

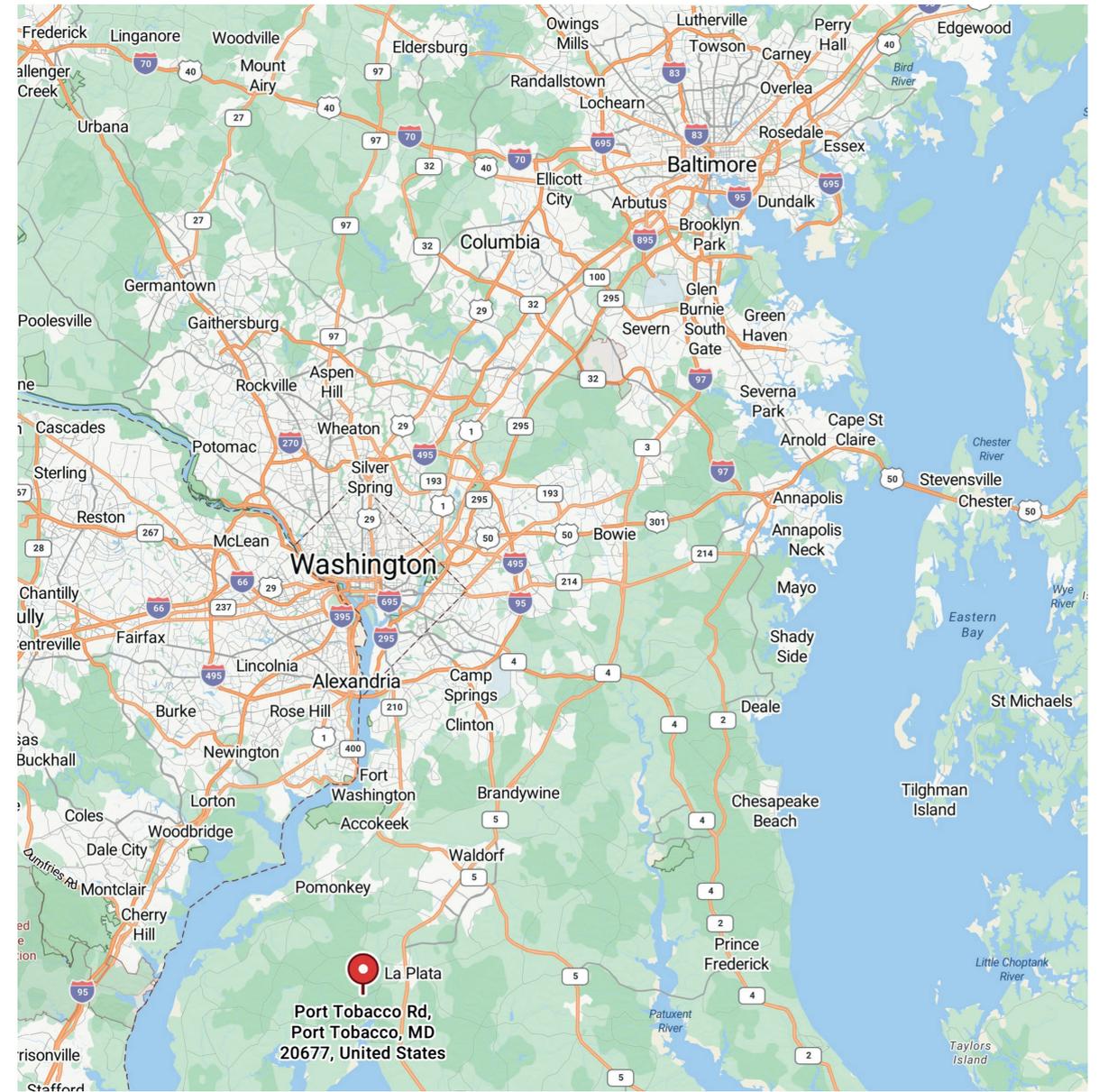
Documents



Context 1

Location of the exhibition and College

Location of the first administration of the British Colony of Baltimore and Maryland



Context 2

Location of the Piscawani Tribe head quarters in Port Tobacco

Pt 1

The presence today of surviving indigenous people and tribes in the Baltimore area

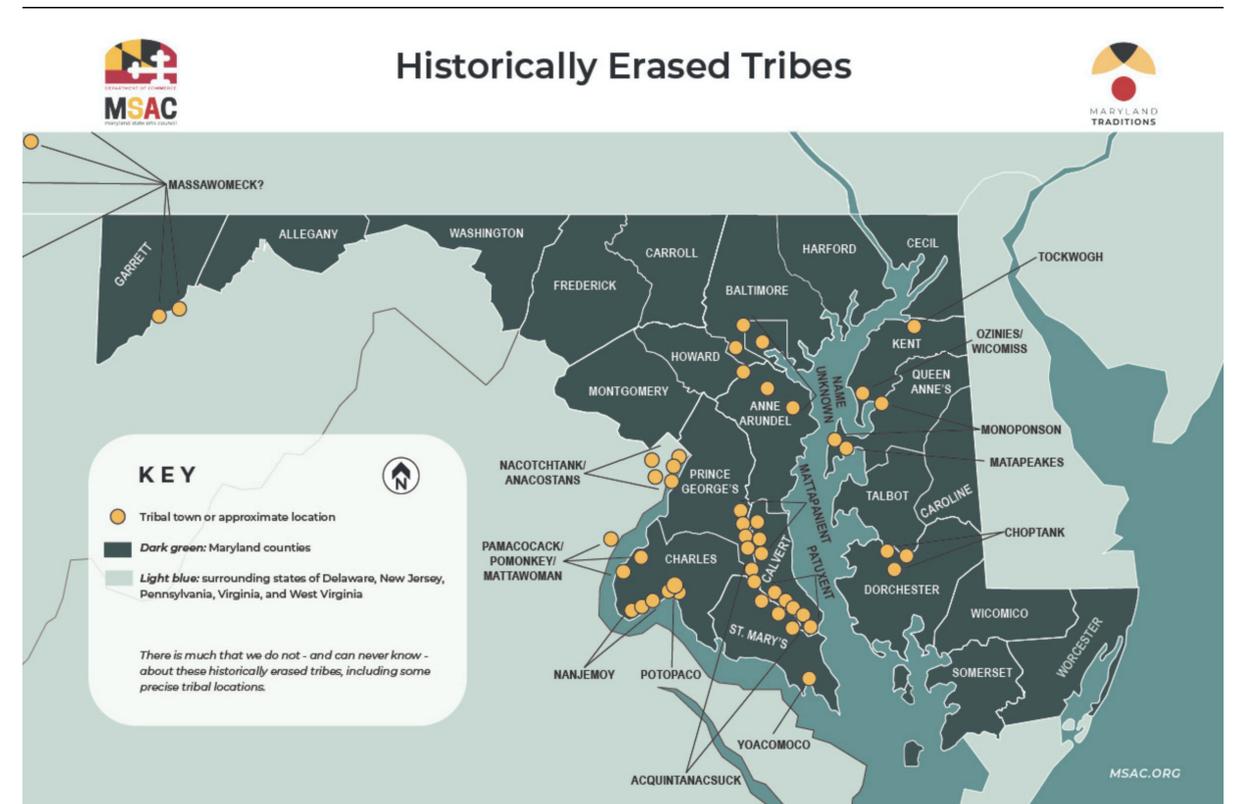
Pt 2

Legal definitions

Federal and legal definitions of Tribal, Indigenous, Aboriginal peoples, Land rights, Occupancy, use of land and minerals

Pt 3

Land back



Indigenous Lands in Baltimore City

The indigenous lands in Baltimore city are a testament to the rich history and cultural heritage of the region. The Piscataway and Susquehannock Nations have ancestral ties to the area, and the Lumbee and other tribes have migrated to Baltimore for various reasons, including work opportunities and a better quality of life. The Lumbee community, in particular, created a vibrant intertribal American Indian community in East Baltimore, known as "the reservation." This community has been a significant part of the city's history, although it has gradually transformed over the years. Today, Baltimore is home to a small Native American population, with speakers of Native American languages being one of the largest groups of language speakers in the city. The area has been inhabited by Native Americans since at least the 10th millennium BC, with archaeological sites from the Late Woodland period identified in Baltimore.

Zip Codes with the Highest Percentage of Native / Alaskan Population in Baltimore, MD

	Zip Code	Native / Alaskan	vs State	vs National
1.	21211	1.5%	0.30% (+1.23) #12	0.84% (+0.690) #3,678
2.	21214	0.67%	0.30% (+0.372) #38	0.84% (-0.172) #6,978
3.	21218	0.57%	0.30% (+0.276) #48	0.84% (-0.268) #7,700
4.	21230	0.57%	0.30% (+0.268) #49	0.84% (-0.276) #7,756
5.	21224	0.54%	0.30% (+0.246) #52	0.84% (-0.298) #7,930
6.	21201	0.42%	0.30% (+0.123) #73	0.84% (-0.421) #9,171
7.	21231	0.36%	0.30% (+0.061) #86	0.84% (-0.483) #9,976
8.	21250	0.30%	0.30% (+0.006) #102	0.84% (-0.537) #10,822
9.	21202	0.23%	0.30% (-0.064) #114	0.84% (-0.608) #12,102
10.	21213	0.20%	0.30% (-0.093) #128	0.84% (-0.637) #12,711
11.	21217	0.15%	0.30% (-0.152) #160	0.84% (-0.696) #14,043
12.	21223	0.12%	0.30% (-0.177) #178	0.84% (-0.721) #14,636
13.	21229	0.12%	0.30% (-0.178) #180	0.84% (-0.722) #14,667
14.	21210	0.11%	0.30% (-0.184) #181	0.84% (-0.728) #14,837
15.	21239	0.077%	0.30% (-0.220) #199	0.84% (-0.764) #15,909
16.	21205	0.075%	0.30% (-0.223) #202	0.84% (-0.767) #15,993
17.	21216	0.074%	0.30% (-0.224) #203	0.84% (-0.768) #16,024
18.	21215	0.073%	0.30% (-0.225) #205	0.84% (-0.769) #16,076
19.	21212	0.071%	0.30% (-0.227) #208	0.84% (-0.771) #16,131
20.	21206	0.039%	0.30% (-0.258) #222	0.84% (-0.802) #17,162
21.	21209	0.020%	0.30% (-0.278) #234	0.84% (-0.822) #17,725

1

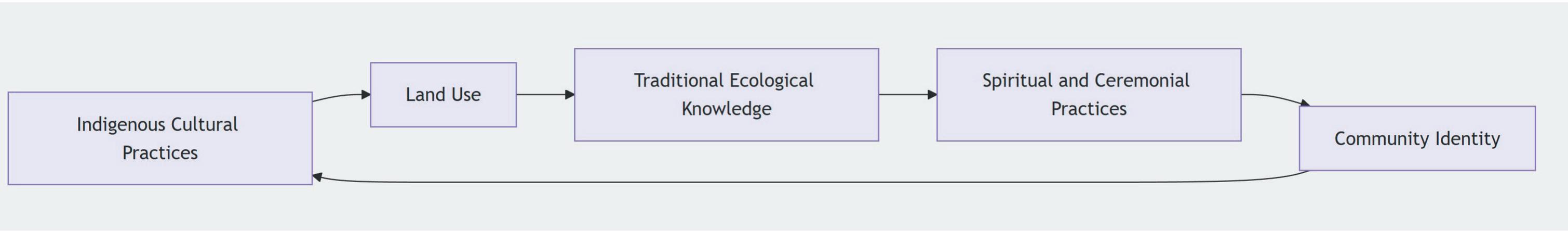
Download Data

Share

Indian Title is a distinct legal concept influencing land rights, particularly concerning Native American lands in the United States. It shapes the ownership and use of these lands, impacting tribal sovereignty, cultural preservation, and economic development.

Understanding Indian Title is crucial as it intersects with federal law, civil litigation, and resource management. This article explores its legal recognition, enforceability, and limitations.

- **Characterization of the Tribe:** The Court referenced testimony and anthropological evidence to conclude that the Tee-Hit-Ton's use of the land was similar to that of "nomadic tribes of the States Indians." It characterized their claims as "more a claim of sovereignty than of ownership," and described them as being in a "hunting and fishing stage of civilization."
- **Final Conclusion:** The Court concluded that "Indian occupation of land without government recognition of ownership creates no rights against taking or extinction by the United States protected by the Fifth Amendment or any other principle of law." Therefore, the government's sale of the timber did not require compensation.



***The nature of aboriginal Indian interest in land and the various rights as between the Indians and the United States dependent on such interest are far from novel as concerns our Indian inhabitants. It is well settled that in all the States of the Union the tribes who inhabited the lands of the States held claim to such lands after the coming of the white man, under what is sometimes termed original Indian title or permission from the whites to occupy. That description means mere possession not specifically recognized as ownership by Congress. After conquest they were permitted to occupy portions of territory over which they had previously exercised 'sovereignty,' as we use that term. This is not a property right but amounts to a right of occupancy which the sovereign grants and protects against intrusion by third parties but which right of occupancy may be terminated and such lands fully

The Federal Trust Responsibility and Tribal Lands

Indian tribes are "domestic dependent nations" that exercise "inherent sovereign authority."⁸ Indian tribes have a unique relationship with the federal government. One aspect of this special relationship is the doctrine of the *federal trust responsibility*: a legal obligation under which the United States, through treaties, acts of Congress, and court decisions, "has charged itself with moral obligations of the highest responsibility and trust" toward Indian tribes, and this responsibility can include certain fiduciary obligations on the part of the United States.⁹ According to the BIA, "in several cases discussing the trust responsibility, the Supreme Court has used language suggesting that it entails legal duties, moral obligations, and the fulfillment of understandings and expectations that have arisen over the entire course of the relationship between the United States and Indian tribes."¹⁰ The federal trust responsibility can include a duty on the part of the United States to protect treaty rights, lands, assets, and resources on behalf of tribes and tribal members.¹¹

The federal trust responsibility plays a significant role in the federal government's management of tribal lands and natural resources. For example, the BIA is the lead agency responsible for the administration and management of 55 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes and individual tribal members.¹² At times, this report will highlight the federal-tribal trust relationship with respect to the management of tribal lands.

- Characterization of the Tribe: The Court referenced testimony and anthropological evidence to conclude that the Tee-Hit-Ton's use of the land was similar to that of "nomadic tribes of the States Indians." It characterized their claims as "more a claim of sovereignty than of ownership," and described them as being in a "hunting and fishing stage of civilization."

Pt 3

Land back

