

108TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 1423

To extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 17, 2003

Mr. ALLEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs

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## A BILL

To extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the  
5 “Thomasina E. Jordan Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal  
6 Recognition Act of 2003”.

1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of  
2 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—CHICKAHOMINY INDIAN TRIBE

- Sec. 101. Findings.
- Sec. 102. Definitions.
- Sec. 103. Federal recognition.
- Sec. 104. Membership; governing documents.
- Sec. 105. Governing body.
- Sec. 106. Reservation of the Tribe.
- Sec. 107. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

TITLE II—CHICKAHOMINY INDIAN TRIBE—EASTERN DIVISION

- Sec. 201. Findings.
- Sec. 202. Definitions.
- Sec. 203. Federal recognition.
- Sec. 204. Membership; governing documents.
- Sec. 205. Governing body.
- Sec. 206. Reservation of the Tribe.
- Sec. 207. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

TITLE III—UPPER MATTAPONI TRIBE

- Sec. 301. Findings.
- Sec. 302. Definitions.
- Sec. 303. Federal recognition.
- Sec. 304. Membership; governing documents.
- Sec. 305. Governing body.
- Sec. 306. Reservation of the Tribe.
- Sec. 307. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

TITLE IV—RAPPAHANNOCK TRIBE, INC.

- Sec. 401. Findings.
- Sec. 402. Definitions.
- Sec. 403. Federal recognition.
- Sec. 404. Membership; governing documents.
- Sec. 405. Governing body.
- Sec. 406. Reservation of the Tribe.
- Sec. 407. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

TITLE V—MONACAN INDIAN NATION

- Sec. 501. Findings.
- Sec. 502. Definitions.
- Sec. 503. Federal recognition.
- Sec. 504. Membership; governing documents.
- Sec. 505. Governing body.
- Sec. 506. Reservation of the Tribe.
- Sec. 507. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

TITLE VI—NANSEMOND INDIAN TRIBE

- Sec. 601. Findings.  
 Sec. 602. Definitions.  
 Sec. 603. Federal recognition.  
 Sec. 604. Membership; governing documents.  
 Sec. 605. Governing documents.  
 Sec. 606. Governing body.  
 Sec. 607. Reservation of the Tribe.  
 Sec. 608. Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, and water rights.

1           **TITLE I—CHICKAHOMINY**  
 2                           **INDIAN TRIBE**

3 **SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

4           Congress finds that—

5                   (1) in 1607, when the English settlers set shore  
 6           along the Virginia coastline, the Chickahominy In-  
 7           dian Tribe was 1 of about 30 tribes that received  
 8           them;

9                   (2) in 1614, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe en-  
 10          tered into a treaty with Sir Thomas Dale, Governor  
 11          of the Jamestown Colony, under which—

12                   (A) the Chickahominy Indian Tribe agreed  
 13          to provide 2 bushels of corn per man and send  
 14          warriors to protect the English; and

15                   (B) Sir Thomas Dale agreed in return to  
 16          allow the Tribe to continue to practice its own  
 17          tribal governance;

18                   (3) in 1646, a treaty was signed which forced  
 19          the Chickahominy from their homeland to the area  
 20          around the York River in present-day King William  
 21          County, leading to the formation of a reservation;

1           (4) in 1677, following Bacon's Rebellion, the  
2 Queen of Pamunkey signed the Treaty of Middle  
3 Plantation on behalf of the Chickahominy;

4           (5) in 1702, the Chickahominy were forced  
5 from their reservation, which caused the loss of a  
6 land base;

7           (6) in 1711, the College of William and Mary  
8 in Williamsburg established a grammar school for  
9 Indians called Brafferton College;

10          (7) a Chickahominy child was 1 of the first In-  
11 dians to attend Brafferton College;

12          (8) in 1750, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
13 began to migrate from King William County back to  
14 the area around the Chickahominy River in New  
15 Kent and Charles City Counties;

16          (9) in 1793, a Baptist missionary named  
17 Bradby took refuge with the Chickahominy and took  
18 a Chickahominy woman as his wife;

19          (10) in 1831, the names of the ancestors of the  
20 modern-day Chickahominy Indian Tribe began to  
21 appear in the Charles City County census records;

22          (11) in 1901, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
23 formed Samaria Baptist Church;

1           (12) from 1901 to 1935, Chickahominy men  
2 were assessed a tribal tax so that their children  
3 could receive an education;

4           (13) the Tribe used the proceeds from the tax  
5 to build the first Samaria Indian School, buy sup-  
6 plies, and pay a teacher's salary;

7           (14) in 1919, C. Lee Moore, Auditor of Public  
8 Accounts for Virginia, told Chickahominy Chief  
9 O.W. Adkins that he had instructed the Commis-  
10 sioner of Revenue for Charles City County to record  
11 Chickahominy tribal members on the county tax rolls  
12 as Indian, and not as white or colored;

13           (15) during the period of 1920 through 1930,  
14 various Governors of the Commonwealth of Virginia  
15 wrote letters of introduction for Chickahominy  
16 Chiefs who had official business with Federal agen-  
17 cies in Washington, D.C.;

18           (16) in 1934, Chickahominy Chief O.W. Adkins  
19 wrote to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Af-  
20 fairs, requesting money to acquire land for the  
21 Chickahominy Indian Tribe's use, to build school,  
22 medical, and library facilities and to buy tractors,  
23 implements, and seed;

24           (17) in 1934, John Collier, Commissioner of In-  
25 dian Affairs, wrote to Chickahominy Chief O.W.

1 Adkins, informing him that Congress had passed the  
2 Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the “In-  
3 dian Reorganization Act”) (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.),  
4 but had not made the appropriation to fund the Act;

5 (18) in 1942, Chickahominy Chief O.W. Adkins  
6 wrote to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Af-  
7 fairs, asking for help in getting the proper racial  
8 designation on Selective Service records for Chicka-  
9 hominy soldiers;

10 (19) in 1943, John Collier, Commissioner of In-  
11 dian Affairs, asked Douglas S. Freeman, editor of  
12 the Richmond News-Leader newspaper of Richmond,  
13 Virginia, to help Virginia Indians obtain proper ra-  
14 cial designation on birth records;

15 (20) Collier stated that his office could not offi-  
16 cially intervene because it had no responsibility for  
17 the Virginia Indians, “as a matter largely of histor-  
18 ical accident”, but was “interested in them as de-  
19 scendants of the original inhabitants of the region”;

20 (21) in 1948, the Veterans’ Education Com-  
21 mittee of the Virginia State Board of Education ap-  
22 proved Samaria Indian School to provide training to  
23 veterans;

24 (22) that school was established and run by the  
25 Chickahominy Indian Tribe;

1           (23) in 1950, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
2           purchased and donated to the Charles City County  
3           School Board land to be used to build a modern  
4           school for students of the Chickahominy and other  
5           Virginia Indian tribes;

6           (24) the Samaria Indian School included stu-  
7           dents in grades 1 through 8;

8           (25) In 1961, Senator Sam Ervin, Chairman of  
9           the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the  
10          Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, requested  
11          Chickahominy Chief O.W. Adkins to provide assist-  
12          ance in analyzing the status of the constitutional  
13          rights of Indians “in your area”;

14          (26) in 1967, the Charles City County school  
15          board closed Samaria Indian School and converted  
16          the school to a countywide primary school as a step  
17          toward full school integration of Indian and non-In-  
18          dian students;

19          (27) in 1972, the Charles City County school  
20          board began receiving funds under the Indian Self-  
21          Determination and Education Assistance Act (25  
22          U.S.C. 458aa et seq.) on behalf of Chickahominy  
23          students, which funding is provided as of the date  
24          of enactment of this Act under title V of the Indian

1 Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act  
2 (25 U.S.C. 458aaa et seq.);

3 (28) in 1974, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
4 bought land and built a tribal center using monthly  
5 pledges from tribal members to finance the trans-  
6 actions;

7 (29) in 1983, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
8 was granted recognition as an Indian tribe by the  
9 Commonwealth of Virginia, along with 5 other In-  
10 dian tribes; and

11 (30) in 1985, Governor Gerald Baliles was the  
12 special guest at an intertribal Thanksgiving Day  
13 dinner hosted by the Chickahominy Indian Tribe.

14 **SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.**

15 In this title:

16 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
17 the Secretary of the Interior.

18 (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
19 ber” means—

20 (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
21 ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
22 this Act; and

23 (B) an individual who has been placed on  
24 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
25 with this title.



1           (3) **TRIBE.**—The term “Tribe” means the  
2           Chickahominy Indian Tribe.

3 **SEC. 103. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

4           (a) **FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**—

5           (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Federal recognition is ex-  
6           tended to the Tribe.

7           (2) **APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.**—All laws (includ-  
8           ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
9           plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
10          bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
11          1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)) that are not incon-  
12          sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
13          and tribal members.

14          (b) **FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.**—

15          (1) **IN GENERAL.**—On and after the date of en-  
16          actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
17          shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
18          by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
19          Indian tribes without regard to—

20                  (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
21                  Tribe; or

22                  (B) the location of the residence of any  
23                  tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
24                  tion.

1           (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
2           livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
3           service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
4           the area comprised of Charles City County, Virginia.

5 **SEC. 104. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

6           The membership roll and governing documents of the  
7           Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
8           erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
9           the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

10 **SEC. 105. GOVERNING BODY.**

11          The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

12           (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
13           of the date of enactment of this Act; or

14           (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
15           accordance with the election procedures specified in  
16           the governing documents of the Tribe.

17 **SEC. 106. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

18          (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
19          sion of law, if, not later than 25 years after the date of  
20          enactment of this Act, the Tribe transfers to the Secretary  
21          land within the boundaries of the Virginia counties of  
22          Charles City, James City, or Henrico, the Secretary shall  
23          take the land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

24          (b) GAMING.—No reservation or tribal land or land  
25          taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall be eligi-

1 ble to satisfy the terms for an exception under section  
 2 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25  
 3 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming on  
 4 land acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of  
 5 an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
 6 20(a) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

7 **SEC. 107. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
 8 **WATER RIGHTS.**

9 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
 10 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
 11 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

12 **TITLE II—CHICKAHOMINY IN-**  
 13 **DIAN TRIBE—EASTERN DIVI-**  
 14 **SION**

15 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

16 Congress finds that—

17 (1) in 1607, when the English settlers set shore  
 18 along the Virginia coastline, the Chickahominy In-  
 19 dian Tribe was 1 of about 30 tribes that received  
 20 them;

21 (2) in 1614, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe en-  
 22 tered into a treaty with Sir Thomas Dale, Governor  
 23 of the Jamestown Colony, under which—

1 (A) the Chickahominy Indian Tribe agreed  
2 to provide 2 bushels of corn per man and send  
3 warriors to protect the English; and

4 (B) Sir Thomas Dale agreed in return to  
5 allow the Tribe to continue to practice its own  
6 tribal governance;

7 (3) in 1646, a treaty was signed which forced  
8 the Chickahominy from their homeland to the area  
9 around the York River in present-day King William  
10 County, leading to the formation of a reservation;

11 (4) in 1677, following Bacon's Rebellion, the  
12 Queen of Pamunkey signed the Treaty of Middle  
13 Plantation on behalf of the Chickahominy;

14 (5) in 1702, the Chickahominy were forced  
15 from their reservation, which caused the loss of a  
16 land base;

17 (6) in 1711, the College of William and Mary  
18 in Williamsburg established a grammar school for  
19 Indians called Brafferton College;

20 (7) a Chickahominy child was 1 of the first In-  
21 dians to attend Brafferton College;

22 (8) in 1750, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
23 began to migrate from King William County back to  
24 the area around the Chickahominy River in New  
25 Kent and Charles City Counties;

1           (9) in 1793, a Baptist missionary named  
2           Bradby took refuge with the Chickahominy and took  
3           a Chickahominy woman as his wife;

4           (10) in 1831, the names of the ancestors of the  
5           modern-day Chickahominy Indian Tribe began to  
6           appear in the Charles City County census records;

7           (11) in 1870, a census revealed an enclave of  
8           Indians in New Kent County that is believed to be  
9           the beginning of the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—  
10          Eastern Division;

11          (12) other records were destroyed when the  
12          New Kent County courthouse was burned, leaving a  
13          State census as the only record covering that period;

14          (13) in 1901, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
15          formed Samaria Baptist Church;

16          (14) from 1901 to 1935, Chickahominy men  
17          were assessed a tribal tax so that their children  
18          could receive an education;

19          (15) the Tribe used the proceeds from the tax  
20          to build the first Samaria Indian School, buy sup-  
21          plies, and pay a teacher's salary;

22          (16) in 1910, a 1-room school covering grades  
23          1 through 8 was established in New Kent County for  
24          the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division;

1           (17) during the period of 1920 through 1921,  
2           the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division  
3           began forming a tribal government;

4           (18) E.P. Bradby, the founder of the Tribe,  
5           was elected to be Chief;

6           (19) in 1922, Tsena Commocko Baptist Church  
7           was organized;

8           (20) in 1925, a certificate of incorporation was  
9           issued to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern  
10          Division;

11          (21) in 1950, the 1-room Indian school in New  
12          Kent County was closed and students were bused to  
13          Samaria Indian School in Charles City County;

14          (22) in 1967, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
15          and the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Divi-  
16          sion lost their schools as a result of the required in-  
17          tegration of students;

18          (23) during the period of 1982 through 1984,  
19          Tsena Commocko Baptist Church built a new sanc-  
20          tuary to accommodate church growth;

21          (24) in 1983 the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—  
22          Eastern Division was granted State recognition  
23          along with 5 other Virginia Indian tribes;

24          (25) in 1985—

1 (A) the Virginia Council on Indians was  
2 organized as a State agency; and

3 (B) the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—East-  
4 ern Division was granted a seat on the Council;

5 (26) in 1988, a nonprofit organization known  
6 as the “United Indians of Virginia” was formed; and

7 (27) Chief Marvin “Strongoak” Bradby of the  
8 Eastern Band of the Chickahominy presently chairs  
9 the organization.

10 **SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.**

11 In this title:

12 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
13 the Secretary of the Interior.

14 (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
15 ber” means—

16 (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
17 ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
18 this Act; and

19 (B) an individual who has been placed on  
20 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
21 with this title.

22 (3) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the  
23 Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division.

24 **SEC. 203. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

25 (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

1           (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is ex-  
2 tended to the Tribe.

3           (2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws (includ-  
4 ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
5 plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
6 bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
7 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)) that are not incon-  
8 sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
9 and tribal members.

10 (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

11           (1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of en-  
12 actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
13 shall be eligible for all future services and benefits  
14 provided by the Federal Government to federally rec-  
15 ognized Indian tribes without regard to—

16                   (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
17 Tribe; or

18                   (B) the location of the residence of any  
19 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
20 tion.

21           (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
22 livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
23 service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
24 the area comprised of New Kent County, Virginia.



1 **SEC. 204. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

2 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
3 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
4 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
5 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

6 **SEC. 205. GOVERNING BODY.**

7 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

8 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
9 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

10 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
11 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
12 the governing documents of the Tribe.

13 **SEC. 206. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
15 sion of law, if, not later than 25 years after the date of  
16 enactment of this Act, the Tribe transfers to the Secretary  
17 any land within the boundaries of New Kent County,  
18 James City County, or Henrico County, Virginia, the Sec-  
19 retary shall take the land into trust for the benefit of the  
20 Tribe.

21 (b) GAMING.—No reservation or tribal land or land  
22 taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall be eligi-  
23 ble to satisfy the terms for an exception under section  
24 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25  
25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming on  
26 land acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of

1 an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
2 20(a) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

3 **SEC. 207. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
4 **WATER RIGHTS.**

5 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
6 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
7 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

8 **TITLE III—UPPER MATTAPONI**  
9 **TRIBE**

10 **SEC. 301. FINDINGS.**

11 Congress finds that—

12 (1) during the period of 1607 through 1646,  
13 the Chickahominy Indian Tribes—

14 (A) lived approximately 20 miles from  
15 Jamestown; and

16 (B) were significantly involved in English-  
17 Indian affairs;

18 (2) Mattaponi Indians, who later joined the  
19 Chickahominy Indians, lived a greater distance from  
20 Jamestown;

21 (3) in 1646, the Chickahominy Indians moved  
22 to Mattaponi River basin, away from the English;

23 (4) in 1661, the Chickahominy Indians sold  
24 land at a place known as “the cliffs” on the  
25 Mattaponi River;

1 (5) in 1669, the Chickahominy Indians—

2 (A) appeared in the Virginia Colony’s cen-  
3 sus of Indian bowmen; and

4 (B) lived in “New Kent” County, which in-  
5 cluded the Mattaponi River basin at that time;

6 (6) in 1677, the Chickahominy and Mattaponi  
7 Indians were subjects of the Queen of Pamunkey,  
8 who was a signatory to the Treaty of 1677 with the  
9 King of England;

10 (7) in 1683, after a Mattaponi town was at-  
11 tacked by Seneca Indians, the Mattaponi Indians  
12 took refuge with the Chickahominy Indians, and the  
13 history of the 2 groups was intertwined for many  
14 years thereafter;

15 (8) in 1695, the Chickahominy and Mattaponi  
16 Indians—

17 (A) were assigned a reservation by the Vir-  
18 ginia Colony; and

19 (B) traded land of the reservation for land  
20 at the place known as “the cliffs” (which, as of  
21 the date of enactment of this Act, is the  
22 Mattaponi Indian Reservation), which had been  
23 owned by the Mattaponi Indians before 1661;

24 (9) in 1711, a Chickahominy boy attended the  
25 Indian School at the College of William and Mary;

1           (10) in 1726, the Virginia Colony discontinued  
2 funding of interpreters for the Chickahominy and  
3 Mattaponi Indian Tribes;

4           (11) James Adams, who served as an inter-  
5 preter to the Indian tribes known as of the date of  
6 enactment of this Act as the “Upper Mattaponi In-  
7 dian Tribe” and “Chickahominy Indian Tribe”,  
8 elected to stay with the Upper Mattaponi Indians;

9           (12) today, a majority of the Upper Mattaponi  
10 Indians have “Adams” as their surname;

11           (13) in 1787, Thomas Jefferson, in Notes on  
12 the Commonwealth of Virginia, mentioned the  
13 Mattaponi Indians on a reservation in King William  
14 County and said that Chickahominy Indians were  
15 “blended” with the Mattaponi Indians and nearby  
16 Pamunkey Indians;

17           (14) in 1850, the census of the United States  
18 revealed a nucleus of approximately 10 families, all  
19 ancestral to modern Upper Mattaponi Indians, living  
20 in central King William County, Virginia, approxi-  
21 mately 10 miles from the reservation;

22           (15) during the period of 1853 through 1884,  
23 King William County marriage records listed Upper  
24 Mattaponis as “Indians” in marrying people residing  
25 on the reservation;

1           (16) during the period of 1884 through the  
2 present, county marriage records usually refer to  
3 Upper Mattaponi as “Indians”;

4           (17) in 1901, Smithsonian anthropologist  
5 James Mooney heard about the Upper Mattaponi In-  
6 dians but did not visit them;

7           (18) in 1928, University of Pennsylvania an-  
8 thropologist Frank Speck published a book on mod-  
9 ern Virginia Indians with a section on the Upper  
10 Mattaponi;

11           (19) from 1929 until 1930, the leadership of  
12 the Upper Mattaponi Indians opposed the use of a  
13 “colored” designation in the 1930 United States  
14 census and won a compromise in which the Indian  
15 ancestry of the Upper Mattaponi was recorded but  
16 questioned;

17           (20) during the period of 1942 through 1945—

18           (A) the leadership of the Upper Mattaponi  
19 Indians, with the help of Frank Speck and oth-  
20 ers, fought against the induction of young men  
21 of the Tribe into “colored” units in the Armed  
22 Forces of the United States; and

23           (B) a tribal roll for the Upper Mattaponi  
24 Indians was compiled;

1           (21) from 1945 to 1946, negotiations took  
 2 place to admit some of the young people of the  
 3 Upper Mattaponi to high schools for Federal Indians  
 4 (especially at Cherokee) because no high school  
 5 coursework was available for Indians in Virginia  
 6 schools; and

7           (22) in 1983, the Upper Mattaponi Indians ap-  
 8 plied for and won State recognition as an Indian  
 9 tribe.

10 **SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.**

11 In this title:

12           (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
 13 the Secretary of the Interior.

14           (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
 15 ber” means—

16                   (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
 17 ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
 18 this Act; and

19                   (B) an individual who has been placed on  
 20 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
 21 with this title.

22           (3) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the  
 23 Upper Mattaponi Tribe.

24 **SEC. 303. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

25           (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

1           (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is ex-  
2 tended to the Tribe.

3           (2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws (includ-  
4 ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
5 plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
6 bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
7 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)) that are not incon-  
8 sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
9 and tribal members.

10       (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

11           (1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of en-  
12 actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
13 shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
14 by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
15 Indian tribes without regard to—

16           (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
17 Tribe; or

18           (B) the location of the residence of any  
19 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
20 tion.

21           (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
22 livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
23 service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
24 the area within 25 miles of the tribal center of the  
25 Tribe in King William County, Virginia.

1 **SEC. 304. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

2 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
3 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
4 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
5 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

6 **SEC. 305. GOVERNING BODY.**

7 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

8 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
9 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

10 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
11 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
12 the governing documents of the Tribe.

13 **SEC. 306. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
15 sion of law, if, not later than 25 years after the date of  
16 enactment of this Act, the Tribe transfers to the Secretary  
17 land within the boundaries of King William County, Vir-  
18 ginia, the Secretary shall take the land into trust for the  
19 benefit of the Tribe.

20 (b) GAMING.—No reservation or tribal land or land  
21 taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall be eligi-  
22 ble to satisfy the terms for an exception under section  
23 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25  
24 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming on  
25 land acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of



1 an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
2 20(a) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

3 **SEC. 307. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
4 **WATER RIGHTS.**

5 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
6 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
7 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

8 **TITLE IV—RAPPAHANNOCK**  
9 **TRIBE, INC.**

10 **SEC. 401. FINDINGS.**

11 Congress finds that—

12 (1) during the initial months after Virginia was  
13 settled, the Rappahannock Indians had 3 encounters  
14 with Captain John Smith;

15 (2) the first encounter occurred when the Rap-  
16 pahannock weroance (headman)—

17 (A) traveled to Quiyocohannock (a prin-  
18 cipal town across the James River from James-  
19 town), where he met with Smith to determine  
20 whether Smith had been the “great man” who  
21 had previously sailed into the Rappahannock  
22 River, killed a Rappahannock weroance, and  
23 kidnapped Rappahannock people; and

24 (B) determined that Smith was too short  
25 to be that “great man”;

1           (3) on a second meeting, during John Smith’s  
2           captivity (December 16, 1607 to January 8, 1608),  
3           Smith was taken to the Rappahannock principal vil-  
4           lage to show the people that Smith was not the  
5           “great man”;

6           (4) a third meeting took place during Smith’s  
7           exploration of the Chesapeake Bay (July to Sep-  
8           tember 1608), when, after the Moraughtacund Indi-  
9           ans had stolen 3 women from the Rappahannock  
10          King, Smith was prevailed upon to facilitate a peace-  
11          ful truce between the Rappahannock and the  
12          Moraughtacund Indians;

13          (5) in the settlement, Smith had the 2 Indian  
14          tribes meet on the spot of their first fight;

15          (6) when it was established that both groups  
16          wanted peace, Smith told the Rappahannock King to  
17          select which of the 3 stolen women he wanted;

18          (7) the Moraughtacund King was given second  
19          choice among the 2 remaining women, and Mosco, a  
20          Wighcocomoco (on the Potomac River) guide, was  
21          given the third woman;

22          (8) in 1645, Captain William Claiborne tried  
23          unsuccessfully to establish treaty relations with the  
24          Rappahannocks, as the Rappahannocks had not par-  
25          ticipated in the Pamunkey-led uprising in 1644, and

1 the English wanted to “treat with the  
2 Rappahannocks or any other Indians not in amity  
3 with Opechancanough, concerning serving the county  
4 against the Pamunkeys”;

5 (9) in April 1651, the Rappahannocks conveyed  
6 a tract of land to an English settler, Colonel Morre  
7 Fauntleroy;

8 (10) the deed for the conveyance was signed by  
9 Accopatough, weroance of the Rappahannock Indi-  
10 ans;

11 (11) in September 1653, Lancaster County  
12 signed a treaty with Rappahannock Indians, the  
13 terms of which treaty—

14 (A) gave Rappahannocks the rights of  
15 Englishmen in the county court; and

16 (B) attempted to make the Rappahannocks  
17 more accountable under English law;

18 (12) in September 1653, Lancaster County de-  
19 fined and marked the bounds of its Indian settle-  
20 ments;

21 (13) according to the Lancaster clerk of court,  
22 “the tribe called the great Rappahannocks lived on  
23 the Rappahannock Creek just across the river above  
24 Tappahannock”;

1           (14) in September 1656, (Old) Rappahannock  
2 County (which, as of the date of enactment of this  
3 Act, is comprised of Richmond and Essex Counties,  
4 Virginia) signed a treaty with Rappahannock Indi-  
5 ans that—

6           (A) mirrored the Lancaster County treaty  
7 from 1653; and

8           (B) stated that—

9           (i) Rappahannocks were to be re-  
10 warded, in Roanoke, for returning English  
11 fugitives; and

12           (ii) the English encouraged the  
13 Rappahannocks to send their children to  
14 live among the English as servants, who  
15 the English promised would be well-treat-  
16 ed;

17           (15) in 1658, the Virginia Assembly revised a  
18 1652 Act stating that “there be no grants of land  
19 to any Englishman whatsoever de futuro until the  
20 Indians be first served with the proportion of 50  
21 acres of land for each bowman”;

22           (16) in 1669, the colony conducted a census of  
23 Virginia Indians;

24           (17) as of the date of that census—

1 (A) the majority of the Rappahannocks  
2 were residing at their hunting village on the  
3 north side of the Mattaponi River; and

4 (B) at the time of the visit, census-takers  
5 were counting only the Indian tribes along the  
6 rivers, which explains why only 30 Rappahan-  
7 nock bowmen were counted on that river;

8 (18) the Rappahannocks used the hunting vil-  
9 lage on the north side of the Mattaponi River as  
10 their primary residence until the Rappahannocks  
11 were removed in 1684;

12 (19) in May 1677, the Treaty of Middle Planta-  
13 tion was signed with England;

14 (20) the Pamunkey Queen Cockacoeske signed  
15 on behalf of the Rappahannocks, “who were sup-  
16 posed to be her tributaries”, but before the treaty  
17 could be ratified, the Queen of Pamunkey com-  
18 plained to the Virginia Colonial Council “that she  
19 was having trouble with Rappahannocks and  
20 Chickahominies, supposedly tributaries of hers”;

21 (21) in November 1682, the Virginia Colonial  
22 Council established a reservation for the Rappahan-  
23 nock Indians of 3,474 acres “about the town where  
24 they dwelt”;

1           (22) the Rappahannock “town” was the hunt-  
2           ing village on the north side of the Mattaponi River,  
3           where the Rappahannocks had lived throughout the  
4           1670s;

5           (23) the acreage allotment of the reservation  
6           was based on the 1658 Indian land act, which trans-  
7           lates into a bowman population of 70, or an approxi-  
8           mate total Rappahannock population of 350;

9           (24) in 1683, following raids by Iroquoian war-  
10          riors on both Indian and English settlements, the  
11          Virginia Colonial Council ordered the  
12          Rappahannocks to leave their reservation and unite  
13          with the Nanzatico Indians at Nanzatico Indian  
14          Town, which was located across and up the Rappa-  
15          hannock River some 30 miles;

16          (25) between 1687 and 1699, the  
17          Rappahannocks migrated out of Nanzatico, return-  
18          ing to the south side of the Rappahannock River at  
19          Portobacco Indian Town;

20          (26) in 1706, by order of Essex County, Lieu-  
21          tenant Richard Covington “escorted” the  
22          Portobaccos and Rappahannocks out of Portobacco  
23          Indian Town, out of Essex County, and into King  
24          and Queen County where they settled along the  
25          ridgeline between the Rappahannock and Mattaponi

1 Rivers, the site of their ancient hunting village and  
2 1682 reservation;

3 (27) during the 1760s, 3 Rappahannock girls  
4 were raised on Thomas Nelson's Bleak Hill Planta-  
5 tion in King William County;

6 (28) of those girls—

7 (A) 1 married a Saunders man;

8 (B) 1 married a Johnson man; and

9 (C) 1 had 2 children, Edmund and Carter  
10 Nelson, fathered by Thomas Cary Nelson;

11 (29) in the 19th century, those Saunders, John-  
12 son, and Nelson families are among the core Rappa-  
13 hannock families from which the modern Tribe  
14 traces its descent;

15 (30) in 1819 and 1820, Edward Bird, John  
16 Bird (and his wife), Carter Nelson, Edmund Nelson,  
17 and Carter Spurlock (all Rappahannock ancestors)  
18 were listed on the tax roles of King and Queen  
19 County and taxed at the county poor rate;

20 (31) Edmund Bird was added to the tax roles  
21 in 1821;

22 (32) those tax records are significant docu-  
23 mentation because the great majority of pre-1864  
24 records for King and Queen County were destroyed  
25 by fire;

1           (33) beginning in 1819, and continuing through  
2           the 1880s, there was a solid Rappahannock presence  
3           in the membership at Upper Essex Baptist Church;

4           (34) that was the first instance of conversion to  
5           Christianity by at least some Rappahannock Indians;

6           (35) while 26 identifiable and traceable Rappa-  
7           hannock surnames appear on the pre-1863 member-  
8           ship list, and 28 were listed on the 1863 member-  
9           ship roster, the number of surnames listed had de-  
10          clined to 12 in 1878 and had risen only slightly to  
11          14 by 1888;

12          (36) a reason for the decline is that in 1870,  
13          a Methodist circuit rider, Joseph Mastin, secured  
14          funds to purchase land and construct St. Stephens  
15          Baptist church for the Rappahannoeks living nearby  
16          in Caroline County;

17          (37) Mastin referred to the Rappahannock dur-  
18          ing the period of 1850 to 1870 as “Indians, having  
19          a great need for moral and Christian guidance”;

20          (38) St. Stephens was the dominant tribal  
21          church until the Rappahannock Indian Baptist  
22          Church was established in 1964;

23          (39) at both churches, the core Rappahannock  
24          family names of Bird, Clarke, Fortune, Johnson,  
25          Nelson, Parker, and Richardson predominate;



1           (40) during the early 1900's, James Mooney,  
2           noted anthropologist, maintained correspondence  
3           with the Rappahannocks, surveying them and in-  
4           structing them on how to formalize their tribal gov-  
5           ernment;

6           (41) in November 1920, Speck visited the  
7           Rappahannocks and assisted them in organizing the  
8           fight for their sovereign rights;

9           (42) in 1921, the Rappahannocks were granted  
10          a charter from the Commonwealth of Virginia for-  
11          malizing their tribal government;

12          (43) Speck began a professional relationship  
13          with the Tribe that would last more than 30 years  
14          and document Rappahannock history and traditions  
15          as never before;

16          (44) in April 1921, Rappahannock Chief  
17          George Nelson asked the Governor of Virginia,  
18          Westmoreland Davis, to forward a proclamation to  
19          the President of the United States, along with an  
20          appended list of tribal members and a handwritten  
21          copy of the proclamation itself;

22          (45) the letter concerned Indian freedom of  
23          speech and assembly nationwide;

24          (46) in 1922, the Rappahannocks established a  
25          formal school at Lloyds, Essex County, Virginia;

1           (47) prior to establishment of the school, Rappahannock children were taught by a tribal member  
2           in Central Point, Caroline County, Virginia;

3           (48) in December 1923, Rappahannock Chief  
4           George Nelson testified before Congress appealing  
5           for a \$50,000 appropriation to establish an Indian  
6           school in Virginia;

7           (49) in 1930, the Rappahannocks were engaged  
8           in an ongoing dispute with the Commonwealth of  
9           Virginia and the United States Census Bureau  
10          about their classification in the 1930 Federal cen-  
11          sus;

12          (50) in January 1930, Rappahannock Chief  
13          Otho S. Nelson wrote to Leon Truesdell, Chief Stat-  
14          istician of the United States Census Bureau, asking  
15          that the 218 enrolled Rappahannocks be listed as  
16          Indians;

17          (51) in February 1930, Truesdell replied to  
18          Nelson saying that “special instructions” were being  
19          given about classifying Indians;

20          (52) in April 1930, Nelson wrote to William M.  
21          Steuart at the Census Bureau asking about the enu-  
22          merators’ failure to classify his people as Indians,  
23          saying that enumerators had not asked the question  
24          about race when they interviewed his people;

1           (53) in a followup letter to Truesdell, Nelson  
2 reported that the enumerators were “flatly denying”  
3 his people’s request to be listed as Indians and that  
4 the race question was completely avoided during  
5 interviews;

6           (54) the Rappahannocks had spoken with Caro-  
7 line and Essex County enumerators, and with John  
8 M.W. Green at that point, without success;

9           (55) Nelson asked Truesdell to list people as  
10 Indians if he sent a list of members;

11           (56) the matter was settled by William Steuart,  
12 who concluded that the Bureau’s rule was that peo-  
13 ple of Indian descent could be classified as “Indian”  
14 only if Indian “blood” predominated and “Indian”  
15 identity was accepted in the local community;

16           (57) the Virginia Vital Statistics Bureau  
17 classed all nonreservation Indians as “Negro”, and  
18 it failed to see why “an exception should be made”  
19 for the Rappahannocks;

20           (58) therefore, in 1925, the Indian Rights As-  
21 sociation took on the Rappahannock case to assist  
22 the Rappahannocks in fighting for their recognition  
23 and rights as an Indian tribe;

24           (59) during the Second World War, the  
25 Pamunkeys, Mattaponis, Chickahominies, and

1 Rappahannocks had to fight the draft boards with  
2 respect to their racial identities;

3 (60) the Virginia Vital Statistics Bureau in-  
4 sisted that certain Indian draftees be inducted into  
5 Negro units;

6 (61) finally, 3 Rappahannocks were convicted of  
7 violating the Federal draft laws and, after spending  
8 time in a Federal prison, were granted conscientious  
9 objector status and served out the remainder of the  
10 war working in military hospitals;

11 (62) in 1943, Frank Speck noted that there  
12 were approximately 25 communities of Indians left  
13 in the Eastern United States that were entitled to  
14 Indian classification, including the Rappahannocks;

15 (63) in the 1940s, Leon Truesdell, Chief Stat-  
16 istician, of the United States Census Bureau, listed  
17 118 members in the Rappahannock Tribe in the In-  
18 dian population of Virginia;

19 (64) on April 25, 1940, the Office of Indian Af-  
20 fairs of the Department of the Interior included the  
21 Rappahannocks on a list of Indian tribes classified  
22 by State and by agency;

23 (65) in 1948, the Smithsonian Institution An-  
24 nual Report included an article by William Harlen  
25 Gilbert entitled, "Surviving Indian Groups of the

1 Eastern United States”, which included and de-  
2 scribed the Rappahannock Tribe;

3 (66) in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the  
4 Rappahannocks operated a school at Indian Neck;

5 (67) the State agreed to pay a tribal teacher to  
6 teach 10 students bused by King and Queen County  
7 to Sharon Indian School in King William County,  
8 Virginia;

9 (68) in 1965, Rappahannock students entered  
10 Marriott High School (a white public school) by ex-  
11 ecutive order of the Governor of Virginia;

12 (69) in 1972, the Rappahannocks worked with  
13 the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans to fight  
14 for Federal recognition;

15 (70) in 1979, the Coalition established a pot-  
16 tery and artisans company, operating with other Vir-  
17 ginia tribes;

18 (71) in 1980, the Rappahannocks received  
19 funding through the Administration for Native  
20 Americans of the State of Virginia to develop an  
21 economic program for the Tribe; and

22 (72) in 1983, the Rappahannocks received  
23 State recognition as an Indian tribe.

24 **SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.**

25 In this title:

1           (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
2 the Secretary of the Interior.

3           (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
4 ber” means—

5                 (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
6 ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
7 this Act; and

8                 (B) an individual who has been placed on  
9 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
10 with this title.

11           (3) TRIBE.—

12                 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Tribe”  
13 means the organization possessing the legal  
14 name Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.

15                 (B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “Tribe” does  
16 not include any other Indian tribe, subtribe,  
17 band, or splinter group the members of which  
18 represent themselves as Rappahannock Indians.

19 **SEC. 403. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

20           (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

21                 (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is ex-  
22 tended to the Tribe.

23                 (2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws (includ-  
24 ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
25 plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or

1 bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
2 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)) that are not incon-  
3 sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
4 and tribal members.

5 (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of en-  
7 actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
8 shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
9 by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
10 Indian tribes without regard to—

11 (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
12 Tribe; or

13 (B) the location of the residence of any  
14 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
15 tion.

16 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
17 livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
18 service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
19 the area comprised of King and Queen, Caroline,  
20 and Essex Counties, Virginia.

21 **SEC. 404. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

22 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
23 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
24 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
25 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 405. GOVERNING BODY.**

2 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

3 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
4 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

5 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
6 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
7 the governing documents of the Tribe.

8 **SEC. 406. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
10 sion of law, if, not later than 25 years after the date of  
11 enactment of this Act, the Tribe transfers to the Secretary  
12 land within the boundaries of the Virginia counties of  
13 Charles City, James City, or Henrico, the Secretary shall  
14 take the land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

15 (b) GAMING.—No reservation or tribal land or land  
16 taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall be eligi-  
17 ble to satisfy the terms for an exception under section  
18 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25  
19 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming on  
20 land acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of  
21 an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
22 20(a) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).



1 **SEC. 407. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
2 **WATER RIGHTS.**

3 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
4 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
5 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

6 **TITLE V—MONACAN INDIAN**  
7 **NATION**

8 **SEC. 501. FINDINGS.**

9 Congress finds that—

10 (1) In 1677, the Monacan Tribe signed the  
11 Treaty of Middle Plantation between Charles II of  
12 England and 12 Indian “Kings and Chief Men”;

13 (2) in 1722, in the Treaty of Albany, Governor  
14 Spotswood negotiated to save the Virginia Indians  
15 from extinction at the hands of the Iroquois;

16 (3) specifically mentioned in the negotiations  
17 were the Monacan tribes of the Totero (Tutelo),  
18 Saponi, Ocheneeches (Occaneechi), Stengenocks, and  
19 Meipontskys;

20 (4) in 1790, the first national census recorded  
21 Benjamin Evans and Robert Johns, both ancestors  
22 of the present Monacan community, listed as  
23 “white” with mulatto children;

24 (5) in 1782, tax records also began for those  
25 families;

1           (6) in 1850, the United States census recorded  
2           29 families, mostly large, with Monacan surnames,  
3           the members of which are genealogically related to  
4           the present community;

5           (7) in 1870, a log structure was built at the  
6           Bear Mountain Indian Mission;

7           (8) in 1908, the structure became an Episcopal  
8           Mission and, as of the date of enactment of this Act,  
9           the structure is listed as a landmark on the National  
10          Register of Historic Places;

11          (9) in 1920, 304 Amherst Indians were identi-  
12          fied in the United States census;

13          (10) from 1930 through 1931, numerous letters  
14          from Monacans to the Bureau of the Census re-  
15          sulted from the decision of Dr. Walter Plecker,  
16          former head of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the  
17          State of Virginia, not to allow Indians to register as  
18          Indians for the 1930 census;

19          (11) the Monacans eventually succeeded in  
20          being allowed to claim their race, albeit with an as-  
21          terisk attached to a note from Dr. Plecker stating  
22          that there were no Indians in Virginia;

23          (12) in 1947, D'Arcy McNickle, a Salish In-  
24          dian, saw some of the children at the Amherst Mis-

1 sion and requested that the Cherokee Agency visit  
2 them because they appeared to be Indian;

3 (13) that letter was forwarded to the Depart-  
4 ment of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Chi-  
5 cago, Illinois;

6 (14) Chief Jarrett Blythe of the Eastern Band  
7 of Cherokee did visit the Mission and wrote that he  
8 “would be willing to accept these children in the  
9 Cherokee school”;

10 (15) in 1979, a Federal Coalition of Eastern  
11 Native Americans established the entity known as  
12 “Monacan Co-operative Pottery” at the Amherst  
13 Mission;

14 (16) some important pieces were produced at  
15 Monacan Co-operative Pottery, including a piece  
16 that was sold to the Smithsonian Institution;

17 (17) the Mattaponi-Pamunkey-Monacan Con-  
18 sortium, established in 1981, has since been orga-  
19 nized as a nonprofit corporation that serves as a ve-  
20 hicle to obtain funds for those Indian tribes from the  
21 Department of Labor under Native American pro-  
22 grams under the Job Training Partnership Act (29  
23 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.);

24 (18) in 1989, the Monacan Tribe was recog-  
25 nized by the State of Virginia, which enabled the

1 Tribe to apply for grants and participate in other  
2 programs; and

3 (19) in 1993, the Monacan Tribe received tax-  
4 exempt status as a nonprofit corporation from the  
5 Internal Revenue Service.

6 **SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this title:

8 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
9 the Secretary of the Interior.

10 (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
11 ber” means—

12 (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
13 ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
14 this Act; and

15 (B) an individual who has been placed on  
16 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
17 with this title.

18 (3) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Mon-  
19 acan Indian Nation.

20 **SEC. 503. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

21 (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is ex-  
23 tended to the Tribe.

24 (2) APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.—All laws (includ-  
25 ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-

1        plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
2        bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
3        1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)) that are not incon-  
4        sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
5        and tribal members.

6        (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

7            (1) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date of en-  
8        actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
9        shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
10       by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
11       Indian tribes without regard to—

12            (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
13        Tribe; or

14            (B) the location of the residence of any  
15        tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
16        tion.

17            (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
18        livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
19        service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
20        the area comprised of all land within 25 miles from  
21        the center of Amherst, Virginia.

22        **SEC. 504. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

23        The membership roll and governing documents of the  
24        Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-

1 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
2 the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act.

3 **SEC. 505. GOVERNING BODY.**

4 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

5 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
6 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

7 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
8 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
9 the governing documents of the Tribe.

10 **SEC. 506. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
12 sion of law, if the Tribe transfers to the Secretary a parcel  
13 of land consisting of approximately 10 acres located on  
14 Kenmore Road in Amherst County, Virginia, and a parcel  
15 of land consisting of approximately 165 acres located at  
16 the foot of Bear Mountain in Amherst County, Virginia,  
17 the Secretary shall take the land into trust for the benefit  
18 of the Tribe.

19 (b) GAMING.—No reservation or tribal land or land  
20 taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall be eligi-  
21 ble to satisfy the terms for an exception under section  
22 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25  
23 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming on  
24 land acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of

1 an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
2 20(a) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

3 **SEC. 507. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
4 **WATER RIGHTS.**

5 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
6 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
7 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

8 **TITLE VI—NANSEMOND INDIAN**  
9 **TRIBE**

10 **SEC. 601. FINDINGS.**

11 Congress finds that—

12 (1) from 1607 until 1646, Nansemond Indi-  
13 ans—

14 (A) lived approximately 30 miles from  
15 Jamestown; and

16 (B) were significantly involved in English-  
17 Indian affairs;

18 (2) after 1646, there were 2 sections of  
19 Nansemonds in communication with each other, the  
20 Christianized Nansemonds in Norfolk County, who  
21 lived as citizens, and the traditionalist Nansemonds,  
22 who lived further west;

23 (3) in 1638, according to an entry in a 17th  
24 century sermon book still owned by the Chief's fam-

1 ily, a Norfolk County Englishman married a  
2 Nansemond woman;

3 (4) that man and woman are lineal ancestors of  
4 all of members of the Nansemond Indian tribe alive  
5 as of the date of enactment of this Act, as are some  
6 of the traditionalist Nansemonds;

7 (5) in 1669, the 2 Nansemond sections ap-  
8 peared in Virginia Colony's census of Indian  
9 bowmen;

10 (6) in 1677, Nansemond Indians were signato-  
11 ries to the Treaty of 1677 with the King of Eng-  
12 land;

13 (7) in 1700 and 1704, the Nansemonds and  
14 other Virginia Indian tribes were prevented by Vir-  
15 ginia Colony from making a separate peace with the  
16 Iroquois;

17 (8) Virginia represented those Indian tribes in  
18 the final Treaty of Albany, 1722;

19 (9) in 1711, a Nansemond boy attended the In-  
20 dian School at the College of William and Mary;

21 (10) in 1727, Norfolk County granted William  
22 Bass and his kinsmen the "Indian privileges" of  
23 clearing swamp land and bearing arms (which privi-  
24 leges were forbidden to other nonwhites) because of  
25 their Nansemond ancestry, which meant that Bass



1 and his kinsmen were original inhabitants of that  
2 land;

3 (11) in 1742, Norfolk County issued a certifi-  
4 cate of Nansemond descent to William Bass;

5 (12) from the 1740s to the 1790s, the tradi-  
6 tionalist section of the Nansemond tribe, 40 miles  
7 west of the Christianized Nansemonds, was dealing  
8 with reservation land;

9 (13) the last surviving members of that section  
10 sold out in 1792 with the permission of the State of  
11 Virginia;

12 (14) in 1797, Norfolk County issued a certifi-  
13 cate stating that William Bass was of Indian and  
14 English descent, and that his Indian line of ancestry  
15 ran directly back to the early 18th century elder in  
16 a traditionalist section of Nansemonds on the res-  
17 ervation;

18 (15) in 1833, Virginia enacted a law enabling  
19 people of European and Indian descent to obtain a  
20 special certificate of ancestry;

21 (16) the law originated from the county in  
22 which Nansemonds lived, and mostly Nansemonds,  
23 with a few people from other counties, took advan-  
24 tage of the new law;

1           (17) a Methodist mission established around  
2           1850 for Nansemonds is currently a standard Meth-  
3           odist congregation with Nansemond members;

4           (18) in 1901, Smithsonian anthropologist  
5           James Mooney—

6                     (A) visited the Nansemonds; and

7                     (B) completed a tribal census that counted  
8           61 households and was later published;

9           (19) in 1922, Nansemonds were given a special  
10          Indian school in the segregated school system of  
11          Norfolk County;

12          (20) the school survived only a few years;

13          (21) in 1928, University of Pennsylvania an-  
14          thropologist Frank Speck published a book on mod-  
15          ern Virginia Indians that included a section on the  
16          Nansemonds; and

17          (22) the Nansemonds were organized formally,  
18          with elected officers, in 1984, and later applied for  
19          and received State recognition.

20 **SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.**

21          In this title:

22                     (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
23          the Secretary of the Interior.

24                     (2) TRIBAL MEMBER.—The term “tribal mem-  
25          ber” means—

1 (A) an individual who is an enrolled mem-  
2 ber of the Tribe as of the date of enactment of  
3 this Act; and

4 (B) an individual who has been placed on  
5 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance  
6 with this title.

7 (3) **TRIBE.**—The term “Tribe” means the  
8 Nansemond Indian Tribe.

9 **SEC. 603. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

10 (a) **FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**—

11 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Federal recognition is ex-  
12 tended to the Tribe.

13 (2) **APPLICABILITY OF LAWS.**—All laws (includ-  
14 ing regulations) of the United States of general ap-  
15 plicability to Indians or nations, Indian tribes, or  
16 bands of Indians (including the Act of June 18,  
17 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)) that are not incon-  
18 sistent with this title shall be applicable to the Tribe  
19 and tribal members.

20 (b) **FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.**—

21 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—On and after the date of en-  
22 actment of this Act, the Tribe and tribal members  
23 shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided  
24 by the Federal Government to federally recognized  
25 Indian tribes without regard to—

1 (A) the existence of a reservation for the  
2 Tribe; or

3 (B) the location of the residence of any  
4 tribal member on or near any Indian reserva-  
5 tion.

6 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For the purpose of the de-  
7 livery of Federal services to tribal members, the  
8 service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be  
9 the area comprised of the cities of Chesapeake,  
10 Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suf-  
11 folk, and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

12 **SEC. 604. MEMBERSHIP; GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after  
14 the date of enactment of this Act, the Tribe shall submit  
15 to the Secretary a membership roll consisting of all indi-  
16 viduals currently enrolled for membership in the Tribe.

17 (b) QUALIFICATIONS.—The qualifications for inclu-  
18 sion on the membership roll of the Tribe shall be deter-  
19 mined by the Tribe in accordance with the membership  
20 clauses in the governing document of the Tribe and in con-  
21 sultation with the Secretary.

22 (c) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the  
23 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish  
24 in the Federal Register notice of the membership roll of  
25 the Tribe.

1 (d) MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERSHIP ROLL.—The  
2 Tribe shall ensure that the membership roll of the Tribe  
3 is maintained and kept current.

4 **SEC. 605. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

5 The governing documents of the Tribe in effect on  
6 the date of enactment of this Act shall be the interim gov-  
7 erning documents for the Tribe until those documents are  
8 modified in accordance with the documents.

9 **SEC. 606. GOVERNING BODY.**

10 The governing body of the Tribe shall be—

11 (1) the governing body of the Tribe in place as  
12 of the date of enactment of this Act; or

13 (2) any subsequent governing body elected in  
14 accordance with the election procedures specified in  
15 the governing documents of the Tribe.

16 **SEC. 607. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
18 sion of law, if the Tribe transfers any land acquired by  
19 the Tribe to the Secretary, the Secretary may take the  
20 land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

21 (b) GAMING.—No reservation or tribal land or land  
22 taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall be eligi-  
23 ble to satisfy the terms for an exception under section  
24 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25  
25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming on

1 land acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of  
2 an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
3 20(a) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

4 **SEC. 608. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
5 **WATER RIGHTS.**

6 Nothing in this title expands, reduces, or affects in  
7 any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, or  
8 water rights of the Tribe and members of the Tribe.

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