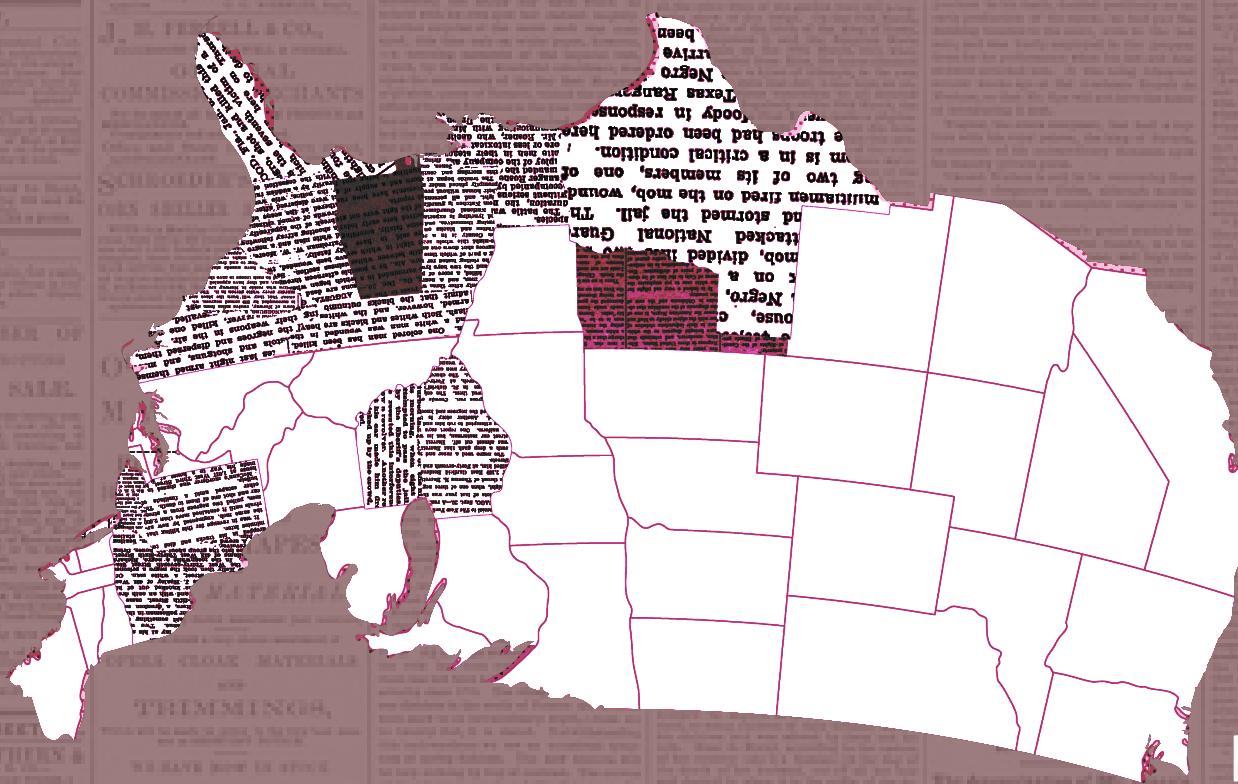


A HISTORICAL ATLAS OF RACIAL VIOLENCE IN THE US BETWEEN



1889
TO
1945

mca

UW Cart Lab
Design Challenge 2024

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Join us for the 10th annual ...

Design Challenge 2024

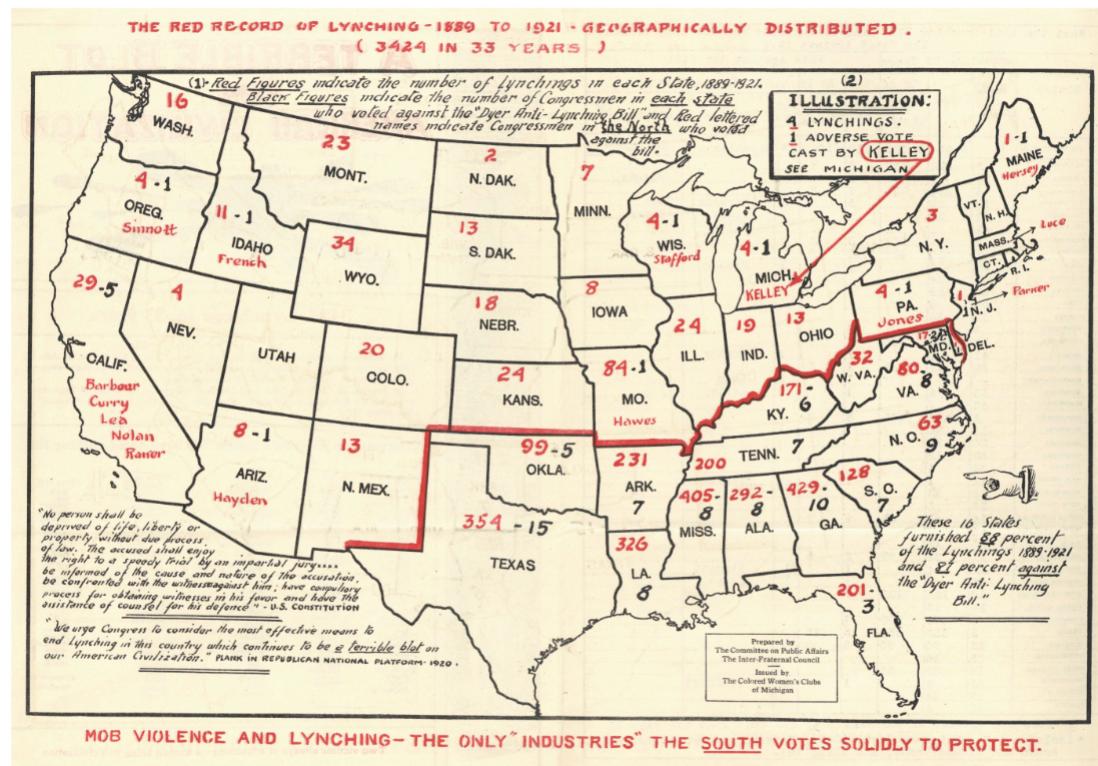
Co-creating a Historical Atlas of Racial Violence in the U.S. 1889-1945

February 17 | 9:30am-7pm | UW Cart Lab, 250 Science Hall

Celebrate the 10th annual Design Challenge by collaborating with Geography Ph.D. student Kela Caldwell on her dissertation project to decipher and historicize the term race riot. By discovering and identifying U.S. race riot incidents between 1889 and 1945, you will gain experience working with an interdisciplinary crew of cartographers, historians, and geographers to create a collaborative atlas that explores dimensions of human experience and the retelling of racial violence, its processes, and the sites of its reckoning. All meals and snacks provided to participants!

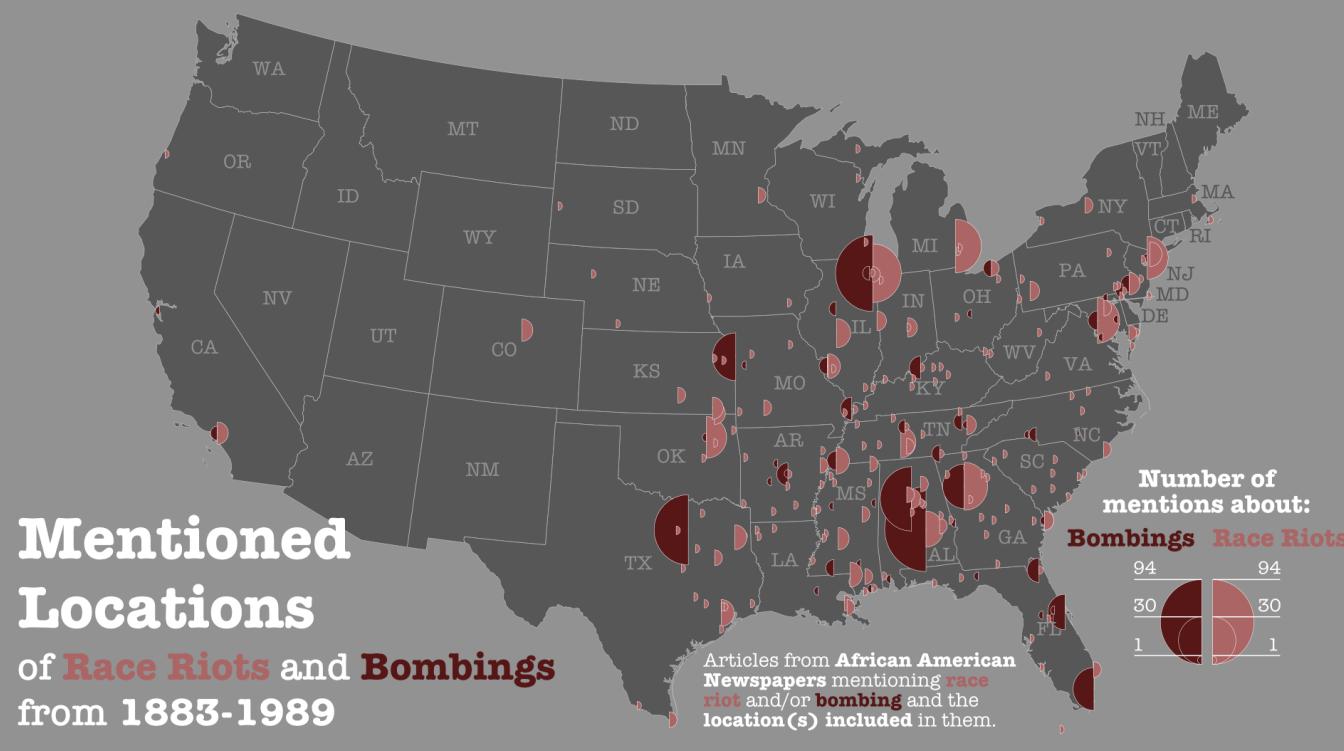
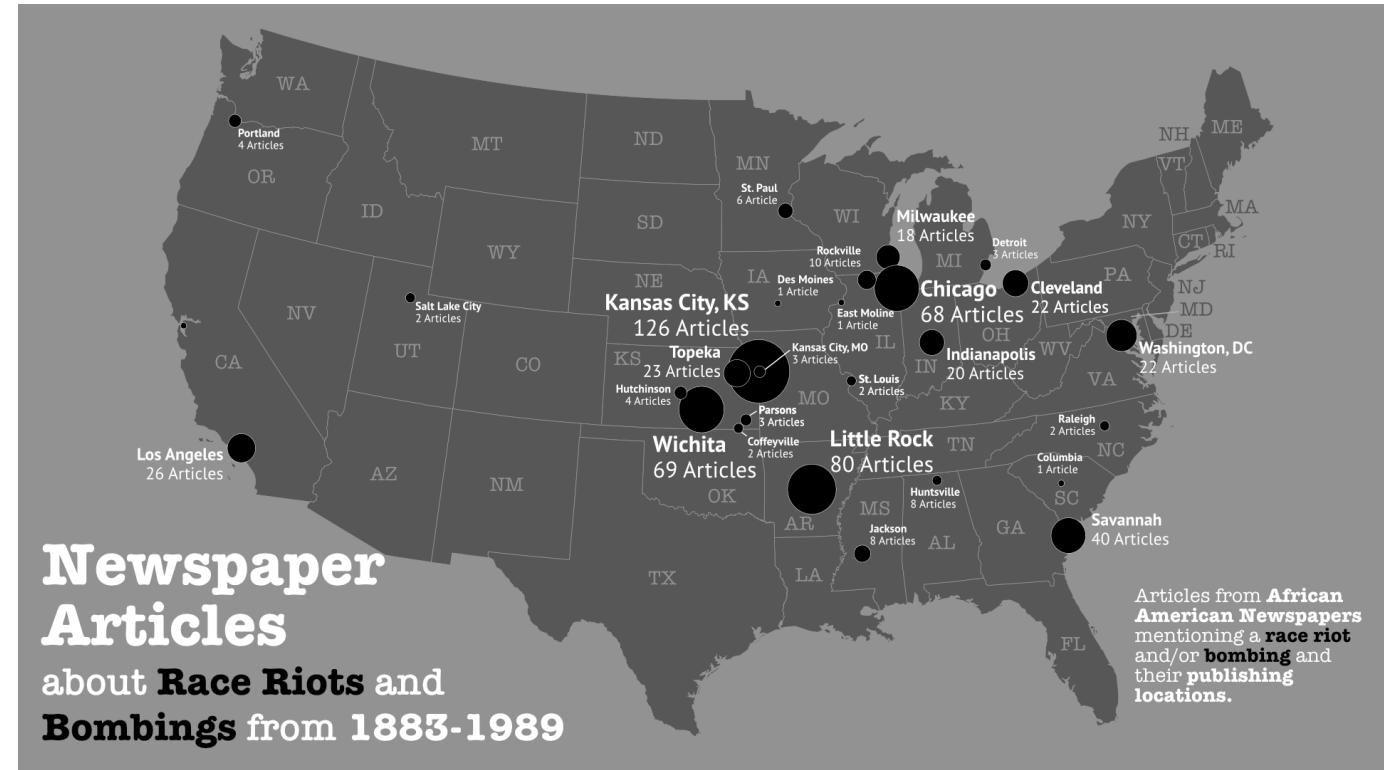
Yi-Fu Tuan Lecture & Reception: February 16 | 3:30pm–5:30pm | 180 Science Hall

Join us for an event kick-off Yi-Fu Tuan Lecture on Feb 16! We'll celebrate the last 10 years of the Design Challenge, dive into atlas production, and introduce this year's Design Challenge topic.



Red Record of Lynching Map; 1922; Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions of the Committee on the Judiciary from the 67th Congress; (HR67A-D18); Bill Files, 1903 - 1968; Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, Record Group 233; National Archives Building, Washington, DC. [Online Version] <https://www.docrsreach.org/documents/document/lynching-map>, January 19, 2024.

Organized by:
Kela Caldwell
Alicia Iverson
Gareth Baldrica-Franklin
Alicia Cowart
Bill Limpisathian
Rob Roth



Design
Challenge
2024

Maps by Gareth Baldrica-Franklin ⁱⁱⁱ

Chapter 1: Headlining Violence



Just Another Day in America

Yanbing Chen & Brynn Patrello: 2024

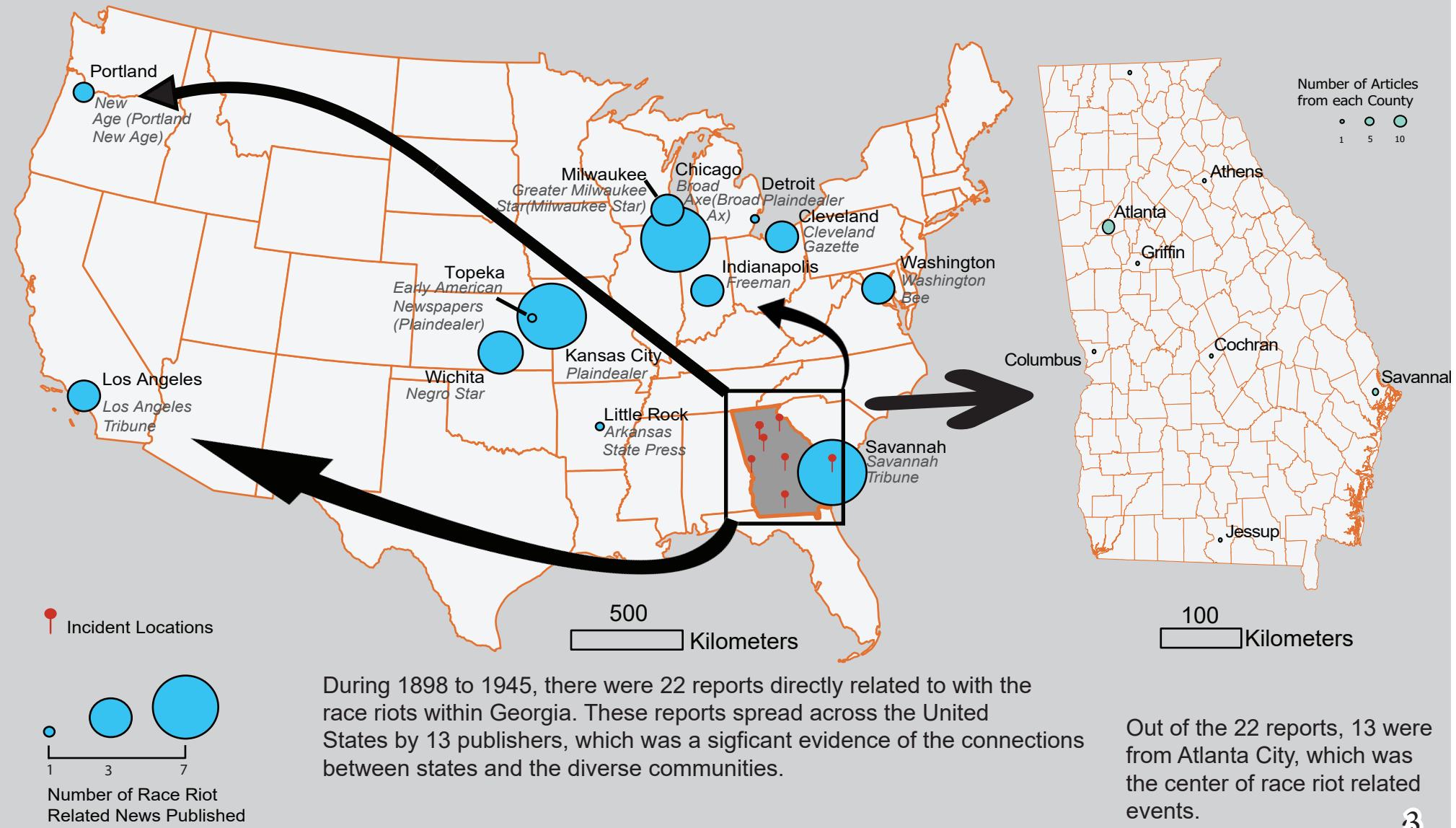




Echoes of Discord

Tracing the Geographic Dissemination of
Race Riot Report from Georgia in early 20th Century

By Qianheng Zhang
And Ashmita Dhakal
In UW-Madison
CartLab
2024/02/17



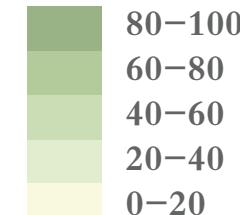
Tangible and Digital Flow Map of Historical Lynchings in United States

by Atlas Guo

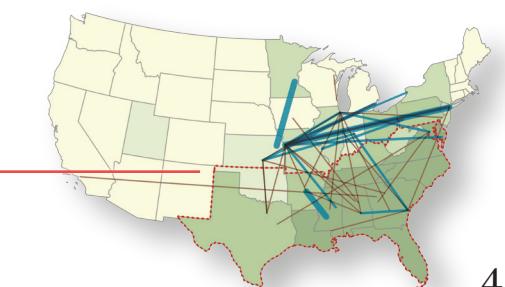
(UW Cartography Lab Design Challenge 2024)



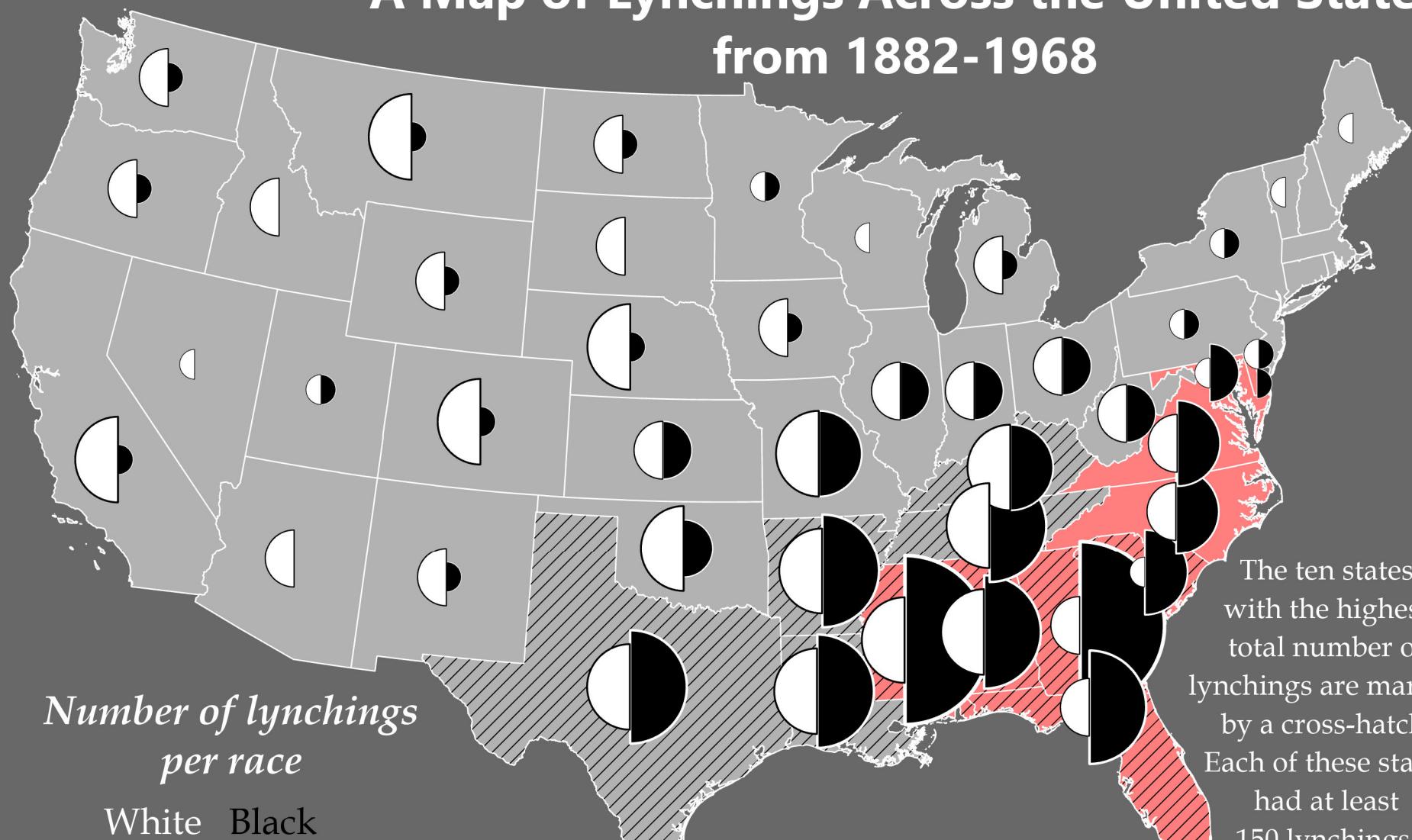
Black Lynchings (%)
(1882–1968)



People Involved



In Black and White: A Map of Lynchings Across the United States from 1882-1968



The ten states with the highest percentage of lynchings against black individuals are highlighted. In these states, at least 85% of the lynchings were against Black individuals.

The ten states with the highest total number of lynchings are marked by a cross-hatch. Each of these states had at least 150 lynchings.

Chapter 2:

Systems in Place

A Look at Race Riots on the Delmarva Peninsula



1907-08 Onancock Race Riot

- Aug 9 Sylvanus Conquest, a (black) clerk at Burton's store, was charged with resisting arrest and fined \$50 for failing to pay a \$2 debt triggering the riot
- Aug 10 J.D. Uzzle, a black community leader, fires his revolver injuring a white man after being attacked, and flees and so does Conquest and Burton; Whites burn down Burton's store and Uzzle's printing shop
- Aug 12 Governor Claude A. Swanson arrives in Onancock to address the situation but departs later in the day
- Aug 13 The whites were unsettled by rumors of black plots to attack the town. Colonel Nottingham and state militia patrol the streets
- Aug 15 Violence persisted with reports of white attacks on black residents in the countryside
- Aug 19 Uzzle surrendered to a squad of soldiers in Onancock and is confined in the town hall
- Aug 20 Burton and Conquest surrendered and were transported to Norfolk along with Uzzle
- Aug 22 John Topping, a black man injured in the ambush, dies of lockjaw in Accomac County jail
- Sep 2 A grand jury indicts Burton and Conquest for the murder Uzzle for malicious shooting
- Mar 2 Uzzle is acquitted after retrial, while Burton and Conquest are sentenced to one year in prison
- Sep 2 The Virginia Supreme Court sets aside the verdicts, citing insufficient evidence. Legal proceedings against Burton and Conquest are ended
- Post-1908 Despite legal victories, all three of them face social ostracism and are advised to leave Onancock

1934 Princess Anne Riot

- Sep 8 "White rioters drive the entire black population out of town." About one year after the lynching of George Armwood in Princess Anne, MD; this had forced much of the black population out of the town already.
- Midnight Sep 9 11:30pm: "Negro cursed a white man" which ensued a street brawl between the two.
- Midnight Sep 9 Full-fledged race riot ongoing with "200 whites and 500 blacks."
- Midnight Sep 9 The white man who was cursed out gathered a mob and forced their way into a black restaurant, finding the already badly beaten black man inside.
- Midnight Sep 9 The black citizens gathered their own mob in response. However, they were scattered by the white mob who threw bricks, knives, clubs, and more at the black citizens fleeing.
- Midnight Sep 9 The Princess Anne Police Force of three men did nothing to halt the riot proceedings.

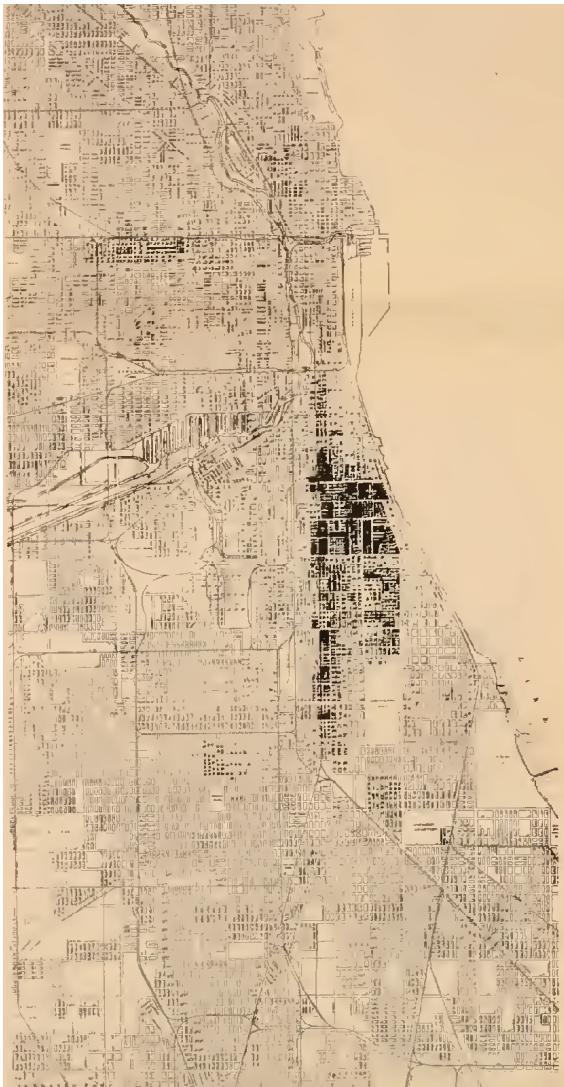
1938 Snow Hill Riot

- Sep 19 Group of Negro men "slurring remarks" at a white police officer. Another officer, the police chief, shot above the group's heads to warn/stop them. Same officer later shot at another black man who was raising a gun at a group of white people; this man then ran away after.
- Sep 19 There were shots fired later between groups of Negroes later in the night.
- Sep 19 1 black person was killed, 1 wounded, and 21 arrested.
- Sep 19 In response, the mayor ordered a census of the Negro residents in Snow Hill as preparation to order any "idle" (non-working) residents out of town. The mayor indicated those people would be taken to the Virginia line as that is "from where most of them came."

TWO POST-WAR CHICAGOS: A LEGACY OF WHITE VIOLENCE

By Adrian George

The Red Summer of 1919



The Negro in Chicago. Report. 1922

In July, Eugene Williams was stoned to death for crossing an imaginary line at an unofficially segregated beach. The first police officer refused to arrest the white perpetrator. This quickly escalated into weeks of violence, instigated primarily by white residents, in which 23 Black and 15 white residents were killed.

But what led to this moment?

A mayor and police force that were sympathetic to the white rioters

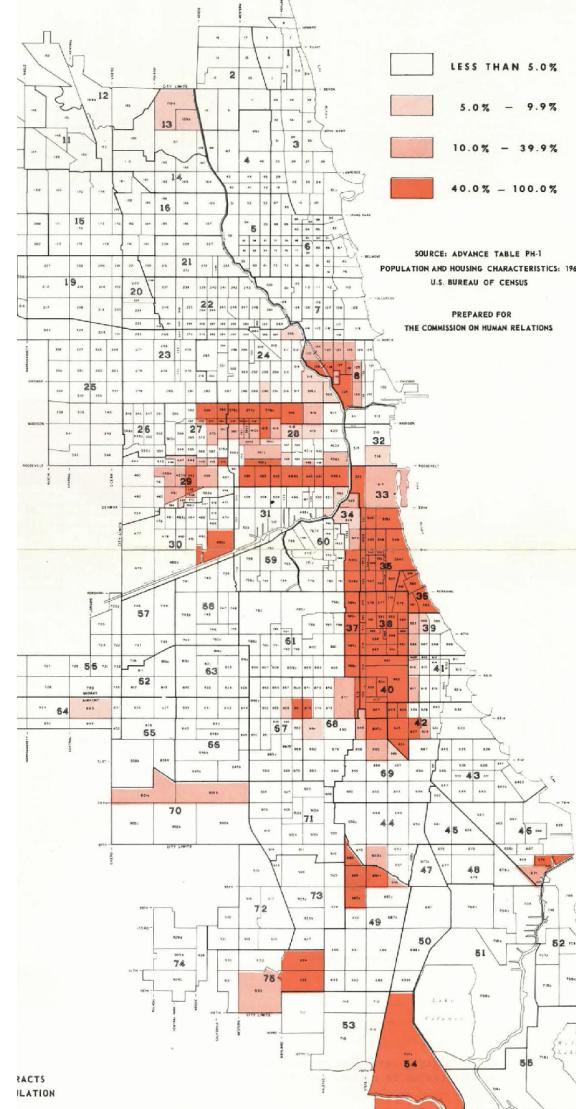
Meat-packing companies pitting white against Black workers

A wave of 65,000 Black people moving into Chicago

Increasingly crowded housing in the South Side neighborhoods where Black residents were allowed to live

White resistance to Black residents moving into primarily white neighborhoods

Post WW2: 1946-1954



Non-White Population Changes 1950-1960. Human Relations News. 1961

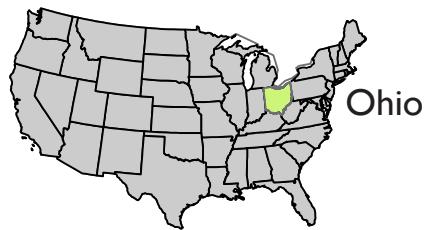
After World War 2, Chicago saw similar incidents of violence directed at Black residents

Like in 1919, a government and justice system that favored white people, limited housing opportunities for Black residents, labor tensions, and segregated neighborhoods

There was also another wave of Black people moving into Chicago in the 1940s and 1950s

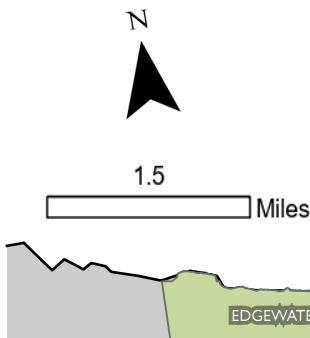
When the Chicago Housing Authority moved Black residents into unofficially segregated public housing, this led to bombing and riots

An integrated union meeting led to a 2-5,000 person riot in one Chicago neighborhood



After WWI and the New Deal, many Black Americans moved from the South to the North. They were attracted to the area because of factories and job opportunities. These big wave caused housing problems and an increase in racism.

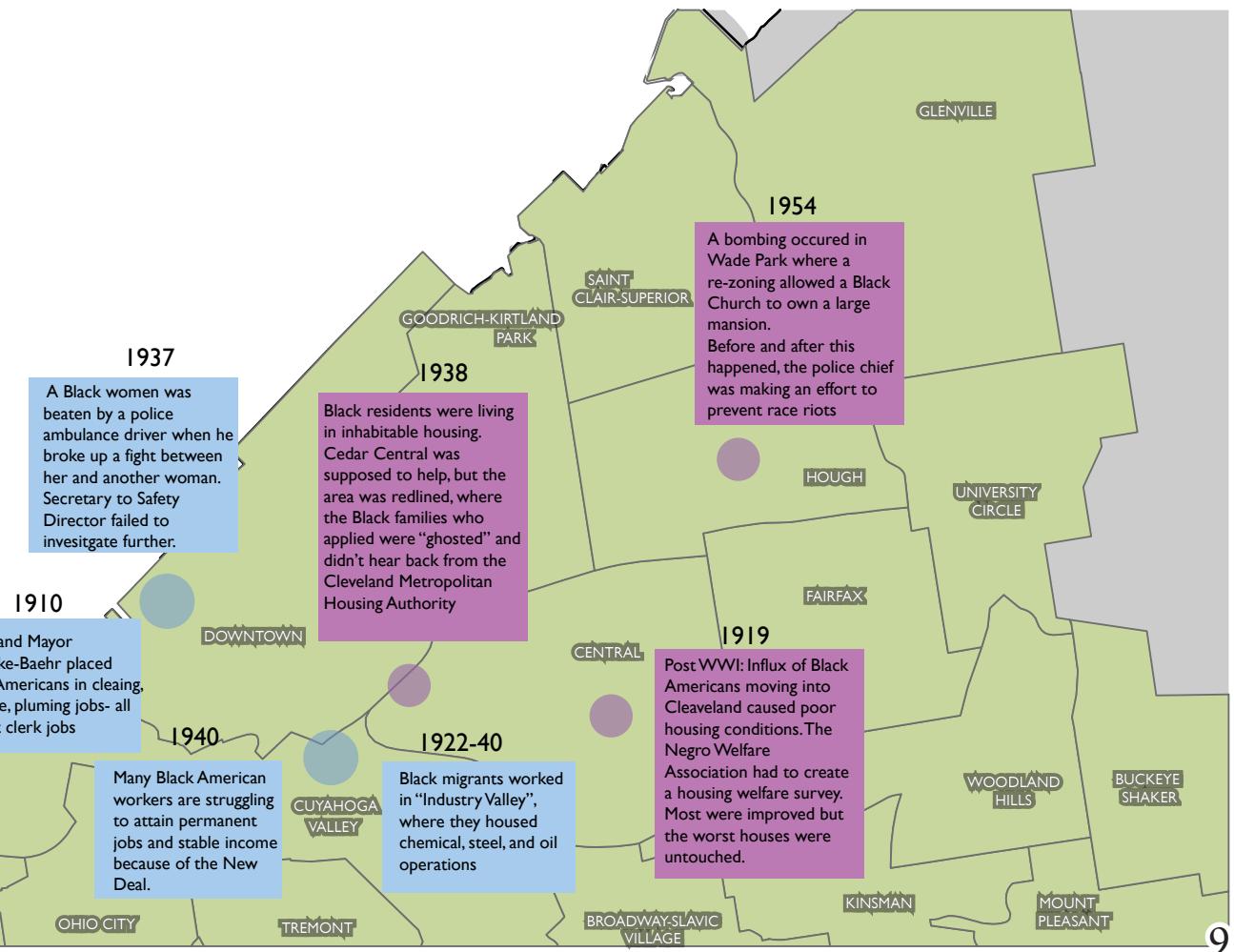
The New Deal was a series of government funded programs meant to encourage economic stability during a time when many had lost their jobs after the Great Depression. It lasted between 1933 and 1938. Surprisingly, there were few instances of race riots or bombings in the center of Cleveland, however there were cases further out in the suburbs. The majority of racism experienced was due to systematic redlining and unequal access to resources, mainly impacting home ownership and daily life experiences.



THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW DEAL: BLACK AMERICAN-HOUSING AND LIFESTYLES IN CLEVELAND, OH

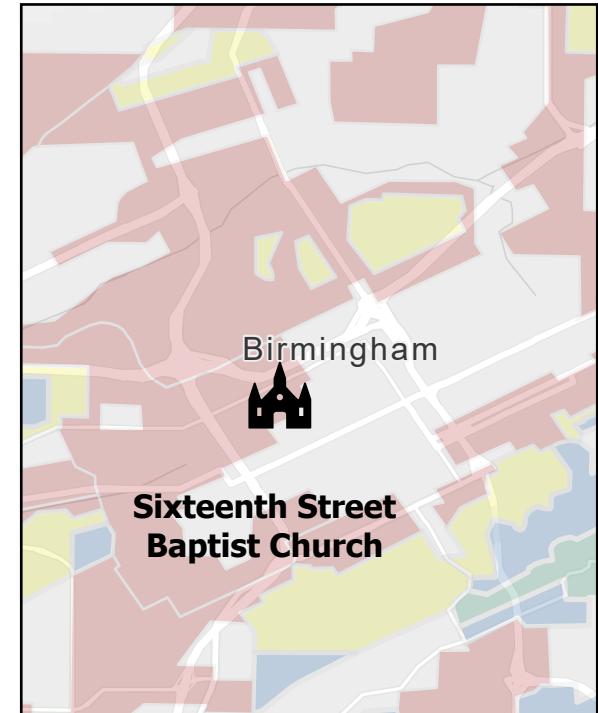
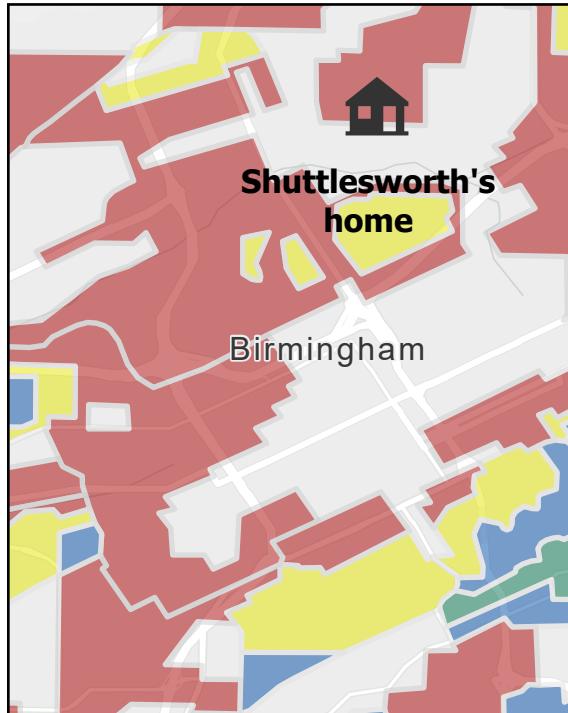
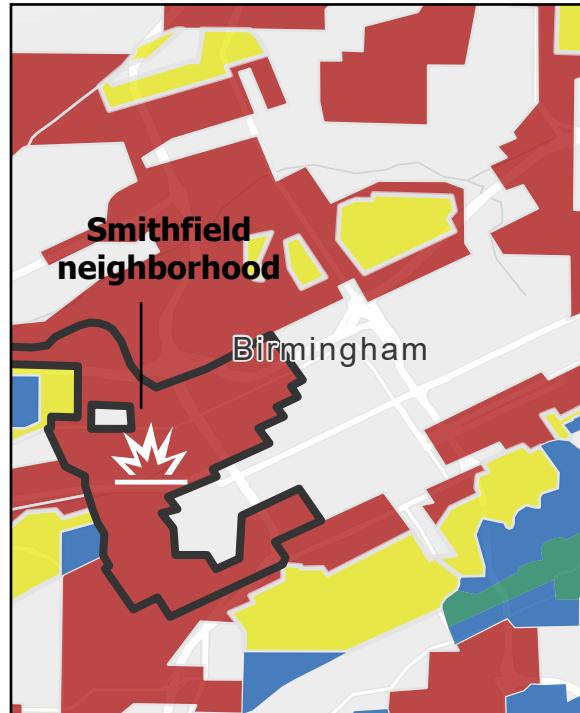
data: NHGIS and Cleveland City Planning Commission Open Data Portal
Information Sources: "More 'Jimcrownism' In Ohio-Cleveland Gazette; "Ohio Shops Draw Southern Negro Migration Pronounced on to Jobs of Cleveland and Youngstown"- Plain Dealer; Cleveland City Planning Commission; The 'New Deal' Ignores Complaints- The Roosevelt Administration's Agencies Guilty! "- Cleveland Gazette; "Burton's Color-Line Bobs Up In The City Council Meeting, Monday Night"- Cleveland Gazette; Cedar-Central Apartments "Ernest Bohn's Housing Laboratory' and the Legacy of Public Housing"; "Read! Read!! The Rounder On What's Doing"- Cleveland Gazette; "Bombings Break Out In Ohio Towns; NAACP Asks Governor for Protection"- Crusader; "Fair Play Wards Off Race Riots Here"- Plain Dealer

- Housing During/Post Deal Deal
- Daily Life and Jobs



Contesting the Color Line in Birmingham, Alabama

The Sites of Three Reactionary Bombing Attacks and the Persistent Struggle for Black Freedom



"One way I'm sure God wanted us to be unsegregated is because he kept me alive."
– Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, Birmingham minister and civil rights leader

Birmingham was one of the most racially divided cities in mid-twentieth century United States. Geographer Bobby Wilson refers to Birmingham as "America's Johannesburg" to highlight the apartheid conditions of segregation between white and Black citizens in the southern city. At the same time, in the 1960s, Birmingham emerged as a central site of the Civil Rights movement, with activists organizing protests and boycotts for desegregation. Through Birmingham campaign would emerge as a model of nonviolent direct action, in a context of escalating anti-Black violence as white residents committed destructive bombings across homes, neighborhoods, and churches. This map not only reveals persisting racial violence in the post-war period, but also reminds us of the powerful history of Black struggle in the face of white terror.

This map series depicts the changing face of racial violence in Birmingham through three bombings by white residents to terrorize Black citizens in 1949, 1956, and 1963. The motivations for each attack shift over time from backlash to neighborhood integration in the 1949 neighborhood bombings, to suppress civil rights organizing through the 1956 home bombing of Reverend Shuttlesworth, an important movement leader, and the 1963 bombing of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The maps are overlaid with a redlining grid developed between 1935 and 1940 which fades over time, representing Black residents' resistance to segregation and oppression.

Legend

Smithfield Neighborhood

HOLC Area Category

Best

Still Desirable

Definitely Declining

Hazardous

Chapter 3:

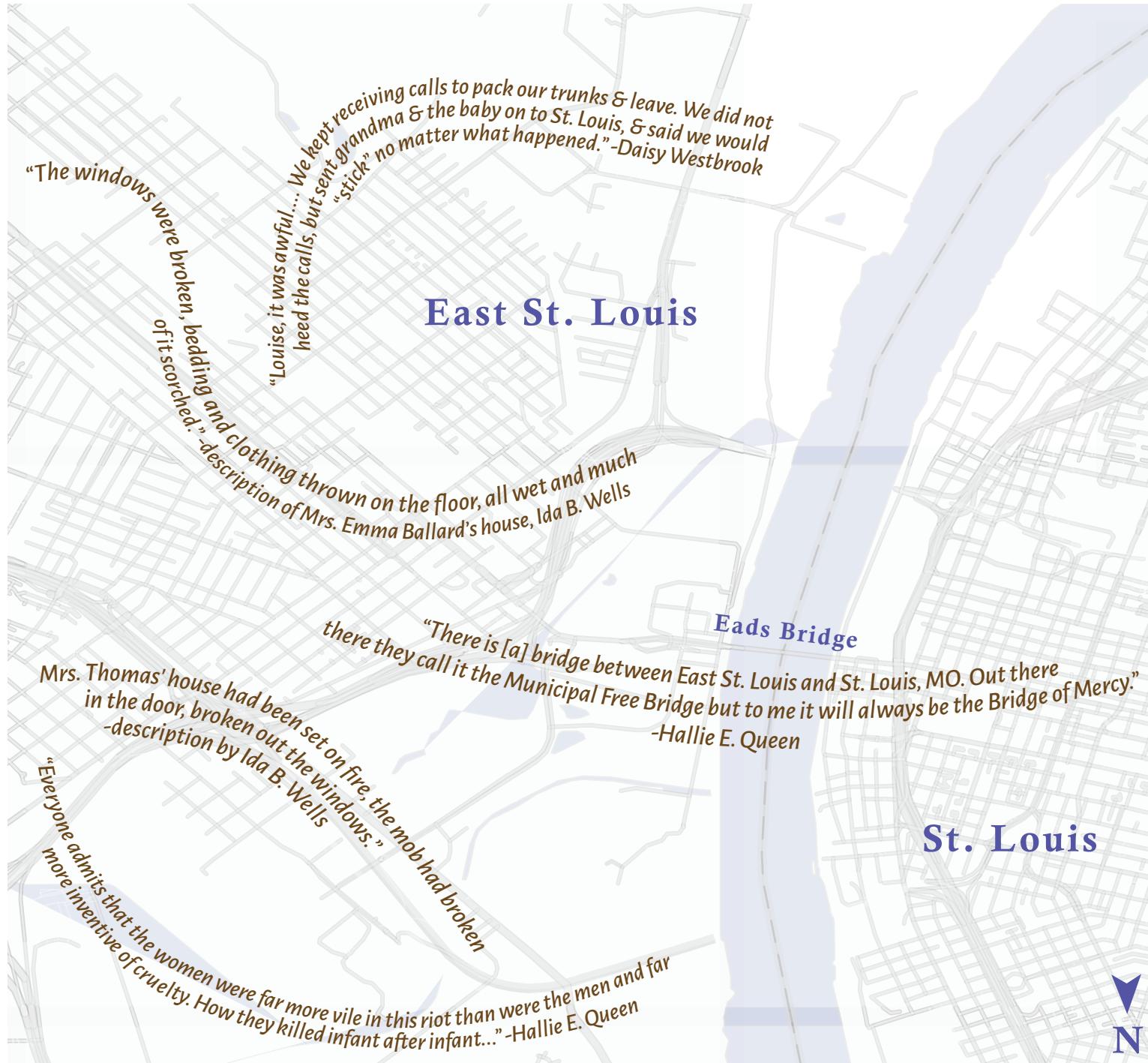
Narratives

“The papers did not describe all the horrors”: Black women recalling the Race Riots in East St. Louis, 1917

In 1917, the industrial city of East St. Louis was experiencing labor shortages caused by WWI and receiving thousands of Blacks migrating from the South. Politicians and company foremen fanned resentment between racial groups, leading to a series of riots in 1917. Mobs of White rioters violently attacked Black men, women and children over the course of three months, with the largest riot occurring on July 2. Police sided with the rioters. Newspaper reporting and historical accounts note that many rioters were young white women, suggesting the important role of gender relations in the working-class community.

Hundreds of Blacks crossed the Eads Bridge into St. Louis, MO to find temporary refuge. Up to 150 Blacks were killed, and 6,000 displaced, shocking the nation.

Highlighting the voices of Black women on the ground provides a counter-narrative to the violence. Archival letters and the writings of activist Ida B. Wells help 12¹ this story.



News Through the Years: Harry T. Moore



"Terror Reigns in Effort to Stop Civil Rights Fight" -
12/25/1951

Mims, FL - The NAACP demands immediate investigation into the death of Harry T. Moore. He and his wife were injured when their house was bombed on 12/25/1951. Harry succumbed to his wounds on the way to the hospital

"NAACP Head Flies to Bomb Victim's Funeral. \$5,000 Reward Offered for Conviction of Criminal" -
1/4/1952

NYC, Dec. 27th - Walter White, head of the NAACP leaves to attend the funeral of Harry Moore. Before leaving, he offered a \$5,000 dollar reward for any information on the killers. White presses Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath in DC on the "steps that must be taken to end these outrages"

"Widow of Florida Negro Leader Dies; Result From Xmas Day Bombing" - 1/11/1952

The wife of Harry T. Moore succumbed to her injuries 9 days after the death of her husband. Although her treatment was going well, the sight of her husband worsened her state until her eventual death. She was buried at St. James Baptist church in Mims, FL. No new developments in the culprits of the attack have been uncovered.

"Florida Oranges and TNT" - 1/25/1952

Fund for information reaches \$20,000. More than 2 million voters are displaying their discontent with the inaction of the Florida Governors. 3 suspects are in the hands of authorities, but if nothing is done then there is "faint hope of the triumph of democracy in America."

"Bombings Spurred by Failure of McGrath in Moore Murders" - 4/18/1952

Fort Wayne, Indiana, 4/3/1952 - Failure of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to act on the bomb-murder of Moore has encouraged the bombing of two houses in Los Angeles.

"Hoodlums of the nation have been given the green light to attack negroes and their homes by the failure of the FBI

"Notice of Appeal Filed in Acquittal of Patterson" -
4/18/1952

"The same justice system that has been so keen on jailing William L. Patterson has failed to take action to find and punish the murderers of Moore and his wife. It's FBI bloodhounds have yet to arrest a single lynch."

"Charge Plan Killed Harry Moore, Ex-NAACP Leader" -
7/11/1958

An undercover FBI agent has testified that the Orlando Klavern of the KKK was responsible in the bomb killing of Harry Moore and his wife. Edgar Brooklyn, a previous suspect of the FBI, told the agent that they had stockpiled dynamite, and inferred that they had been responsible for numerous other attacks.

"Crist Announces Results of Harry T. Moore Murder Investigation" - 7/16/2006

Mims - "Attorney General Charlie Crist released the results of a 20-month investigation into the 1951 murders of Harry Moore and his wife Hariette, a case that never came to conclusion. The investigation found that they were victims of the Central Florida Klavern of the KKK and four individuals were directly involved: Earl J. Brooklyn, Tillman Belvin, Joseph Cox, and Edward Spivey." All of these individuals were dead by the time of this investigation by the Republican public official, so close to election season.

Paseo Bombing

In May of 1952, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Crittenden purchased and moved into a home in an all white neighborhood in Kansas City, Missouri.

If it weren't for Miss Morlene A. Johnson's 1/2 mile journey to the Crittenden Residence, they may not have been alive mere weeks later.

Morlene was visiting them on May 21, 1952 as a home-made bomb was thrown through the dining room window. Quickly, she threw it outside and onto the driveway. The bomb exploded, shattering the windows of three nearby homes. Miraculously, no one was harmed.

However, this was not the first act of violence the Crittenden's had experienced since purchasing their home. On May 2nd, the day before they moved into their new home, an unexploded molotov cocktail was found on the back porch. Not to mention, when they initially purchased the home a poll issued by the Human Relation Commision to neighbors to "determine their receptiveness to black neighbors". It was concluded that "finding indicated peaceable acceptance".



Information for this map was collected from historical issues of the Arkansas State Press, the African American Heritage Trail of Kansas City; MO, and "Kansas City Missouri's Municipal Impact on Housing Segregation" by Robert Neil Cooper

Data was collected from OSM and house icons were created by verry poemomo from Noun Project
Map Produced by Will McAllister on Feb. 17, 2024.

0 125 250 500 1/4th

The Making of Southern Horrors

“...the dark and bloody record of the South shows 728 Afro-Americans lynched during the past eight years”

In writing the pamphlet *Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases*, anti-lynching activist and journalist Ida B. Wells was influenced by the sheer number of incidents of white mob violence against black communities in the South and the pervasive stereotypes of black men in the media.

However, the pamphlet would not have been possible without her personal encounters with white mob violence in Memphis in 1892, and the love and labor of black women in her community in New York City during her exile.

Lynching at the Curve

“On March 9, 1892, there were lynched in this same city three of the best specimens of young since-the-war Afro-American manhood. They were peaceful, law-abiding citizens and energetic business men...They owned a flourishing grocery business in a thickly populated suburb of Memphis.

Three of these men, the president, the manager and clerk of the grocery—"the leaders of the conspiracy"—were secretly taken from jail and lynched in a shockingly brutal manner. ‘The Negroes are getting too independent,’ they say, ‘we must teach them a lesson.’”

--- Ida B Wells

the Curve
“People’s Grocery Store”

The Memphis Free Speech
Beale Street Baptist Church

White Mob Destroys the Memphis Free Press Office

On May 27th, 1892, a white mob destroyed the office of Ida B Wells' newspaper, forcing her into exile in New York City. The move North, and the lynching of the three black men at the Curve pushed Wells to research lynchings in the South and write *Southern Horrors*.

“To the Afro-American women of New York and Brooklyn, whose race love, earnest zeal and unselfish effort at Lyric Hall, in the City of New York, on the night of October 5, 1892—made possible its publication, this pamphlet is gratefully dedicated by the author.

The Afro-American is not a bestial race. If this work can contribute in any way toward proving this, and at the same time arouse the conscience of the American people to a demand for justice to every citizen...I shall feel I have done my race a service”

---Ida B Wells

 White mob violence in Memphis

 White mob violence recorded in *Southern Horrors*

1892: Memphis, TN

proprietor?"
of Rights of the Consti-
tution of Illinois pro-
ouse, c
Negro,
on a
mob, divided like
attacked National Guar-
d

few years now
in these United States. Like
the white man, he has come to
hate and bring disgrace to the white
man in his indications and
actions. He has come to huff and
puff and roar over the Negro, as
over the American Negro, is one
of the dignified, the great, the
wise, the Oakland, and the rest of
the country.
He has come to a very fast and
fierce pace to raise the white race to yet another
era of progress and
desertion in its outward
and inward gain of
power.

There is no use in
the South. Chicago
Lions are not
able to stop them
from taking them just the same

militiamen fired on the mob, wounding two of its members, one of whom is in a critical condition.

The troops had been ordered here
very suddenly in response

Texas Rangers

Texas to Negro

Average
Arrive

beer

800

SECRET to *The New York*
AGO, Sept. 20.—A ren-
egade of last year was ne-
light, when one of three neu-
tralists was captured by
Lieut. Gen. Garibaldi at
Monte Castello, on Septem-
ber 11, 1867.
The fugitive had a ranch
and a deep cash that barred
him almost out of liberty
and made him a marked
man. One report says he
attempted to rob him and
4. Another says he
was a negro and had
pieces run. Crowds
wed them. The col-
leagues in St. Gabriel
"are not to be blamed."
6. The charge
try more care
"we weak"

quell soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilians who made attacks on negroes in retaliation for attacks on white women in Washington during the past month.

Several hundred soldiers, sailors, and marines participated in the rioting, along with more than a thousand civilians. Negroes were hauled from street cars and from automobiles. The Provost Guard was called out, and at 10:20 the police reserves.

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