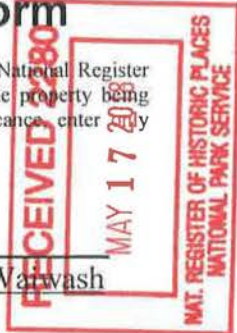


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56 2630

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hughes A.M.E. Chapel  
Other names/site number: (D-282); Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; Nause-Warwash Longhouse  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 4201 Maple Dam Road  
City or town: Cambridge State: MD County: Dorchester  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<u>Ann Blaine</u>	Deputy SHPO	<u>5/16/2018</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>		<b>Date</b>
<u>Maryland Historical Trust</u>		
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>		
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.		
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>		<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>		<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

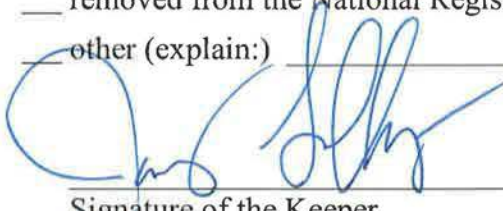
Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)



Signature of the Keeper

6-29-2018

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion/religious structure  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion/religious structure  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

---

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood; Brick

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

---

### Summary Paragraph

Hughes AME Chapel (aka Nause-Waiwash Longhouse) is located at the corner of Greenbrier and Maple Dam Roads in the center of the Bucktown Election District, about ten miles south of Cambridge in Dorchester County, Maryland. Built ca. 1894, it is a simple rectangular gable-front meetinghouse of frame construction, supported on a brick pier foundation. The building is sheathed in plain weatherboard siding. The medium-pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles.

---

### Narrative Description

The building is a small one-story gable-front frame structure, one bay wide by three bays deep, built ca. 1894. It rests on a brick pier foundation. The exterior is clad in plain weatherboards, and the medium-pitched roof is covered with wood shingles.

The southwest façade is defined by a double-door entrance, reached by a shallow stoop of brick and concrete and topped by a three-light transom. The southeast and northwest side elevations

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

are three bays across, with two-over-two sash windows covered with batten shutters. The header of each window opening is decorated with a small crown molding. The outer corners of the building are trimmed with beaded corner boards. The extended eaves of the gable roof have open soffits with exposed rafter ends. The northeast (rear) elevation has a shed-roofed apse with two-over-two windows on the sides.

The interior is a single space, with a raised chancel marked by a simple rail, and an additional step elevating the altar area. The interior has been altered with a dropped ceiling and plywood paneling applied over the original plaster finish, but is currently undergoing restoration.

The building retains a high degree of integrity. It retains all of its original form, massing, and exterior features; on the interior, the original plan remains unchanged, and features such as flooring, chancel rail, and window trim are intact. Original finishes remain in place behind later wall and ceiling materials. In its form, plan, and construction, the building is typical of meetinghouses built in rural communities throughout Maryland's Eastern Shore in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Mature deciduous trees shade the north and south portions of the small parcel of land that contains the building. A couple of evergreen shrubs are planted in the front lawn, parallel to the edge of the road. A telephone pole and stop sign are located at the edge of Greenbrier Road, near the façade. An expansive agricultural field is located on the west side of the parcel, alongside Maple Dam Road.

The building is located within the boundaries of the Nanticoke River Indigenous Cultural Landscape, a focus area provided to the National Park Service Chesapeake Bay and Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail Advisory Council.

---

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

individual distinction.

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
Ethnic Heritage  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1894-1968  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

**Significant Dates**

c. 1894  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

African American  
Native American  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The property derives significance under Criterion C as a representative example of a type of religious structure that characterized rural communities on Maryland's Eastern Shore in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Its rectangular, gable-roofed form, wood frame construction, and plan with an open seating area and raised chancel are typical of such rural churches, as are its materials (wood weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, wood shingle roof with exposed rafter ends). It retains a high degree of integrity. The building derives additional significance under Criterion A for its association with the history of the Bucktown area, where bi- and tri-racial people, descendants of Native, African and European Americans, survived and persisted as distinct yet interrelated communities into the 21st century. Throughout the history of the building, it was used and occupied by persons who identify with these groups. Furthermore, it represents the social evolution of Eastern Shore Indians who would change their identity to one that the white majority would find more controllable, rather than migrate north to live with other tribes. Finally, the building is uniquely suited to

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

facilitate the re-uniting and re-discovery of native people whose forced racial identities as black and white resulted in their cultural separation over the last 200 years.

The period of significance, ca. 1894-1968, begins with the original construction of the building and ends at an arbitrary date fifty years in the past. The building has been continuously occupied and used by members of the local community throughout its existence; included among them are ancestors of the Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, who assumed ownership of the building in 1998.

---

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Bucktown, Maryland is located in Dorchester County, approximately ten miles south of Cambridge. Bucktown is primarily an agricultural area that is adjacent to the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. The terrain is relatively flat with the majority of land used for agricultural purposes.

Primary crops grown in Bucktown include corn and soybeans. Large industrial poultry houses of recent dates of construction are also present on several farms. Portions of the project area adjacent to the Blackwater Wildlife Refuge have a substantial tree canopy flanking the roadways.

#### History of Bucktown

Bucktown was formed from the land holdings of Bartholomew Ennalls. A native of York County, Virginia, Ennalls owned thousands of acres of land in southern Maryland in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Virtually no scholarly information exists on the establishment or development of Bucktown. It is largely ignored in scholarly histories of Dorchester County, and few primary or secondary resources relating to the town are available. A detailed review of maps of Dorchester County indicates that the name Bucktown first appears on maps in the late eighteenth century.

It is described as “five miles from a railroad station. A fertile farming country surrounds it. . . . about forty people in ten or twelve dwellings measure the size of the quiet town where the ring of the hammer on the blacksmith’s anvil is no more heard. No town growth.”

Tobacco was the primary crop cultivated in the area. It was exported to England for sale, and provided a certain degree of wealth to many of the tobacco plantation owners. After the onset of the Revolutionary War, when trade with England was suspended, corn, wheat, and rye plantings replaced tobacco as the most prominent agricultural crops. Livestock were also raised in larger numbers. The crops and animals were used for both home consumption and to supply the army.



Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

These crops remained the primary products planted until after the Civil War. After that time, grain crops became less common.

Bucktown is perhaps best known for its association with Harriet Tubman, a slave who was a critical figure in the Underground Railroad. Because Tubman was born into slavery, very little precise information about her early life is available. Consequently, much misinformation about Tubman has been disseminated throughout time. Reliable sources indicate that she was born circa 1820, possibly in or near Bucktown. The Underground Railroad in Maryland roughly follows the Indian path known as the Choptank-Delaware Road (Mayre, W. B. 1936).

Tubman spent her early years at the Brodess plantation, which was located just outside of Bucktown. Later, she moved with her owner to other locations within a ten-mile radius of Bucktown. Local tradition states that Tubman may have received a severe head wound that afflicted her for the rest of her life at the Bucktown Store. However, the present Bucktown store was not constructed until 1920, according to Dorchester County tax records, so the extant store could not have been the site of the encounter. Her family worshipped at Bazel's Chapel. The original building associated with Tubman's family burned and the present chapel was constructed circa 1876.

Tubman gained her freedom in 1849, when she escaped to Philadelphia. She eventually settled in Auburn, New York, where she established a home for elderly former slaves. Three buildings in Auburn with associations to Tubman have been designated National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. These include her own residence, the Harriet Tubman House, and the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged. The church where she worshiped in Auburn, Thompson AME Zion Church, is also designated.

#### Historic Resources in the Bucktown Area

Relatively few built resources are present within the Bucktown vicinity. This is due to the prevalence of large swaths of agricultural land in cultivation. The majority of buildings in Bucktown are residences. Almost all of the buildings more than 50 years of age are farmhouses from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Most of the residences retain their basic forms, which include I-houses and smaller cottages. Many of the residences have side or rear additions. Most have been re-sided in either aluminum siding or asbestos shingles. Replacement windows and enclosed porches are other common alterations. The conditions of the residences range from excellent to poor, with several near collapse.

Few historic agricultural buildings associated with the farmhouses. New agricultural buildings consist primarily of large-scale poultry houses sheathed in metal.

An abundance of houses dating from the late 1950s through the present are found in Bucktown. Most are modest, single-story houses with minimal architectural detail. These newer houses are

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

located on small plots of land in linear patterns, unlike the houses of earlier eras, which were located on large plots of farmland.

Several modest frame chapels are located in the vicinity of Bucktown. They are associated with African-American congregations in the area.

The Bucktown Store is the sole resource associated with commerce in the area. As with other general stores in small towns, it likely served the town with basic supplies. However, Bucktown's proximity to Cambridge allowed for a reasonable commute into the larger city for commercial goods.

The historic and cultural landscape within Bucktown conveys the historic agricultural use of the land. Although historic crops in Dorchester County included tobacco and grains and not the currently omnipresent soybeans, the land has remained cleared and used for agricultural purposes. Other components of the landscape are used as part of the Blackwater Wildlife Refuge and appear to be in their pristine natural condition. Substantial sections of the region, most notably in the area surrounding the wildlife refuge, are covered with thick stands of tall trees.

### History of the Building

The building was originally established as the Trinity M.E. Church sometime before 1900 (the land was conveyed to trustees of the church in 1894) and then sold to the trustees of Hughes A.M.E. chapel in 1955. The Methodist religion is historically most concentrated in the Eastern Shore region of Delaware and Maryland (Williams 1997:59). Rural Methodist chapels of the period were typically modest gable-end structures, similar to early meetinghouses. The current Longhouse, which historically functioned as a Methodist Church, is contemporary with a group of Methodist churches that experienced a distinctive pattern of architecture in the lower Eastern Shore region. Bazel's Chapel and Scott's Chapel are more sophisticated examples of rural Methodist churches located within the Bucktown vicinity. During the nineteenth century, Methodist congregations traditionally worshipped in modest, symmetrical, frame buildings (Clinton 2004:50).

In 1998, the church was gifted to the Nause-Waiwash tribe of Indians, who are descendants of the original Nanticoke tribe of the Eastern Shore. The tribe is based in Dorchester County, Maryland, near Fishing Bay Wildlife Management Area, the state's largest wildlife management area. The building resembles a typical, one-room schoolhouse or a nineteenth-century meetinghouse used for religious gatherings, a form that was adopted by Native Americans and incorporated into the Longhouse structure and was a logical choice for the tribe to acquire (Williams 1997:50). Several members of the tribe are descendants of the original trustees of Trinity M.E. Church.

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

### Complex relationship between African, Native and European Americans and subsequent loss of Native identity

Scholars of African and Native American relations note that Native Americans comprised a significant proportion of the enslaved labor force on southern plantations until the 1720s (Perdue, 2009). Many Native American slaves, mostly male, were deported to the Caribbean, while others, mostly women, remained and worked on mainland plantations. An imbalance of the sex ratios between the races (a higher proportion of African men and Native women) encouraged marriage and cultural assimilation on the plantations. Local oral histories surrounding the Nause-Waiwash longhouse (Fitzhugh, pers. comm. and Wheatley, pers. comm.) confirm these patterns. Nause-Waiwash elders speak of male Indian ancestors deported to Bermuda, and African American elders speak of Indian women being bred to African slaves by their plantation owners.

Slavery was a common experience for both Native and African Americans living in colonial Maryland. For Native Americans the situation was so untenable that large numbers began migrating to Pennsylvania beginning in 1742 or 1743 (Weslager, 1948).

On August 16, 1749, at a council meeting in Philadelphia, attended by 280 Indians, including Seneca, Mohican, Tutelo, Delaware, and Nanticoke, the Onondaga orator, Canassatego, seeking asylum for Nanticoke Indians still living in Maryland, addressed Pennsylvania Governor Hamilton: "the people of Maryland do not treat the Indians as you and others do, for they make slaves of them, and sell their children for Money, and this makes us more importunate with you to get the rest of our Cousins from among them..." (Penn. Colonial Records, V, p. 401.)

By 1799, when the last Indian reservation on Maryland's Eastern Shore, Locust Neck, was abolished, Native Americans were already losing their racial identity (Rountree and Davidson, 1997). One Choptank Indian, Abraham Bishop, was known as an Indian chief in 1755, but was reclassified as "other free person" in the 1800 census, and his descendants were classified as "free negroes" or free colored." In Somerset County, off-reservation Indians had already lost their racial identity, merging into the general population by 1750. Descendants of Indians who married Europeans were considered white, while those who married Africans were considered black. Once the reservations were gone, "Indian" ceased to be a valid legal identity, and the only remaining categories for free persons were either white or free black.

After the Civil War, Jim Crow laws were enforced with violence and intimidation in the South, but people who were identified as black bore the brunt of this treatment. This served to separate descendants of Native Americans who were identified as white from those who were identified as black. This appears to be the pattern in Dorchester County, with segregated schools and churches, and even neighborhoods in nearby Cambridge, where many people moved for jobs (Wheatley, pers. comm.). Generally, white communities discouraged unions with African Americans, and refused to patronize institutions established by and for African Americans. It is easy to imagine that descendants of Native Americans who married Europeans could pass for white and would have an advantage if they could change and enforce their identity as white.

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

Because African and Native American communities shared the same building (the longhouse) and have a common history (slavery), there is a unique opportunity for today's descendants to exchange and recover cultural information that has otherwise been off-limits to each other during the Jim Crow period. Preservation of the building will provide a gathering place where they can re-unite and learn from each other. As Rev. Wheatley, the last pastor of the Hughes AME congregation, quotes her grandfather, "we are all one family."

#### Historical connection between the tribe and the building

The Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians claim direct lineage to the Nanticoke Indians living in Maryland at the time of first contact with Europeans. Their name is a reference to two Nanticoke ancestral villages. Nause was on the Nanticoke River and was visited by Captain John Smith in 1608. Waiwash was on the Choptank River east of Cambridge, where William Vans Murray collected ethnological notes and vocabulary for Thomas Jefferson in 1792 (Speck, 1927). They represent Indians who declined to migrate to Pennsylvania in the 18th century, instead finding refuge in isolated and inaccessible areas of the county. One such area was Abbott Town, just northwest of Fishing Bay on the Blackwater River, where a community persisted until 1945. Many of the approximately 300 members of the Nause-Waiwash are descendants of this community, and a few still remember the village itself. Little has been written about the Nanticoke Indians who chose to stay in the vicinity of the Nanticoke River (Sullivan et al., 2015). Nevertheless, the descendant populations exist, thrive, and are extremely active in their interaction with the local archaeological community (Busby, 2010).

Maryland only recently recognized its first Indian tribe. Unfortunately, for indigenous groups of the Chesapeake region, it has proven a continual struggle to demonstrate their existence into the present day, probably because of the ethnohistorical focus on the Powhatan chiefdom (Busby, 2010). The records and racial practices of the eighteenth centuries and beyond make tracing out what happened to the Nanticoke who remained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland after the mid-eighteenth century quite difficult. The awareness that there were still Indians present seems to have faded from the minds of the white inhabitants of the region (Rountree and Davidson, 1997).

The oral history surrounding the church's origin is remarkably consistent between the descendants of African and Native Americans who lived in the area surrounding the church, including where the lumber was harvested (Pindertown), the type of wood (Atlantic white cedar) and the location of the sawmill (also Pindertown). Samuel J. Abbott is credited with donating the wood for the church and was listed as the first trustee in the original deed in 1894 (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation). Abbott lived in Swards, a community near Abbott Town. Steve Abbott, a direct descendent of Sam Abbott, is the Assistant Chief of the Nause-Waiwash.

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

The sawmill at Pindertown, where the lumber for the church/longhouse was milled, may represent a little-documented economic era in South Dorchester County, involving tri-racial people. According to John Creighton, Harriet Tubman scholar and local historian, Tubman's owner started a canal company that enabled low-lying forest land to be logged and floated to mills for processing and to wharfs for shipping. A series of canals were built in this era, including Keene's Ditch, where the original trustees of the church lived and owned land. The sawmill was owned and operated by a man who self-identified as Native American but whose descendants identify as African American.

Oral history also speaks to an Indian connection with the Methodist Church. Joshua Thomas, the Island Preacher, known for his preaching to the British Navy before they were defeated at Baltimore in 1814, is credited with bringing Methodism to the eastern shore (Wallace, 1861). Oral history connects him to the Nanticoke through his mother's lineage. Thomas grew up on ancestral Nanticoke land, and his mother prepared food "in the Indian way." He was buried at Deal Island, which has special significance because it was formerly known as Devil's Island, referring to Devil's worship (Indian sacred ceremonies) that took place there. Intermarriage between families on Deal Island with the Indian descendants at Abbott Town are known by memory, gravestones and census records. Thomas practiced a form of worship (camp meeting) that is similar to Indian brush arbor worship, and lasted 12 days, similar to the Nanticoke Big House ceremony described by Speck (1937). Thomas is known to have visited Abbott Town in his dugout canoe in the late 19th century (Parks, pers. comm.).

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Busby, Virginia R. Transformation and Persistence: The Nanticoke Indians and Chicone Indian Town in the Context of European Contact and Colonization. Charlottesville: University of Virginia. PhD dissertation. 2010.

Clinton, Catherine. Harriet Tubman: The Road to Freedom. New York: Little, Brown, 2004.

Creighton, John. 1941 – 2015. John focused much of his life on researching Harriet Tubman and the communities where she interacted, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware. Obituary: [http://www.stardem.com/easternshore/news/dorchester\\_county/article\\_9a004e62-b6c5-5942-b053-5bfd197e2a20.html](http://www.stardem.com/easternshore/news/dorchester_county/article_9a004e62-b6c5-5942-b053-5bfd197e2a20.html)

Fitzhugh, Chief Sewell “Winterhawk” (1953-2014), chief of the Nause-Waiwash from 1990 to 2014 (pers. comm.).

Jones, Elias. New Revised History of Dorchester County, Maryland. Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1966.

Lanier, Gabrielle M., and Bernard L. Herman. Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation. <https://mdlandrec.net> Accessed Nov 21, 2014.

Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Forms and National Register of Historic Places Forms for Bucktown and surrounding areas of southern Maryland.

Mayre, William B. Indian Paths of the Delmarva Peninsula. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware Vol. 2:3-4 March, October, 1936.

Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 5: 402 and 409. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from the organization to the termination of the proprietary government. 16 Vols. Philadelphia and Harrisburg, State of Pennsylvania, 1851-53.)

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

Parks, Jane Kirwan, is a Nause-Waiwash elder, who taught secondary science for 35 years and was science department chair in the Dorchester County public schools, where she also sponsored a Native American culture club (muskrat trapping).

Purdue, Theda. Native Americans, African Americans, and Jim Crow. In: *Indivisible, African-Native American Lives in the Americas*. Gabrielle Tayac (ed) Smithsonian Institution National Museum of the American Indian. 2009.

Rountree, Helen C. and Thomas E. Davidson. *Eastern Shore Indians of Virginia and Maryland*. Charlottesville and London: University Press of Virginia, 1997.

Speck, Frank G. 1927. The Nanticoke and Conoy Indians. In: *Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware*, Wilmington.

Speck, Frank G. 1937. *Oklahoma Delaware ceremonies, feasts and dances*. Philadelphia: *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society* v. 7.

Sullivan, Kristin M., Erve Chambers and Ennis Barbery. *Indigenous Cultural Landscapes Study for the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail*. 2013.  
<http://www.nps.gov/chba/parkmgmt/upload/Prototype-Methodology-ICL-Nanticoke-Study-Report-compressed.pdf> Accessed Feb. 10, 2015.

The Nause-Waiwash (Nassue-Waiwash) Tribe (Nanticoke)  
<http://www.ewebtribe.com/NACulture/eastertribes.htm#Nause-Waiwash>, accessed April 8, 2005.

Wallace, Adam. *The Parson of the Islands*. Cambridge, MD: Tidewater Publishers. 412pp.

Weeks, Christopher, ed. *Between the Nanticoke and the Choptank: An Architectural History of Dorchester County, Maryland*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press and the Maryland Historical Trust. 1984.

Weslager, C.A. *Nanticoke Indians, a Refugee Tribal Group of Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1948.

Wheatley, Reverend Linda Pinder, was lay pastor of Hughes AME Church until its dissolution in 1998, when the church building was transferred to the Nause Waiwash tribe, and was founding director of the Harriet Tubman Museum and Educational Center in Cambridge, MD <http://visitdorchester.org/harriet-tubman-museum-educational-center/>

Williams, Peter W. *Houses of God: Region, Religion, and Architecture in the United States*. Series: *Public Expressions of Religion in America*. Conrad Cherry, ed. University of Illinois

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

Press in cooperation with the Center for the Study of Religion and American Culture, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, 1997.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** D-282

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 0.5 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 38.448056

Longitude: 76.075278



Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundaries are described among the Land Records of Dorchester County, Maryland in Liber MLB 00374, folio 00801.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property, one-half acre, represents the entire parcel historically associated with the resource.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Jeffrey Kirwan, c/o Chief Donna Wolf Mother Abbott  
organization: Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians  
street & number: 212 East Appleby Ave.  
city or town: Cambridge state: MD zip code: 21613  
e-mail jkirwan@vt.edu  
telephone: 410-228-0216  
date: March 28, 2017

---

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer,

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State

photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash Longhouse (D-282)  
City or Vicinity: Cambridge vicinity  
County: Dorchester State: Maryland  
Photographer: Peter E. Kurtze  
Date Photographed: June 13, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0001  
Exterior, view from southeast  
1 of \_\_5\_\_.

MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0002  
Exterior, view from northwest  
2 of \_\_5\_\_.

MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0003  
Entrance detail  
Chief Sewell E. "Winterhawk" Fitzhugh (d. 11 Oct 2014)

MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0004  
Interior, facing northeast  
4 of \_\_5\_\_.

MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0005  
Exterior, facing east  
5 of \_\_5\_\_.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State



MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0001  
Exterior, view from southeast

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State



MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0002  
Exterior, view from northeast

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State



MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0003  
Entrance detail  
Chief Sewell E. "Winterhawk" Fitzhugh (d. 11 Oct 2014)

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State



MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0004  
Interior, facing northeast

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

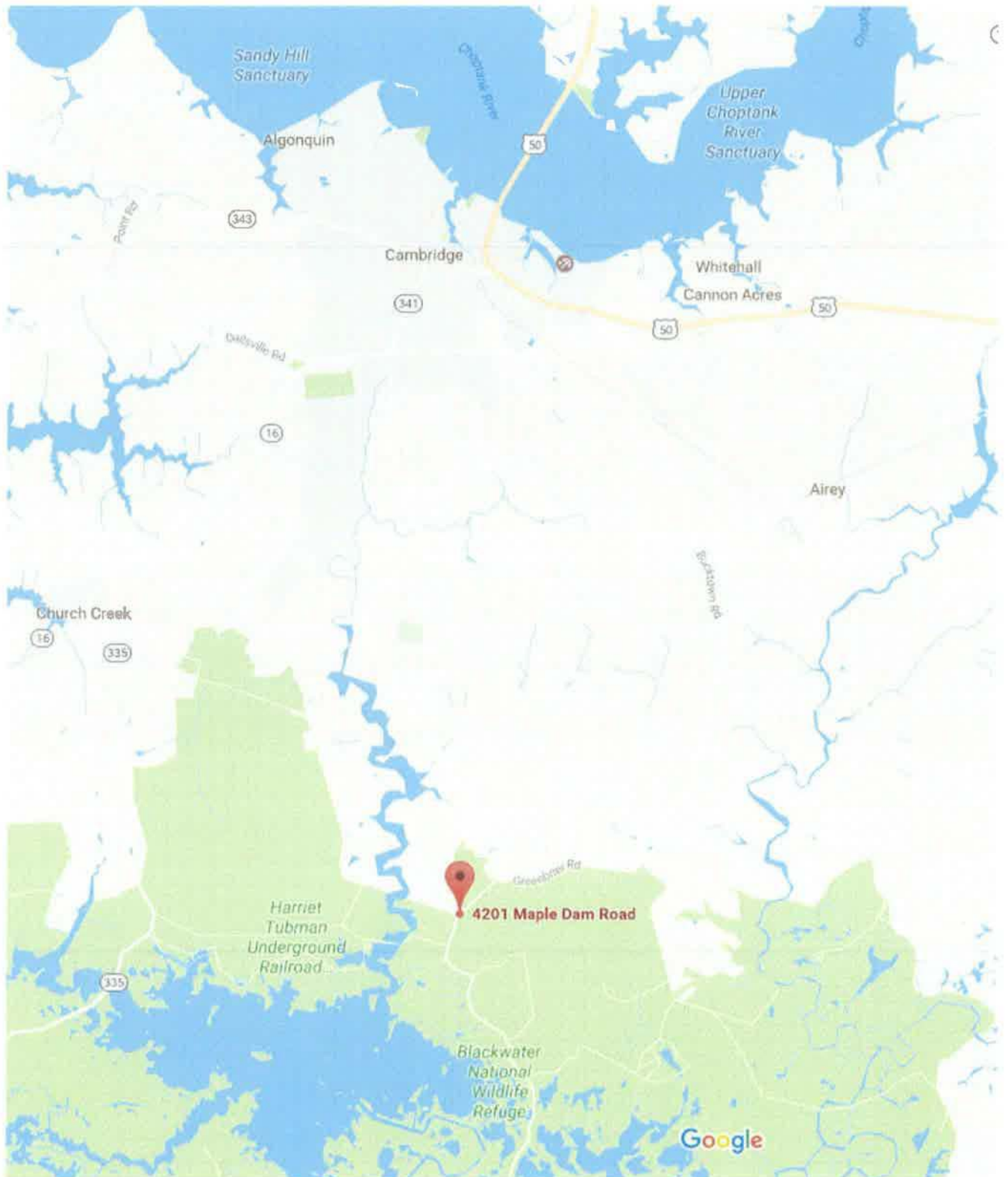
Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State



MD\_DorchesterCounty\_HughesAMEChapel\_0005  
Interior, facing east

Hughes AME Chapel; Nause-Waiwash  
Longhouse (D-282)  
Name of Property

Dorchester County,  
Maryland  
County and State















National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/17/2018      Date of Pending List: 6/13/2018      Date of 16th Day: 6/28/2018      Date of 45th Day: 7/2/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      6/29/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Wendi W. Peters, Secretary  
Ewing McDowell, Deputy Secretary

February 3, 2017

Ms. Karen Kennedy  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
3rd Floor  
Crownsville, MD 21032

**STATE CLEARINGHOUSE REVIEW PROCESS**

**State Application Identifier:** MD20170202-0072

**Reply Due Date:** 03/10/2017

**Project Description:** Historic Nomination: Hughes African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E) Chapel; also known as Nause-Waiwash Longhouse - Chief Donna "Wolf Mother" Abbott; 4201 Maple Dam Road, Cambridge, MD 21613

**Project Address:** 4201 Maple Dam Road, Cambridge, MD 21613

**Project Location:** Municipality(ies) of Dorchester-City of Cambridge

**Clearinghouse Contact:** Myra Barnes

Dear Ms. Kennedy:

Thank you for submitting your project for intergovernmental review. Your participation in the Maryland Intergovernmental Review and Coordination (MIRC) process helps to ensure that your project will be consistent with the plans, programs, and objectives of State agencies and local governments.

We have forwarded your project to the following agencies and/or jurisdictions for their review and comments: the Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation; the County(ies) of Dorchester; and the Maryland Department of Planning. A composite review and recommendation letter will be sent to you by the reply due date. Your project has been assigned a unique State Application Identifier that you should use on all documents and correspondence.

Please be assured that we will expeditiously process your project. The issues resolved through the MIRC process enhance the opportunities for project funding and minimize delays during project implementation.

If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at [myra.barnes@maryland.gov](mailto:myra.barnes@maryland.gov). Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,

Myra Barnes, Lead Clearinghouse Coordinator

MB:MB

17-0072\_NRR.NEW.doc





Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

D-282  
Wendi W. Peters, Secretary  
Ewing McDowell, Deputy Secretary

March 9, 2017

Ms. Karen Kennedy  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
3rd Floor  
Crownsville, MD 21032

**STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION**

**State Application Identifier:** MD20170202-0072

**Applicant:** Maryland Historical Trust and Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, Inc.

**Project Description:** Historic Nomination: Hughes African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E) Chapel; also known as Nause-Waiwash Longhouse - Chief Donna "Wolf Mother" Abbott; 4201 Maple Dam Road, Cambridge, MD 21613

**Project Address:** 4201 Maple Dam Road, Cambridge, MD 21613

**Project Location:** Municipality(ies) of Dorchester-City of Cambridge

**Approving Authority:** U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPS

**CFDA Number:** 15.914

**Recommendation:** Consistent

Dear Ms. Kennedy:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation based upon comments received to date. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation, Dorchester County, and the Maryland Department of Planning. As of this date, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources has not submitted comments. **This recommendation is contingent upon the applicant considering and addressing any problems or conditions that may be identified by their review. Any comments received will be forwarded.**

The Maryland Department of Transportation; Dorchester County; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The State Application Identifier Number must be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at [myra.barnes@maryland.gov](mailto:myra.barnes@maryland.gov).

Ms. Karen Kennedy

March 9, 2017

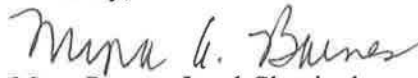
Page 2

State Application Identifier: MD20170202-0072

**Also, please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form must include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.**

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,



Myra Barnes, Lead Clearinghouse Coordinator

MB:MB

Enclosure(s)

Greg Golden - DNR

Tina Quinichette - MDOT

Steven Dodd - DRCH

Tracey Gordy - MDPLL

17-0072\_CRR.CLS.doc



Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Wendi W. Peters, Secretary  
Ewing McDowell, Deputy Secretary

**PROJECT STATUS FORM**

Please complete this form and return it to the State Clearinghouse upon receipt of notification that the project has been approved or not approved by the approving authority.

**TO:** Maryland State Clearinghouse  
Maryland Department of Planning  
301 West Preston Street  
Room 1104  
Baltimore, MD 21201-2305

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please fill in the date form completed)

**FROM:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of person completing this form.)

**PHONE:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Area Code & Phone number)

**RE:** State Application Identifier: MD20170202-0072  
Project Description: Historic Nomination: Hughes African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E) Chapel; also known as Nause-Waiwash Longhouse - Chief Donna "Wolf Mother" Abbott; 4201 Maple Dam Road, Cambridge, MD 21613

<b>PROJECT APPROVAL</b>			
This project/plan was:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved with Modification	<input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved
Name of Approving Authority:	Date Approved:		
_____	_____		

<b>FUNDING APPROVAL</b>			
<i>The funding (if applicable) has been approved for the period of:</i>			
_____, 201__ to _____, 201__ as follows:			
Federal \$:	Local \$:	State \$:	Other \$:
_____	_____	_____	_____

<b>OTHER</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Further comment or explanation is attached	



## Dorchester County Historical Society

1003 Greenway Drive  
Cambridge, Maryland 21613  
410.228.7953 dchs@verizon.net  
www.dorchesterhistory.org



January 31, 2017

Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of the Dorchester County Historical Society, Inc. (DCHS), I am writing today in support of the Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians' effort to have their property recognized by the Trust. DCHS applauds their work to repurpose this structure.

I understand that the Nause-Waiwash use this historic structure as a meeting space and have renamed it "The Longhouse." Originally known as the Trinity United M. E. Church and built in the 1880s, it is surprising that it has not appeared in the historic registry before now. Located in the southern part of Dorchester County, this region of the county is very important to the entire Eastern Shore and remains largely untouched.

Again, DCHS would encourage MHT to add the Nause-Waiwash Longhouse to the Registry of Historic Properties. Should you wish to speak with me, please do not hesitate in calling. Thank you for your attention to this.

Cordially,

Ann W. Phillips  
Executive Director



**Nanticoke Historic Preservation Alliance, Inc**

712 Hills Point Road Cambridge MD 21613 410-228-7458 restorehandsell@gmail.com  
www.restorehandsell.org www.nanticoke riverjamboree.com

Trustees: Chemikera Albites Rich Bright, Gene Brite, Robert Davis, Lee Ellen Griffith, Margaret Ingersoll,  
Shirley Jackson, John Lewis, Beth Ann Lynch, Jack Meyerhoff, Clara Mae Stephens, Zeke Willey, Miriam Zipp-Koedijk

February 2, 2017

Elizabeth Hughes, State Historic Preservation Officer  
ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

Dear Ms. Hughes,



The Nanticoke Historic Preservation Alliance is in support of the work of the Nause –Waiwash Band of Indians as they continue to promote the culture and heritage of the Eastern Woodland People of the Eastern Shore. We have begun a partnership in our mutual goals to perpetuate the history of the indigenous tribes that once inhabited these lands.

NHPA also realizes that every non-profit group who expects to grow needs a space in which to do so. To this end, we encourage the adaptive reuse of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Methodist Episcopal Chapel on Maple Dam Road for the Nause-Waiwash headquarters. The building is a preserved example of a vernacular Chapel of Ease and is historically connected to multi-cultural religious activity in Dorchester that occurred at the very end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The simple but lovely frame structure, located at an intersection of two country roads in southern Dorchester is on the approach to both Blackwater National Refuge and the new Harriet Tubman UGRR Visitor Center, making it conveniently located to visitation by the public. A State and National Register Listing will bring even more attention to this building and add to the Heritage Tourism appeal.

NHPA is proud to be the caretakers of *Handsell*, a State and National Register Listed site and we are happy to assist in directing more attention to Dorchester’s important historic sites, many of which today are unrecognized and unnoticed. To that end we support the nomination of the former Methodist Episcopal Chapel to the State and National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

*Margaret W. Ingersoll*  
Margaret Ingersoll, President NHPA  
www.restorehandsell.org



And the Nathan, Waddell and Robbins Foundations, Vaughn T. Brown Charitable Trust

**ADDIE C. ECKARDT**  
*Legislative District 37*  
Caroline, Dorchester, Talbot  
and Wicomico Counties



Budget and Taxation Committee

Health and Human Services  
Subcommittee

*Joint Committees*  
Administrative, Executive,  
and Legislative Review

Audit

Children, Youth, and Families

Fair Practices and  
State Personnel Oversight

Pensions

THE SENATE OF MARYLAND  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

**RECEIVED 2280**  
**MAY 17 2018**  
NAT. REGISTERED HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*Annapolis Office*  
James M. Senate Office Building  
1100 North Street, Room 322  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
Tel: 410-3590 • 301-858-3590  
Fax: 410-32-7122 Ext. 3590  
E-mail: Eckardt@senate.state.md.us

*District Office*  
6071 Locust Street, Suite 202  
Cambridge, MD 21613  
410-221-6561

To: Elizabeth Hughes, State Historic Preservation Officer  
ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD, 21032-2023

January 25, 2017

To Elizabeth Hughes,

I am writing in support of the nomination of the Nause Waiwash Longhouse for the National Historic Registry. The Longhouse, created by descendants of the Nanticoke Tribe, is an important symbol of the culture, history and traditions of Dorchester County.

The Nause Waiwash Longhouse not only represents the history of Native Americans, in Dorchester County, but also the history, and cultural exchange, of the African and European descendants, in the region. Dorchester County, is proud of our cultural history, and recognition serves to further preserve this history.

Dorchester County's tourism industry would also receive benefits from this honor. Recognition allows the Native American descendants, and the County, to share history with many generations to come. I, respectfully, encourage the consideration of the Nause Waiwash Longhouse, for inclusion on the National Historical Registry.

Best Regards,

Senator Addie Eckardt

CC: Peter Kurtze

ADDIE C. ECKARDT  
Legislative District 37  
Caroline, Dorchester, Talbot  
and Wicomico Counties



Annapolis Office  
James Senate Office Building  
11 Bladen Street, Room 322  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
410-841-3590 · 301-858-3590  
800-492-7122 Ext. 3590  
Fax 410-841-3087 · 301-858-3087  
Adelaide.Eckardt@senate.state.md.us

Budget and Taxation Committee

Health and Human Services  
Subcommittee

Joint Committees  
Administrative, Executive,  
and Legislative Review

Audit

Children, Youth, and Families

Fair Practices and  
State Personnel Oversight

Pensions

THE SENATE OF MARYLAND  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

District Office  
601 Locust Street, Suite 202  
Cambridge, MD 21613  
410-221-6561

To: Elizabeth Hughes, State Historic Preservation Officer  
ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD, 21032-2023

January 25, 2017

To: Elizabeth Hughes,

I am writing in support of the nomination of the Nause Waiwash Longhouse for the National Historic Registry. The Longhouse, created by descendants of the Nanticoke Tribe, is an important symbol of the culture, history and traditions of Dorchester County.

The Nause Waiwash Longhouse not only represents the history of Native Americans, in Dorchester County, but also the history, and cultural exchange, of the African and European descendants, in the region. Dorchester County, is proud of our cultural history, and recognition serves to further preserve this history.

Dorchester County's tourism industry would also receive benefits from this honor. Recognition allows the Native American descendants, and the County, to share history with many generations to come. I, respectfully, encourage the consideration of the Nause Waiwash Longhouse, for inclusion on the National Historical Registry.

Best Regards, -

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Addie".

Senator Addie Eckardt

CC: Peter Kurtze

Mayor Russell B. Brinsfield  
Commissioner Gregory M. Cusick  
Commissioner Pamela R. Travers

Clerk: Cynthia S. McFarlane  
Code Enforcement:  
Mary Jane Marine



Town Of Vienna  
P.O. Box 86  
214 Market Street  
Vienna, MD 21869  
Fax: 410-376-3892  
Phone: 410-376-3442  
Email: [vienna@viennamd.org](mailto:vienna@viennamd.org)

February 1, 2017

Elizabeth Hughes  
State Historic Preservation Officer,  
Att: Perer Kurtze, Maryland Historic Trust  
100 Community Place,  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

Dear Ms Hughes,

It is my pleasure to write on behalf of the Town of Vienna in support of the nomination of the Nause Waiwash Longhouse in Dorchester County, to the National Register of Historic Places. This ancestral village will be a major location for recognition and promotion of the history and culture of the Native American legacy; and, further, a most interesting attraction to tourism in the County. The Longhouse is located on Greenbrier and Maple Dam Roads, south of Cambridge.

The Nause Waiwash Band of Indians has been working to advance the Native American Longhouse to the designation of the Registry for a number of years.

The Town of Vienna is proud to recognize it's rewarding relationship with the Band of Indians each year for more than ten years, as the host of the Annual Native American Festival on the grounds near the Town Hall. The festival includes traditional dancing, Native food, demonstrations and displays. The Band of Indians continue to take pride in preserving their history, enhancing their culture and maintaining their traditions through demonstrations and gatherings as a part of their committed effort of education to all; now, and for generations to come. The nomination of the Longhouse would be a monument to commemorate the purpose and intent of these hard-working Native American people.

Additionally, the Town's Captain John Smith Nantiocke River Discovery Center houses many of the Tribe's artifacts and very rare items. A very deep and heart-felt special thanks for his many gifts to the museum; and, in honor of his commitment to the Native American legacy, the Town has a life-time memorial framed photograph of the late Sewell Fitzhugh, Chief Winterhawk including several Native American objects that hangs in a special location of honor in the museum.

What an historic treasure it would be to include the Longhouse as a designated location on the National Register of Historic Places. The Town of Vienna considers it a great honor to be among the many groups that provide a very strong support for the nomination of Nause Waiwash Longhouse in Dorchester County, to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Russell Brinsfield, Mayor  
cc: Chief Donna "Wolf Mother" Abbott



**Accohannock Indian Tribe, Inc. ©**  
Post Office Box 404 \* Marion Station, Maryland 21838  
Phone: 410-623-2660 \* Fax: 410-623-2644  
[accohannock@verizon.net](mailto:accohannock@verizon.net)  
A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION



Mission Statement

The Accohannock Indian Tribe shall preserve and promote its history, language, traditions, and culture; foster sound education, health, social, and economic well-being of individuals and the tribal community, and integrity, aspire to achieve self-sufficiency and self-determination.

February 2, 2017

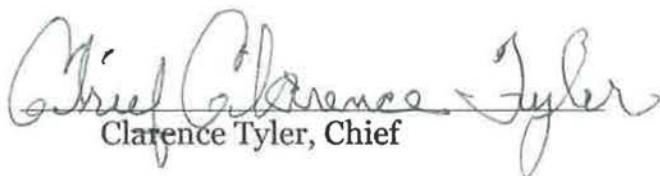
Elizabeth Hughes  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Attention: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

Dear Mr. Kurtze:

It is with great honor and respect for Chief Donna Abbott of the Nause Waiwash Band of Indians that we, the Accohannock Indian Tribe, Inc., provide and recommend that the Nause Waiwash Longhouse of Dorchester County nomination be advanced to the National Register of Historic Places.

In closing, Chief Abbott and her group have worked tirelessly on this task for several years and are deserving of a place on the National Register of Historic Places. A great deal of work has gone into this project, and we couldn't recommend and support a better project than the Nause Waiwash Band of Indians.

Thank you for considering our recommendation and we look forward to the Nause Waiwash being added to the National Register of Historic Places.

  
Clarence Tyler, Chief



The Ward Museum of Wildfowl Art  
909 South Schumaker Drive  
Salisbury, Maryland 21804  
410-742-4988  
Fax 410-742-3107  
www.wardmuseum.org

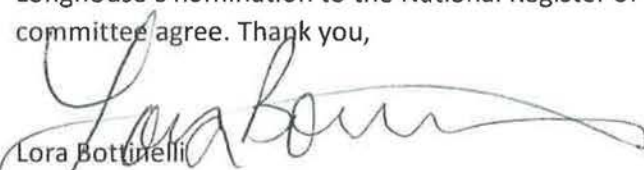
To Ms. Elizabeth Hughes, State Historic Preservation Officer,

We are writing from the Ward Museum of Wildfowl Art, Salisbury University in support of the Nause Waiwash Band of Indians' application to have their Longhouse be nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. We have a long and fruitful working history with the Nause Waiwash people. The Nause Waiwash Band's continuing efforts to not only uphold and strengthen their cultural heritage but to maintain and rebuild their cultural sites serve as good examples for their ability and motivation to protect historically important buildings and sites.

The Ward Museum is a non-profit foundation, affiliated with Salisbury University. We celebrate the life and work of Lem and Steve Ward, building upon their legacy to advance understanding of the interrelationships of art, nature, and culture. We administer cultural programming and support the heritage of the Lower Eastern Shore through our art and history exhibits, educational programming, and publications. Some of the most important things we have as an institution are our public and cultural partnerships. It is through these partnerships that we are able to educate the public not just about the waterfowling and carving heritage of the Lower Shore but about the broader historical and environmental context within which we live. The Nause Waiwash are one of those partners; and their efforts to sustain their cultural legacy, both tangible and intangible, are part and parcel of our role in the community.

The Nause Waiwash Longhouse is a historical church, built c. 1871, located outside of Cambridge, MD that the Nause Waiwash have repurposed and named their Longhouse. They have been working to restore and maintain the building for many years with the intent to eventually use it for ceremonies and educational programming. The longhouse is a traditional building used by many different Native American groups throughout the Eastern United States. It was historically important for family groups and has become a centering designation for this historical building among the Nause Waiwash. This project shows the Nause Waiwash Band's dedication to maintaining historical buildings and practices with the intent to open them to the public and educate people about the history of the area. The Longhouse's close proximity to the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park would make for a strong conjunction between the history of slavery, emancipation, and the Native American inhabitation of the Lower Eastern Shore of Maryland. These two historical sites could truly benefit from being so close together and the potential cross-programming that could happen between them is significant.

The Ward Museum of Wildfowl Art, Salisbury University supports the Nause Waiwash Longhouse's nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and sincerely hope that the committee agree. Thank you,

  
Lora Bottinelli  
Executive Director

Ward Museum of Wildfowl Art, Salisbury University  
410-742-4988 x111

HEART OF THE CHESAPEAKE

# DORCHESTER

water moves us

Dorchester County Tourism  
Heart of Chesapeake Country Heritage Area  
2 Rose Hill Place  
Cambridge, Maryland 21613  
p 410-228-1000 f 410-221-6545  
www.visitdorchester.org

February 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Mr. Peter Kurtze  
Administrator, Evaluation & Registration  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

Dear Mr. Kurtze:

This letter is being sent in support of the Nause-Waiwash Longhouse in Cambridge, Maryland. Owned by the Nause-Waiwash (Nanticoke) Band of Indians, Inc., the tribe is requesting to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The church was originally built in 1894, by trustees of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal (M.E.) Church, whose descendants identify themselves as survivors of the Nanticoke and Choptank Indian communities. Following Hurricane Hazel, when the nearby Hughes Chapel was destroyed, the church was then sold to the trustees of the Hughes African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Chapel in 1955. Then in 1998, the church was gifted back to the Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, who are descendants of the original Nanticoke tribe of the Eastern Shore. The building resembles a typical, one-room schoolhouse, or a nineteenth-century meetinghouse used for religious gatherings – a form that was adopted by Native Americans and incorporated into the Longhouse structure.

Presently, the Nause-Waiwash tribe is based in Dorchester County, Maryland, near the Fishing Bay Wildlife Management Area. The tribe is working to completely restore the former church, which is specifically located at the corner of Maple Dam and Greenbrier Roads. It is just north of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, adjacent to Fishing Bay.

A current member of the Nause-Waiwash tribe best describes the building's historical significance as, *"it being used as a religious gathering place for bi- and tri-racial people, descendants of Native, African and European Americans, who survived and persisted as distinct yet separate communities into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Furthermore, it represents the social evolution of Eastern Shore Indians who would change their identity to one that the white majority would find more controllable, rather than migrate north to live with other tribes. Finally, the building is uniquely suited to facilitate the re-uniting and re-discovery of native people whose forced racial identities as black and white resulted in their cultural separation over the last 200 years."*

The history surrounding the Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, Inc. Longhouse, is very unique and the epitome of what we continually strive to showcase to visitors about our community! It is with great pleasure that the Dorchester County Department of Tourism and the Heart of the Chesapeake Heritage Area support the request for the Nause-Waiwash Longhouse to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,



Amanda Fenstermaker, Director  
Dorchester County Tourism  
Heart of Chesapeake Country Heritage Area



CHRISTOPHER T. ADAMS  
*Legislative District 37B*  
Caroline, Dorchester, Talbot,  
and Wicomico Counties

Economic Matters Committee



The Maryland House of Delegates  
6 Bladen Street, Room 326  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
410-841-3343 · 301-858-3343  
800-492-7122 Ext. 3343  
Fax 410-841-3299 · 301-858-3299  
Christopher.Adams@house.state.md.us

THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

January 31, 2017

Ms. Elizabeth Hughes  
State Historic Preservation Office  
ATTN: Peter Kurtze  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032

RE: Nause Waiwash Longhouse

Dear Ms. Hughes:

It is my understanding that the Nause Waiwash Longhouse, circa 1870, located in Dorchester County is being considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Nause Waiwash Band of Indians, Inc. continue to fundraise to help with their restoration efforts of the Longhouse, with hopes of restoring the building to its original state. With its completion, they hope to be able to open their doors once again to the native community and look forward to welcoming visitors for educational purposes.

I fully support the efforts of the Nause Waiwash Band of Indians, Inc. to have the Nause Waiwash Longhouse placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christopher T. Adams', written in a cursive style.

Christopher T. Adams





Larry Hogan, Governor  
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Robert S. McCord, Secretary



May 16, 2018

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Mail Stop 7228  
[1849 C St, NW](#)  
[Washington, D.C. 20240](#)

RE: Hughes AME Chapel/Nause-Waiwash Longhouse (D-282)  
Dorchester County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating the above-referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Please note that although the enclosed photographs are more than two years old, they nevertheless accurately represent the current appearance of the property. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at [peter.kurtze@maryland.gov](mailto:peter.kurtze@maryland.gov) or (410) 697-9562.

Sincerely,

  
for Anne Raines  
Deputy Director-State Historic  
Preservation Officer

AR/krq  
cc: State Clearinghouse # MD20170202-0072  
Enclosures: NR form, maps, photographs, CD  
Correspondence: owner notice