prince Frederick], 18 Feb. 2005, sec. B, p. 4.

This secondary source looks at Brown's life as she turns 98. The article contained several key points about the case and details about her life outside that time period. We can use this to show a more complete picture of Brown.

Tushnet, Mark V. *Brown V. Board of Education: The Battle for Integration*. New York, Franklin Watts, 1995.

This secondary source looks at the road to desegregation, but discussed the salaries cases.

It provides good reasoning on the reasons the NAACP focused on salaries.

Tushnet, Mark V. *The NAACP's Legal Strategy against Segregated Education, 1925-1950*. Chapel Hill, U of North Carolina P, 1987.

This secondary source provided a lot of information on the cases, the strategy behind them, the benefits of the Maryland cases. we can use this to help look at why Maryland was influential and its impact. This secondary source provided a lot of information on the cases, the strategy behind them, the benefits of the Maryland cases. we can use this to help look at why Maryland was influential and its impact.

The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. "Brown v. Board of Education Timeline." *The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration*, 15 Aug. 2016, www.archives.gov/education/lessons/Brown-v-board/timeline.html. Accessed 31 Aug. 2016.

This secondary source lays out the events leading up to *Brown v. Board of Education*. Since the salary equalization was part of the plan to win *Brown*, we can use some of these events in our timeline and to show historical context.

Uunila, Kirsti. "African Americans in Calvert County: a Brief History." Lecture. This secondary source lectured on the history of African American in Calvert County specifically. The information will help with our timeline and the culture of the county through the years.

Walker, Vanessa Siddle. "African American Teaching in the South: 1940-1960." *American Educational Research Journal* 2001: 751. JSTOR Journals. Web. 6 Dec. 2016.

This secondary source looks at the South, mostly Georgia, and its African American teachers in the 1940-1960s. This time period was after the *Brown v. Board of Education* of Calvert County. It discussed the salaries for the groups and the difference in preparation of teachers. We can use this to show Maryland in context to the rest of the country.

Web Marketing Services LLC. "Maryland History Timeline." *ereferencedesk.com*, 2016, www.ereferencedesk.com/resources/state-history-timeline/maryland.html. Accessed 14 Dec. 2016.

This secondary source helped us fill out our Maryland timeline with key civil rights events or ones dealing with education and African-Americans.

Williams, Juan. *Thurgood Marshall: American Revolutionary*. New York, Times Books, 1998.

This secondary source looks at Marshall's life. There is a section on the salary equalization movement, his personal connection, and its impact which we can use to support different parts of our project.

Williams, Marci. "The Origins of the Baltimore Chapter of the NAACP." *The Long Civil Rights Movement in Maryland, 1880-1980: Original Research Conducted by Students at Towson University*, edited by David J. Peavler, Towson University Department of History, pp. 2-8.

This secondary source looks at the beginnings of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP.

This gives us background on the situations of African-American in Baltimore.

A Woman of Courage." *Calvert Independent* [Prince Frederick], 26 June 202, sec. B.

This newspaper article can be a primary or a secondary source. When discussing the case in 1937, it would be a secondary source. When looking at Calvert County finally honoring Brown, it is a primary source. We can use both parts in our exhibit.