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Native People & Enslaved Africans Acknowledgement and Recognition in Maryland		
County, Town, Venue	Native People Information	Enslaved People Information
Dorchester County, Cambridge, Long Wharf Park	The Choptank (or Ababco) were an Algonquian-speaking Native American people that historically lived on the Eastern Shore of Maryland on the Delmarva Peninsula. They occupied an area along the lower Choptank River basin, which included parts of present-day Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline counties. Nause-Waiwash (nah-soo WAY-wash), is a reference to two Nanticoke ancestral villages. The Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians is a group of more than 250 descendants of the original Nanticoke whose home was/is the Eastern Shore of Maryland.	Cambridge's economy thrived on tobacco and seafood, as well as being a local "hub" for auctions of enslaved people. Cambridge's history with race includes U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy negotiating the "Treaty of Cambridge" for the nonviolent action committee to suspend protests in a return for an end to housing, employment and school disparities. The locals fought against it, and it did not pass. H. Rap Brown, an advocate of black power movement spoke in Cambridge, which insisted a fire in which 20 buildings were burned to the ground, since the all-white fire department would not assist them.
Cecil County, Charlestown	Charlestown was inhabited by the Susquehannock, by the Shawnee River. The colonists started a war with them. They then created a treaty that would stop their war if the Susquehannock started war with the Senecas instead. This ended the Susquehannocks.	In 1790 there were 3400 enslaved people in Cecil, which was a significant number. When the Civil War was over, the remaining enslavers had no choice but to free those who remained as slaves. The County consisted primarily of plantations, farms, mills, villages or towns, and water ports. Cecil county sided with the south during the War. By the time emancipation came to Cecil County slaves during the Civil War, there were nearly 900 enslaved people.
Somerset County, Princess Anne, Teackle Mansion	This land was once Manokin Town, settled by a Nanticoke band called the Manokin.	Princess Anne was a "Sundown Town," which were "all white" locations that practiced a form of segregation by excluding any non-white citizens via some combination of discriminatory local laws, intimidation, and violence. Teackle Mansion, our performance venue, at one point enslaved 23 people. Princess Anne was one of the six main centers of enslaved trading in the state. John W. Crisfield, a resident of Princess Anne, enslaved many people and was outspoken against the abolition of slavery.

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Somerset County, Crisfield, J. Millard Tawes Museum	This land was home to the Annemessex, who were later incorporated with the Pocomoke (some time before 1680)	John W. Crisfield, after whom the town is named, was an enslaver and outspoken against the abolition of slavery. Slavery in Somerset County as a whole was extremely prevalent. In the 1860 census, the enslaved population numbered 5,089 people.
Talbot County, St. Michaels, Muskrat Park	This county was home to the Choptank and Ababco. They occupied an area along the lower Choptank River basin, which includes parts of Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline Counties. The Choptank were the only native peoples on the Eastern Shore to be granted a reservation by the English colonial government. They retained the land until 1822, until the state of MD sold it to pay for the state's share of the District of Columbia.	<p>Talbot County is home to the Wye House, a registered national landmark. It was settled in the 1650s by Edward Lloyd, a Welsh puritan. In 1790, his great-grandson, built the plantation house. The farm covered 20,000 acres and enslaved 700 people at a time. The Lloyd's were the biggest landholders & enslavers on the Eastern Shore. Talbot County was also the birthplace of Frederick Douglass, a lifelong abolitionist who had been born into slavery in the county. The long green, a mile-long expanse from the great house to the Wye river on the property was the "center of working life." About 150 enslaved people worked, lived and died on the green. Douglass wrote about life here, describing horrible cruelty that took place on the plantation at Wye House Farms.</p> <p>VENUE: Wye House is situated across the Miles River offshoot of Eastern Chesapeake Bay from St. Michaels, the town where we perform.</p>
Wicomico County, Salisbury, Pemberton Hall	The Wicomico people are an Algonquian-Speaking tribe. They still exist, but have not received state or federal recognition, though they are preparing required documentation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Tondotank Indian Reservation is nearby Pemberton Hall.	<p>There was a "Salisbury Slave pen" in the Byrd tavern that was created in 1878. This is now the County Courthouse. There were 54,000 enslaved people were brought to the region. The Poplar Hill Mansion in the county had 18 recorded enslaved people.</p> <p>VENUE: Pemberton Hall Specifically had 16-20 enslaved people. The Handy's were one family that lived in Pemberton Hall, there were 17 enslaved people that worked for them, 8 were adults and 2 were adults that worked inside the house.</p>

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Worcester County, Snow Hill, Sturgis Park	<p>The Pocomoke & Assateague were to forced to Askiminokonson, which became a small haven for them to live, but they were pushed farther towards Canada as the others moved west. By 1671 there were many European settlers in Worcester County pushing out the native people. A large Indian town in Maryland, Askiminokonson was established and the Pocomoke, Annamessex, Manokin, Nassawattex and Acquintica Indians were pressured to move there. This large reservation was laid out by the Pocomoke River near present day Snow Hill in 1686. Living conditions were not good there and within a few years these native peoples along with the Assateagues, mostly left the area to join with the Nanticokes who were settled in nearby Oak Orchard, Delaware. Many subsequently joined the Iroquois and emigrated north or the Delaware who moved west with the Cherokee.</p>	<p>Snow Hill developed a large free black community but many nearby plantation owners still held slaves up through the Civil War. In 1863, a Colonel William Birney led enlistment raids for the Union on the Eastern Shore. He recruited slaves to run away aboard his steamship which was docked at the riverfront in Snow Hill. Local slave owners agreed to free and pay a slave to take their own place in the Union army thereby avoiding taking sides in the war altogether.</p>
Worcester, Berlin, Pitts St.	<p>Berlin's Main Street was originally part of the path connecting the Assateague Indians with the neighboring Pocomoke tribe. In colonial times the path became the Philadelphia Post Road, the main travel route up the shore to the centers of commerce to the north and west. In 1669 the Maryland Council established Worcester County naming it for Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. By 1671 there were many European settlers in Worcester County pushing out the native people. A large Indian town in Maryland, Askiminokonson was established and the Pocomoke, Annamessex, Manokin, Nassawattex and Acquintica Indians were pressured to move there. This large reservation was laid out by the Pocomoke River near present day Snow Hill in 1686.</p>	<p>Berlin was part of the Burley Plantation, which is part of the reason Berlin has its name. More than 1/3 of the people in Worcester county were enslaved people before the Civil war. The Rackliffe Plantation House is located in Berlin and had 18 enslaved people. The Rackliffe House is now a museum with an exhibit dedicated to the enslaved people that were forced to live and work on the property.</p>

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<p>Worcester County, Ocean City, Sunset Park</p>	<p>Ocean City's land was claimed by Algonquin tribes, although both Iroquois and Siouan maintained a presence. Among these are the Accohannock, Assateaque, Choptank, Delaware, Matapeake, Nanticoke, Piscataway, Pocomoke, and Shawnee. The land was taken by European Settler's, pushing the Natives towards Snow Hill.</p> <p>VENUE: Native American Land that was negotiated to be taken by European's settlers.</p>	<p>More than 1/3 of the people in Worcester county were enslaved people before the Civil war. Ocean City is home to Henry Hotel, formerly known as "Henry's Colored Hotel," the wood-shingled structure built in the 1890s is one of the oldest hotels in the city and the last hotel that served black visitors to the ocean resort during the early to mid-20th century. Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, Count Basie and Louis Armstrong were all guests there.</p>
<p>Worcester County, Ocean City, Northside Park</p>	<p>Ocean City's land was claimed by Algonquin tribes, although both Iroquois and Siouan maintained a presence. Among these are the Accohannock, Assateaque, Choptank, Delaware, Matapeake, Nanticoke, Piscataway, Pocomoke, and Shawnee. The land was taken by European Settler's, pushing the Natives towards Snow Hill.</p> <p>VENUE: Native American Land that was negotiated to be taken by European's settlers.</p>	<p>More than 1/3 of the people in Worcester county were enslaved people before the Civil war. Ocean City is home to Henry Hotel, formerly known as "Henry's Colored Hotel," the wood-shingled structure built in the 1890s is one of the oldest hotels in the city and the last hotel that served black visitors to the ocean resort during the early to mid-20th century. Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, Count Basie and Louis Armstrong were all guests there.</p>

Native People & Enslaved Africans Acknowledgement and Recognition in Maryland Sources	
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