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Native People & Enslaved Africans Acknowledgement and Recognition in Virginia		
County, Town, Venue	Native People Information	Enslaved People Information
Accomack County, Chincoteague, Robert Reed Waterfront Park	<p>This land belonged to the Chincoteague tribe. They lived near what was first called Chincoteague creek, on the mainland on what is known today as Little Mosquito Creek. The Chincoteague gradually withdrew northwards in the late 17th century as European colonization grew; most settled on a reservation at present-day Snow Hill, Maryland, with allied tribes of Native Americans, though some may have remained in their traditional area. They were later forced from the reservation, and their descendants are among the Nanticoke people in southern Delaware.</p>	<p>Wilmington was a "Sundown Town," which were "all white" locations that practiced a form of segregation by excluding non-white citizens via some combination of discriminatory local laws, intimidation, and violence. In 1790, Accomack County had 4,262 Enslaved people or 31% of the total population. A school for Black population was erected before 1804, and there were three island families that were free African-American's that became major island landowners. They owned what today are the Carnival grounds in Chincoteague. In 1860, Accomack had the largest free African population in the state of Virginia, making up 50% of the population.</p>
Northhampton County, Exmore, Exmore Town Park	<p>This county is on Accomack Land. Native peoples were the first enslaved people in Northhampton County. There was a period of time where there was a population of free slaves that united with the Natives and created an alliance against the Europeans. By 1787 Europeans claimed that no "real" natives remained because the majority were now mixed raced. In 1813, the Accomack lost the Gingaskin reservation and were forced to leave or become one with the local black community. The Main Village was located in Eastville, Virginia on what is now the Eyre Hall Plantation. Some of the Accomack's toiled for hundreds of years on Eyre Hall Plantation as Slaves and are buried in the plantation soil. Today there are over 200 enrolled members. Yet, there are an estimated 2,000 people who are actually are of the Accomack bloodline.</p>	<p>The county had many plantations. In 1860, there were 57 documented enslaved people. There was a period of time where there was a population of free slaves that united with the Natives and created an alliance against the Europeans.</p> <p>VENUE: Exmore town park hosts a yearly Juneteeth festival. They also held a George Floyd protest that started in the Park. There was a single headstone found in Northhampton County, 20 min from Exmore Town Park in Indiantown Park, that is a possible Native American or Enslaved person's headstone.</p>

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Accomack County	<p>Accomack General Info: https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Accomack_County,_Virginia_Genealogy African American History in Accomack: http://www.accomacroots.com/ Chincoteague Specific: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Chincoteague,_Virginia Information about Robert Reed: https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?051+ful+HJ971ER+pdf</p>
Northampton County	<p>https://www.easternshorepost.com/event/accawmacke-indians-reuniting-and-organizing-in-cape-charles/ http://easternshorestuff.com/cemeteryproject/norco1/itp/indian_town_park.htm https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3861e.cw0013200/?r=0.801,0.114,0.209,0.107,0</p>