

CONTEMPORARY NATIVE PEOPLES OF MARYLAND

This fact sheet was prepared by volunteers for the Indian Affairs Committee (established by Quakers in 1795) based on the most reliable information that could be obtained. Web links were checked in July 2022. Total accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

*Indian Affairs Committee, Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends
17100 Quaker Lane Sandy Spring, MD 20860*

Website: http://www.bym-rsf.org/what_we_do/committees/indian/

For further information or to participate in committee activities, contact

Daniel Cole at coledg9816@gmail.com

or

Dellie James at delliestarj@gmail.com

Suggested corrections can be sent to Pat Powers at patricia_r_powers@yahoo.com or Sue Marcus at akumaldreams@gmail.com

Number of American Indian/Alaska Native Residents in Maryland as of 2020

The U.S. Census Bureau has released 2020 census data for national categories including population numbers and percentages. The figures for state populations by category, such as American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), have not been released, although the percentages in each category have been released. The number of solely AI/AN in Maryland is calculated, based on the state total and the AI/AN percentage.

Total Maryland population (2020 Census)		6,177,224
Individuals in Maryland identifying solely as AI/AN	0.7%	43,241
Those identifying as AI/NA <i>and</i> another race (mixed heritage)		unavailable, cannot be calculated
Total of two groups		unavailable, cannot be calculated

These numbers include members of indigenous Maryland tribes *and* members of the Cherokee, Lumbee, Navajo, and Blackfeet tribes, among many others, who reside in the state. These numbers *do not* include Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders.

The Census uses AI/AN to designate this population and gives the following definition. “**American Indian or Alaska Native** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (Including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.” And: “**Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.” Source: <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html> Accessed October 6, 2022. Race based on self-identification.

Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives as of 2020 in United States

According to the Census Bureau, nationally American Indians and Alaska Natives (with sole heritage or in combination with another race) are about three percent of the U.S. population. The American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) population numbers (alone or mixed) are 9.6 million or 2.9% and **American Indian and Alaska Native population (alone)** is **3.7 million** or 1.1% of the population. From 2010 to 2020, the American Indian and Alaska Native population alone or in combination increased by 160%. The source of the Census figures is:

<https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html>

The Census uses AI/AN to designate this population and gives the following definition. “**American Indian or Alaska Native** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (Including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.” And: “**Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.” Source: <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html> Accessed October 6, 2022. Race based on self-identification.

Native people who live in areas away from traditional Indian lands and reservations are more likely to be multi-racial (mixed heritage). The Bureau of Indian Affairs has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Many of its employees are Native, so the numbers of people reporting to be solely or partly AI/AN may be enlarged by Native people originally from elsewhere who live in Virginia and work for BIA, a fact unrelated to the local indigenous populations.

Location of Individual American Indian/Alaska Native Maryland Residents

Of 128,650 people in MD who self-identified as AI/AN, the Prince George’s County jurisdiction has the largest *number* of Native residents (24,080) and Montgomery County the second largest (20,040) with Baltimore County (16,094) and Baltimore City close behind (9,961). Though Charles County has fewer people identifying as AI/AN alone or in combination, that county ranks highest in the *percentage* of AI/AN alone or in combinations at 3.0%. All statistics/demographics are from the 2020 Census.

The highest AI/AN populations are in MD counties surrounding Washington, D.C. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the Indian Health Service, with headquarters in Rockville, MD, may influence these numbers because both federal agencies hire more AI/AN employees than other federal agencies. Some of these Native people are Native *American*, though their tribes are not native to the lands now called Maryland. The numbers of people who are members of the Maryland tribes is unknown or known only to the tribes themselves.

Nationally, 2.9% of Native people have mixed heritage including AI/AN. In Maryland, 2.1% have mixed heritage including AI/AN. In comparison, Arizona has 6.3%. Above data are from the 2020 Census. Note that percentage ranking may be very different than absolute numbers; the most populous states may have relatively low percentages of AI/AN though the numbers of people may be high. For example, California has 1,409,609 people who identify as AI/AN alone or in combination. Yet the percentage of AI/AN is 3.6%; lower in percent though higher in actual numbers than Arizona.

Organized Tribes in Maryland Today

Information on Indigenous people in Maryland may be found on a Maryland government website:

<https://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/01glance/native/html/01native.html>

On Jan 9, 2012, Maryland gave official state recognition, called “Maryland Indian Status,” to two **Piscataway** tribes, via executive orders, at a formal gathering in Annapolis. At the ceremony, then-Gov. Martin O’Malley said, “Within the heart of every individual, is a spirit that yearns to be recognized. Today is a day of recognition,... it is a day of reconciliation,... and it is a day of arrival,... a day 380 years in the making. We are here, together, to reclaim for all of our children – in the generations to come – the human dignity, the common humanity, and the unity of Spirit that we lacked the loving capacity to fully recognize seven generations ago. In legal terms, our state government has never before taken the official action of recognizing a petition for Maryland Indian Status. To all the Piscataway peoples, we know that you did not need an Executive Order to tell you who you are. I thank you for persistence, for your courage, and for your capacity for forgiveness so that, in this recognition, we might see the good people that we are meant by our One Creator to be.”

Benefits conferred or potentially obtained by state recognition are explained here <https://www.ncsl.org/legislators-staff/legislators/quad-caucus/state-recognition-of-american-indian-tribes.aspx>

There are no federally recognized tribes in Maryland.

Piscataway Conoy Tribe

*Piscataway Conoy Confederacy and Sub-Tribes

*Cedarville Band of Piscataway Indians

Piscataway Indian Nation

On December 19, 2017, Maryland conferred “Maryland Indian Status” the **Accohannock Tribe**. Lt. Governor, Boyd K. Rutherford, spoke at the tribal recognition ceremony saying: “As some of the first watermen, hunters, and farmers on Maryland’s Eastern shore, the Accohannock Tribe helped the first settlers in the state learn how to survive off the land. Today the Accohannock community continues to serve an important role in our state, and we hope they will continue to thrive in Maryland for years to come.” The tribal office seems to be a building labeled “The Blue Heron Gift Shop guns and ammo” according to [google.com/maps](https://www.google.com/maps), accessed July 10, 2022.

Tribal Contacts

Accohannock Indian Tribe, Inc. (Somerset County) ~81 members 0 acres

Chief Clarence “Lone Wolf” Tyler

Chairman Mike Hinman

Tribal office:

28380 Crisfield-Marion Road² (410) 623-2660

P.O. Box 404

Marion, MD 21838 (email) Accohannock@verizon.net and

Accohannock Native American Living Village

Accohannock Indian Tribal Museum

Bending Water Park, 28325 Farm Market Road, Marion Station, MD 21838

Piscataway Conoy Confederacy and Sub-Tribes, Inc. (Charles County)

Tribal Chair Francis Gray

Mail: c/o Diana Harley-Penny

P. O. Box 638

Bryans Road, MD 20616

(email) piscatawayconoycouncil@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.piscatawayconoytribe.com/>

Cedarville Band of Piscataway Indians (Prince Georges and Charles Counties)

Tribal Chairwoman Natalie Standing on the Rock Proctor

16816 Country Lane

Waldorf, MD 20601

(email) none provided (website) <https://www.piscatawayindians.com/>

Piscataway Indian Nation, Inc. (Charles County)

Hereditary Chief Mark Tayac

P.O. Box 312

Port Tobacco, MD 20677
(301) 932-1704
(unconfirmed email) Redwing60@aol.com Facebook
<https://m.facebook.com/profile.php?id=150054978371011>

Choptico Band of Piscataway
Rico Newman, Spokesman
(email) rico.newman@gmail.com

Tayac is the traditional term for a Piscataway leader. Turkey Tayac born, Philip Sheridan Proctor, in 1895, was instrumental in rejuvenating the Piscataway peoples. He served in France in World War I, where he suffered a mustard gas attack that almost killed him. When medical remedies failed to help, he turned to traditional healing techniques. With others, he reorganized the Piscataway-Conoy Tribe as a nonprofit entity in 1974. He lobbied for protection of *Moyaone*, a sacred site with ancient signs of human use, possibly including burials. The site became protected by the National Park Service as part of Piscataway National Park, near Accokeek, Maryland. Turkey Tayac died in 1978 and is buried in the sacred area. 'Tayac' is also used as a surname by some Piscataways.

A history of the Piscataway people is presented on the Maryland Department of Natural Resources website at: <https://news.maryland.gov/dnr/2018/10/01/piscataway-conoy/> Additional information about the Piscataway may be found at "Rediscovering The Piscataway Hub of Moyaone," by Rebecca Sheir (Dec. 16, 2011), radio program with pictures and text.

https://wamu.org/story/11/12/16/rediscovering_a_sacred_site_on_the_potomac_the_piscataway_hub_of_moyaone/
Or https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piscataway_Indian_Nation_and_Tayac_Territory

Piscataway Park is managed by the National Park Service. The park website includes no information about the Piscataway people. The Accokeek Foundation website contains some general information: <https://www.accokeek.org/preservation>. Another site with information about the Piscataway, Piscataway Park, and Turkey Tayac is <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=124331>

Information for Additional Tribes

Assateague People of Delmarva (Wicomico, Worcester Counties)

Chief Michael "Quiet Bear" Morabito
300 Russel Road
Bethany Beach, DE 19930
(email) Mancat732@aol.com
<https://assateaguepeopleofdelmarva.org/about-us>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assateague_people

Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, Inc. ~ 300 members (Dorchester County)

Chief Donna "Wolf Mother" Abbott
212 East Appleby Avenue
Cambridge, MD 21613
Phone: 410-228-0216
Email: nausewaiwash@gmail.com
<http://www.turtletracks.org/> Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/TheNWBI/>
Descendants of Nanticoke, Choptank and Pocomoke tribes.
They own Wesley Chapel in Crapo, MD
Annual pow wow in September in Vienna, MD
Reports of a longhouse being built could not be confirmed.

Pocomoke Indian Nation, Inc. (Somerset County)

Paramount Chief Norris Howard, Sr.

3355 Allen Rd.

Eden, MD 21822

Phone: 410-228-7458

Email: quindocqua@aol.com

<http://www.pocomokeindiannation.org/>

No known land, though active in sharing Native history at Handsell House:

<https://www.restorehandsell.org/>

The current (2022) status of the following groups are unconfirmed. It is not known whether they are still active entities.

Youghiogheny River Band of Shawnee Indians, Inc. (Garrett County)

[Chief Joseph Crow Neale died in July 2016]

Maryland Mid-Atlantic Monacan Indians (M.M.A.M.I.) is a satellite community of the Monacan Indian Nation in Amherst, Virginia

Indigenous Acknowledgment by the State of Maryland

THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS WERE A RESULT OF PERSISTENT ADVOCACY BY INDIAN LEADERS

The Maryland Indian Affairs Commission

In 1976, Maryland established an Indian Affairs Commission to represent and serve the Indigenous community. The nine Commission members are selected by the Governor and require Maryland Senate confirmation. The members all have tribal affiliations. There are currently (July 2022) eight sitting members. The Commission is part of the Governor's Office on Community Initiatives. For the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs, go <https://goci.maryland.gov/maryland-commission-on-indian-affairs/> Sherry L. Ayers (Lumbee) is the Commission Chair.

E. Keith Colston, Administrative Director.

Governor's Office of Community Initiatives

100 Community Place

Crownsville, Maryland 21032

410-697-9260

GOCI.info@Maryland.gov

E. Keith Colston was promoted to be director of the Maryland Ethnic Commissions, in addition to his responsibilities as administrative director of the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs.

(email) keith.colston@maryland.gov

Telephone: (410) 767-7631 Fax: (410) 333-7542

(website) <http://goci.maryland.gov/maryland-commission-on-indian-affairs/>

In 2016, the Commission celebrated its 40th year of operation. The Governor's Commission initiates and supports activities that promote the welfare of Maryland's Indian people and further the understanding of Indian history and culture. It provides both a forum for the concerns of Maryland's Indian communities and a liaison between them and the state and federal governments

Celebrating American Indian Heritage Month and Day in Maryland

November Heritage Month through a "Kick-off" event

Maryland celebrates November as American Indian Heritage Month, beginning with a “Kick-off” event.

This annual event is open to the public. Initially held in Baltimore, the event is held in a different location each year. The program includes the reading of the Governor’s proclamation, speeches, cultural performances, and Native food. A proclamation often acknowledges the entire month.

American Indian Heritage Day is officially celebrated on the Friday following Thanksgiving Day, in November, in accordance with State law. Maryland’s designation of American Indian Heritage Day was established in 2006, two years before similar federal action. The national holiday was created in October 2008 when President George W. Bush signed into law legislation intended to pay tribute to American Indians for their many contributions to the U.S. The law also encourages Americans of all backgrounds to observe the day through appropriate ceremonies and activities. It encourages public elementary and secondary schools to enhance student understanding of American Indians by providing classroom instructions focusing on their history, achievements, and contributions. Maryland’s law has the same objectives.

Working Group on Native American Human Remains

A State working group on Native American human remains was established by the Maryland Secretary of Planning in 2008 and completed its work in 2012. Additional information about this group may be found at:

https://mht.maryland.gov/archeology_collections.shtml

Other Groups and Places

The Baltimore American Indian Center (BAIC) was founded in 1968. It is a focal point for the urban Native American community for social and cultural activities. It also educates non-Native people about the cultures of North America’s Indigenous Peoples. American Indians, often from rural towns, began moving into the Baltimore area around the 1940s, seeking better jobs. BAIC advocates for Native people in Maryland. BAIC has assisted Indians in finding jobs and housing and with financial assistance. Throughout its history, and despite limited resources, the BAIC has created, managed, or sponsored many different programs such as child care; traditional dancing; alcohol and drug treatment; adult basic education (GED); tutoring; training and placement; and after-school art. It has also coordinated with local institutions such as Native Lifelines and Johns Hopkins. BAIC has a museum and gift shop. It sponsors an annual pow-wow in November and cultural classes.

Baltimore American Indian Center

113 South Broadway

Baltimore, MD 21231

(410) 675-3535 (Office)

(email) baic.center@gmail.com or delliestarj@gmail.com

(website) <http://baltimoreamericanindiancenter.org/>

Also see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Native_Americans_in_Baltimore

The **Nanticoke River Discovery Center**, also called the Nanticoke Discovery Center may have a small display on the original Native inhabitants of the area. Opening hours are unavailable (July 2022).

Vienna, MD

<https://viennamd.org/vhf.html>

<https://www.nps.gov/places/nanticoke-river-discovery-center.htm>

Handsell Historic Site Includes both Nanticoke and English settler heritage features. The most prominent part of the property is brick manor house, parts of which date from the 18th century. The Native heritage has been partly recreated,

with a longhouse in the original style along with small outbuildings and a local Native-style garden. The place was part of an Indian Reservation—Native lands—acknowledged by the English Crown. However, England revoked the reservation, giving the lands to Englishmen who burned Nanticoke homes to drive the Native peoples out. . George Fox visited the Nanticoke s and met with their leader in January 1673, writing about the interactions in his Journal.

An annual Chicone Village Day is held in April. It is an educational event celebrating the Eastern Woodland peoples who were the area’s indigenous inhabitants and their current descendants. in Indiantown, Maryland. The Site is owned by the Nanticoke Historic Preservation Alliance, Inc.

4837 Indiantown Rd

Vienna, MD 21869

410-228-7458

https://www.restorehandsell.org/?page_id=42

American Indian Society of Washington, D.C. (founded 1966)

P.O. Box 606

Dumfries, VA 22026

[\(571\) 493-0368](tel:5714930368)

(email) info@aisdc.org or aispres2020@gmail.com

(website) <https://www.aisdc.org/> Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/AmericanIndianSocietyDC/>

It owns an area called Indian Pines in Virginia.

The **Yaocomaco Indian Woodland Hamlet** is part of the living history presented in the site of Maryland’s first capital. Visitors to the site may see v a reconstruction of the ship that brought the first European (English) settlers to what later became Maryland. Original and recreated buildings, active archaeological sites, and a replica of the ship that brought the first European (English) settlers to what later became Maryland by be visited. At the ‘hamlet,’ historic interpreters present some of the life skills used by the Yaocomaco and other local tribes at the time of Maryland’s settlement by English colonists. A witchott or longhouse is part of the Native history exhibit.

Historic St. Mary’s City

Yaocomaco Indian Woodland Hamlet

Visitor Center, 18751 Hogaboom Lane

St. Mary's City, MD 20686

<https://www.hsmcdigshistory.org/exhibits/woodland-indian-hamlet/>

Also: <https://www.hsmcdigshistory.org/plan-a-field-trip-v2/>

National Museum of the American Indian’s Cultural Resources Center (including the Archive Center)

This is the home of many Native items that became parts of the National Museum of the American Indian. The scope of the Museum and the CRC covers all of the indigenous peoples of the Western hemisphere. The Research Center and its collections are not open to the public, though Native people may request visits that can include ceremonies with items in the collections. CRC staff consider themselves honorary keepers of the items, rather than owners. Some items have been repatriated to their Native communities.

4220 Silver Hill Road

Suitland, MD 20746

(301) 238-1452

<https://americanindian.si.edu/explore/collections/crc>

Jefferson Patterson Park Indian Village

10515 Mackall Rd

St. Leonard, MD 20685

(410) 586-8501

<https://jefpat.maryland.gov/>

<https://jefpat.maryland.gov/Pages/education/history.aspx> <https://jefpat.maryland.gov/Pages/visit-park/indian-village.aspx>

The Indian Village was created in 2007 for the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of John Smith's exploration of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. It is open on the 3rd Saturday of each month from May through October, as of this writing (July 2022). An audio tour of the village, intended to be used on a mobile phone during a village visit, may be accessed by dialing 410-246-1966.

Knock's Folly Visitor Center, part of the Sassafras Natural Resources Management Area, includes an exhibit on the Tockwogh tribe. A Maryland Historic Marker, nearby, presents information about this tribe.

Knock's Folly Visitor Center

13761 Turners Creek Road

Kennedyville, MD 21645

410-820-1668

<https://dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands/Pages/eastern/sassafras.aspx>

<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=64351>

The **National Lacrosse Hall of Fame and Museum** at the USA Lacrosse national headquarters includes information about the Native history of the game. A video at the museum shows Alf Jacques (Onondaga) making a traditional lacrosse stick. Calling prior to planning to visit the museum is advisable, to check when it is open.

2 Loveton Circle

Sparks, MD 21152

410-235-6882

<https://www.usalacrosse.com/national-lacrosse-hall-fame-and-museum>

A Special Place in Maryland--Bending Water Park is acknowledged with Award

Bending Water Park and Indian Water Trails (Somerset County) comprise indigenous cultural landscapes and waterways on Maryland's Eastern Shore that are deeply connected to the history and heritage of the Accohannock Indian Tribe. Bending Water Park has long been host to the Accohannocks' annual "Healing of All Nations" Pau-wau, and is central to the continuation of traditional and contemporary ways of life of the Accohannock people. The park provides a gathering place, an outdoor museum showcasing traditional dwellings, and a campground available to the public. The park earned the Achievement in Living Traditions and Arts (ALTA) Award from the Maryland State Arts Council in 2014.

Digital Guides

A free digital guide to Maryland's Native American is available as a downloadable file. It includes educational resources for learning about the histories, stories, and continuing presence of Maryland's original people as well as other Native Americans who have helped make Maryland what it is now. The Guide was created by Dr Elizabeth Rule (Chickasaw) in cooperation with many Native people, historians, and others. It was released in May 2022. To download the file, use the browser on your digital device to search for, "Guide to Indigenous Maryland."

A free digital guide to Baltimore's Native American is available as a downloadable file. It is intended to provide the information needed for a self-guided tour. The Guide was created by Dr Elizabeth Rule (Chickasaw) in cooperation with many Native people, historians, and others. It was released in October 2021. To download the file, use the browser on your digital device to search for, "Guide to Indigenous Baltimore."

Powwows

Powwows, or pow wows, are now usually inter-tribal social gatherings with diverse dancing styles, Native food, and vendors of Native crafts. This is a good opportunity to learn about Native people and communities while supporting small businesses with your purchases. Some powwows are free, other charge a minimal entry fee. Some feature competitive dancing or drumming. The covid-19 pandemic shut down pow wows and harmed the Native economy by closing outlets for many Indian small businesses. Pow wows are slowly returning.

If you have questions about pow wows, ask a member of the Indian Affairs Committee. The most important advice is to ask before taking photos and be humble. Native people are sharing their wonderful cultures with you. The following website shares information about proper pow wow etiquette:

<https://www.powwows.com/pow-wow-etiquette2/>

Currently (July 2022), a calendar of powwows may be found at:

<https://calendar.powwows.com/events/categories/pow-wows/pow-wows-in-maryland/>

July The Howard County Pow Wow is held annually on the county Fairgrounds in West Friendship, Maryland. This is an indoor pow wow. In 2022, the dates were July 16 & 17.

September The Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians hosts this annual powwow that is held in Vienna, Maryland. In 2022 the dates are September 17 & 18. Classes are offered at this event, for an extra fee, in crafts like beadwork, moccasin making, dream-catchers, and corn husk dolls. This is a professional, Native-run event.

October Prince George's County, Maryland hosts an annual pow wow at Patuxent River Park in Upper Marlboro, MD This 1-day, free event will be October 15.

November The Baltimore American Indian Center presents a pow wow in November. This annual event will be at the Maryland State Fairgrounds in Timonium, Maryland. This is a 1-day event, on November 19.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General Information for Region and Feature Articles

Native Americans in Maryland: A Resource Guide by the University of Maryland. This is a relatively comprehensive website that includes sections on books, maps, databases & journals, other websites, and John Smith's Voyages:

<https://lib.guides.umd.edu/mdnativeamericans>

Maryland State Archives website providing the public a means of researching Native American tribes and events in Maryland history:

<https://mayis.msa.maryland.gov/Pages/Browse.aspx>

Chesapeake Bay Program, a coalition of groups concerned about Chesapeake Bay conservation, includes a brief description of the region's Indigenous peoples on part of their website, which contains numerous links (not checked for viability):

https://www.chesapeakebay.net/discover/history/archaeology_and_native_americans

The general Wikipedia site for Maryland tribes is

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Native_American_tribes_in_Maryland

Maryland Tourism's site on visiting Native sites is:

<https://www.visitmaryland.org/American-Indian>

The Community College of Baltimore County, MD has a general webpage, including a useful land acknowledgement, short videos of a Piscataway interview and the Baltimore American Indian Center, as well as links to other webpages, books, etc.:

<https://libraryguides.ccbcmd.edu/Maryland/nativeamericans>

National Park Service manages properties in Maryland, including the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. The Website for this trail system includes these links to Maryland's indigenous peoples:

<https://www.nps.gov/cajo/index.htm>

"17th-Century Indian Fort Discovered Near Waldorf: Piscataway Artifacts Reveal a Vibrant Culture," St. Mary's College of Maryland (Sept 15, 2011:)

<https://www.smcm.edu/news/2016/01/st-marys-college-calvert-county-partner-document-piscataway-indian-historic-sites/>

Indigenous People, pre colonizer contact: <https://masarcheology.org/events/rewriting-history-pre-contact-peoples-in-cecil-county-maryland/>

Highway name change (or not), Prince George's County, MD: <https://www.washingtoninformer.com/renaming-of-indian-head-highway-in-prince-georges-nixed-designation-coming-instead/>

Other articles on this topic are available online, though their accessibility may depend on signing in or subscribing.

Native American History Month in Maryland:

<https://unwindumd.wordpress.com/2016/10/27/groups-work-toward-change-during-native-american-heritage-month/>

History on Native Americans in Baltimore: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Native_Americans_in_Baltimore

The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) is focused on the Indigenous peoples throughout the Western Hemisphere. The NMAI website includes sub-sites with information about the people Native to Maryland and the BYM region. Some of those links include:

We have a Story to Tell: Native Peoples of the Chesapeake Region <https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/lessons-resources/search-resources>

Return to a Native Place: Algonquian Peoples of the Chesapeake (brief exhibition description)

<https://americanindian.si.edu/explore/exhibitions/item?id=535>

News articles

National Park Service grant to Maryland Historical Trust to research Native Americans in Baltimore:

<https://www.cbsnews.com/baltimore/news/maryland-agency-receives-50k-grant-to-help-document-native-american-heritage-in-baltimore/>

Renaming Maryland highway: Indian Head highway controversy was reported in media outlets, though a subscription may be needed to access them. Two are listed here; others may be found by an online search for "Indian Head Highway rename":

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/dc-md-va/2022/06/08/indian-head-highway-piscataway-tribe-md/>

<https://www.washingtoninformer.com/renaming-of-indian-head-highway-in-prince-georges-nixed-designation-coming-instead/>

Covid in the Maryland Native American community: <https://apnews.com/article/coronavirus-pandemic-maryland-baltimore-alaska-native-americans-2e8fb2315045fb6c8856766aa076df56>

Lumbees in Maryland: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/native-american-community-baltimore-reclaims-its-history-180975948/>

Peoples indigenous to what is now Frederick County:
<https://fredmag.com/2017/11/11/native-clues/>

Books and Education Materials

We Have a Story to Tell: People of the Chesapeake Region education module
<http://nmai.si.edu/sites/1/files/pdf/education/chesapeake.pdf>

Eastern Shore Indians of Virginia and Maryland by Helen C. Rountree, University of Virginia Press, 1997, 329 pages

Indians of Southern Maryland by Rebecca Seib and Helen C. Rountree, Maryland Center for History and Culture, 2014, 256pp

Indians of Maryland: past and present by Associate publisher, Gail Hamlin-Wilson, Managing editor, Donald B. Rickey, Somerset Publishers, St. Clair, MI, 1999, 160pp ISBN 0-403-09877-7 Some pages, though not the entire publications, are available as a preview

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Indians_of_Maryland/88z94nv6rlwC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=Indians+of+Maryland+:+past+and+present+by+Associate+publisher,+Gail+Hamlin-Wilson&pg=PP4&printsec=frontcover

Meet Naiche: A Native Boy from the Chesapeake Bay Area. Children's book by Gabrielle Tayac (Piscataway)

Indian Voices: Listening to Native Americans by Alison Owings (2011) includes information on Lumbees