

108TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1938

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 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 1, 2003

Mr. MORAN of Virginia (for himself, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SCHROCK, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

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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.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Thomasina E. Jordan  
5 Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal Recognition Act of  
6 2003”.

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

3   **SEC. 101. FINDINGS.**

4           Congress makes the following findings:

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 who received  
8           them.

9                   (2) In 1614, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
10          entered into a treaty with Sir Thomas Dale, Gov-  
11          ernor of the Jamestown Colony, agreeing to provide  
12          2 bushels of corn per man and send warriors to pro-  
13          tect the English. Sir Thomas Dale agreed in return  
14          to allow the tribe to continue to practice their own  
15          tribal governance.

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

20                  (4) In 1677, following Bacon's Rebellion, the  
21          Queen of Pamunkey signed the Treaty of Middle  
22          Plantation on behalf of the Chickahominy.

23                  (5) In 1702, the Chickahominy were pushed off  
24          their reservation, which caused the loss of a land  
25          base.

1           (6) In 1711, the College of William and Mary  
2           in Williamsburg established a grammar school for  
3           Indians called Brafferton College. A Chickahominy  
4           child was one of the first Indians to attend.

5           (7) In 1750, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
6           started to migrate from King William County back  
7           to the area around the Chickahominy River in New  
8           Kent and Charles City Counties.

9           (8) In 1793, a Baptist missionary named  
10          Bradby took refuge with the Chickahominy and took  
11          a Chickahominy woman as his wife.

12          (9) In 1831, the names of the ancestors of the  
13          modern-day Chickahominy Indian Tribe began to  
14          appear in the Charles City County census records.

15          (10) In 1901, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
16          formed Samaria Baptist Church.

17          (11) From 1901 to 1935, Chickahominy men  
18          were assessed a tribal tax so that their children  
19          could receive an education. The Tribe used the pro-  
20          ceeds from this tax to build the first Samaria Indian  
21          School, buy supplies, and pay a teacher's salary.

22          (12) In 1919, C. Lee Moore, Auditor of Public  
23          Accounts for Virginia, told Chickahominy Chief  
24          O.W. Adkins that he had instructed the Commis-  
25          sioner of Revenue for Charles City County to record

1 Chickahominy tribal members on the county tax rolls  
2 as Indian, and not as white or colored.

3 (13) During 1920–1930, various Governors of  
4 the Commonwealth of Virginia wrote letters of intro-  
5 duction for Chickahominy Chiefs who had official  
6 business with Government agencies in Washington,  
7 D.C.

8 (14) In 1934, Chickahominy Chief O.W. Adkins  
9 wrote to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Af-  
10 fairs, requesting money to acquire land for the  
11 Chickahominy Indian Tribe’s use, to build school,  
12 medical, and library facilities and to buy tractors,  
13 implements, and seed.

14 (15) In 1934, John Collier, Commissioner of  
15 Indian Affairs, wrote to Chickahominy Chief O.W.  
16 Adkins, informing him that Congress had passed the  
17 Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, but had not  
18 made the appropriation to fund the bill.

19 (16) In 1942, Chickahominy Chief O.O. Adkins  
20 wrote to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Af-  
21 fairs, asking for help in getting the proper racial  
22 designation on Selective Service records for the  
23 Chickahominy soldiers.

24 (17) In 1943, John Collier, Commissioner of  
25 Indian Affairs, asked Douglas S. Freeman, editor of

1 the Richmond (Virginia) News-Leader newspaper, to  
2 help Virginia Indians obtain proper racial designa-  
3 tion on birth records. Collier states that his office  
4 cannot officially intervene because it has no respon-  
5 sibility for the Virginia Indians, “as a matter largely  
6 of historical accident”, but is “interested in them as  
7 descendants of the original inhabitants of the re-  
8 gion”.

9 (18) In 1948, the Veterans’ Education Com-  
10 mittee of the Virginia State Board of Education ap-  
11 proved Samaria Indian School to provide training to  
12 veterans. This school was the one established and  
13 run by the Chickahominy Indian Tribe.

14 (19) In 1950, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
15 purchased land and donated it to the Charles City  
16 County School Board, to be used to build a modern  
17 school for students of the Chickahominy and other  
18 Virginia tribes. The Samaria Indian School included  
19 grades 1 through 8.

20 (20) In 1961, Senator Sam Ervin, Chairman of  
21 the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Senate  
22 Committee on the Judiciary, requested Chicka-  
23 hominy Chief O.O. Adkins to provide assistance in  
24 analyzing the status of the constitutional rights of  
25 Indians “in your area”.

1           (21) In 1967, the Charles City County school  
2 board closed Samaria Indian School and converted it  
3 to a countywide primary school as a step toward full  
4 school integration.

5           (22) In 1972, the Charles City County school  
6 board began receiving funds under title IV of the In-  
7 dian Self-Determination and Education Assistance  
8 Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) on behalf of Chicka-  
9 hominy students. This continues today under title V  
10 of that Act.

11           (23) In 1974, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
12 bought land and built a tribal center using monthly  
13 pledges from tribal members to finance the trans-  
14 actions.

15           (24) In 1983, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
16 was granted recognition as an Indian tribe by the  
17 Commonwealth of Virginia, along with 5 other  
18 tribes.

19           (25) In 1985, Virginia Governor Gerald Baliles  
20 was the special guest at an intertribal Thanksgiving  
21 Day dinner hosted by the Chickahominy Indian  
22 Tribe.

23 **SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.**

24 For the purposes of this title—

1           (1) the term “Tribe” means the Chickahominy  
2 Indian Tribe;

3           (2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary  
4 of the Interior; and

5           (3) the term “member” means an enrolled  
6 member of the Tribe, as of the date of enactment of  
7 this Act, or an individual who has been placed on  
8 the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance with  
9 this Act.

10 **SEC. 103. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

11           (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—Federal recognition is  
12 hereby extended to the Tribe. All laws and regulations of  
13 the United States of general application to Indians or na-  
14 tions, tribes, or bands of Indians, including the Act of  
15 June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) which are not in-  
16 consistent with any specific provision of this Act, shall be  
17 applicable to the Tribe and its members.

18           (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

19           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe and its members  
20 shall be eligible, on and after the date of the enact-  
21 ment of this Act, for all future services and benefits  
22 provided by the Federal Government to federally rec-  
23 ognized Indian tribes without regard to the existence  
24 of a reservation for the Tribe or the location of the

1 residence of any member on or near any Indian res-  
2 ervation.

3 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the deliv-  
4 ery of Federal services to enrolled members of the  
5 Tribe, the Tribe’s service area shall be deemed to be  
6 the area comprised of Charles City County, Virginia.

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

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

12 **SEC. 105. GOVERNING BODY.**

13 The governing body of the Tribe shall be the gov-  
14 erning body in place on the date of the enactment of this  
15 Act, or any new governing body selected under the election  
16 procedures specified in the governing documents of the  
17 Tribe.

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

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

1 (b) CONSTRUCTION.—No reservation or tribal lands  
2 or land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall  
3 be construed to satisfy the terms for an exception under  
4 section 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act  
5 (25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming  
6 on lands acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit  
7 of an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
8 20(a) of such Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

9 **SEC. 107. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
10 **WATER RIGHTS.**

11 Nothing in this Act shall expand, reduce, or affect  
12 in any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering,  
13 or water rights of the Tribe and its members.

14 **TITLE II—CHICKAHOMINY IN-**  
15 **DIAN TRIBE—EASTERN DIVI-**  
16 **SION**

17 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

18 Congress makes the following findings:

19 (1) In 1607, when the English settlers set shore  
20 along the Virginia coastline, the Chickahominy were  
21 one of about 30 tribes who received them.

22 (2) In 1614, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
23 signed a treaty with Sir Thomas Dale, Governor of  
24 the Jamestown Colony, agreeing to provide 2 bushels  
25 of corn per man and send warriors to protect the

1 English. Sir Thomas Dale agreed in return to allow  
2 the Tribe to continue to practice their own tribal  
3 governance.

4 (3) In 1646, a treaty was signed which forced  
5 the Chickahominy from their homeland to the area  
6 around the York River in present-day King William  
7 County, leading to the formation of a reservation.

8 (4) In 1677, following Bacon's Rebellion, the  
9 Queen of Pamunkey signed the Treaty of Middle  
10 Plantation on behalf of the Chickahominy.

11 (5) In 1702, the Chickahominy were pushed off  
12 their reservation, which caused the loss of a land  
13 base.

14 (6) In 1723, the College of William and Mary  
15 in Williamsburg established a grammar school for  
16 Indians called Brafferton College. A Chickahominy  
17 child was one of the first Indians to attend.

18 (7) In 1750, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe  
19 started to migrate from King William County back  
20 to the area around the Chickahominy River in New  
21 Kent and Charles City Counties.

22 (8) In 1793, A Baptist missionary named  
23 Bradby took refuge with the Chickahominy and took  
24 a Chickahominy woman as his wife.

1           (9) In 1831, the names of the ancestors of the  
2 modern-day Chickahominy Indian Tribe began to  
3 appear in the Charles City County census records.

4           (10) In 1870, a census showed an enclave of  
5 Indians in New Kent County which is believed to be  
6 the beginning of the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-  
7 Eastern Division. Records were destroyed when the  
8 New Kent County courthouse was burned. A State  
9 census was the only record at this time.

10           (11) In 1901, the Chickahominy's formed Sa-  
11 maria Baptist Church. During the first few decades  
12 of the 20th century, Chickahominy men were as-  
13 sessed a tribal tax so that their children could re-  
14 ceive an education. The Tribe used the proceeds  
15 from this tax to build the first Samaria Indian  
16 School, buy supplies, and pay a teacher's salary.

17           (12) In 1910, a school was started in New Kent  
18 County for the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern  
19 Division. Grades 1 through 8 were taught in this 1-  
20 room school.

21           (13) In 1920–1921, the Chickahominy Indian  
22 Tribe-Eastern Division began forming their own  
23 tribal government. E.P. Bradby was the founder of  
24 the Tribe and was elected to be Chief.

1           (14) In 1922, Tsena Commocko Baptist Church  
2 was organized.

3           (15) In 1925, a certificate of incorporation was  
4 issued to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern  
5 Division.

6           (16) In 1950, the Indian school was closed and  
7 students were bused to Samaria Indian School in  
8 Charles City County.

9           (17) In 1967, both Chickahominy tribes lost  
10 their school to integration.

11           (18) In 1982–1984, Tsena Commocko Baptist  
12 built a new sanctuary to accommodate church  
13 growth.

14           (19) In 1983, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-  
15 Eastern Division was granted State recognition  
16 along with 5 other Virginia Indian tribes.

17           (20) In 1985, the Virginia Council on Indians  
18 was organized as a State agency and the Chicka-  
19 hominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division was appointed  
20 to a seat on the Council.

21           (21) In 1988, a nonprofit organization known  
22 as the United Indians of Virginia was formed. Chief  
23 Marvin “Strongoak” Bradby of the Eastern Band  
24 of the Chickahominy presently chairs the organiza-  
25 tion.

1 **SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.**

2 For the purposes of this title—

3 (1) the term “Tribe” means the Chickahominy  
4 Indian Tribe—Eastern Division;

5 (2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary  
6 of the Interior; and

7 (3) the term “member” means an enrolled  
8 member of the Tribe, as of the date of the enact-  
9 ment of this Act, or an individual who has been  
10 placed on the membership rolls of the Tribe in ac-  
11 cordance with this Act.

12 **SEC. 203. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

13 (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—Federal recognition is  
14 hereby extended to the Tribe. All laws and regulations of  
15 the United States of general application to Indians or na-  
16 tions, tribes, or bands of Indians, including the Act of  
17 June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) which are not in-  
18 consistent with any specific provision of this Act, shall be  
19 applicable to the Tribe and its members.

20 (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe and its members  
22 shall be eligible, on and after the date of the enact-  
23 ment of this Act, for all future services and benefits  
24 provided by the Federal Government to federally rec-  
25 ognized Indian tribes without regard to the existence  
26 of a reservation for the Tribe or the location of the

1 residence of any member on or near any Indian res-  
2 ervation.

3 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the deliv-  
4 ery of Federal services to enrolled members of the  
5 Tribe, the Tribe’s service area shall be deemed to be  
6 the area comprised of New Kent County, Virginia.

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

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

12 **SEC. 205. GOVERNING BODY.**

13 The governing body of the Tribe shall be the gov-  
14 erning body in place on the date of the enactment of this  
15 Act, or any new governing body selected under the election  
16 procedures specified in the governing documents of the  
17 Tribe.

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

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

1 (b) CONSTRUCTION.—No reservation or tribal lands  
2 or land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall  
3 be construed to satisfy the terms for an exception under  
4 section 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act  
5 (25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming  
6 on lands acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit  
7 of an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
8 20(a) of such Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

9 **SEC. 207. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
10 **WATER RIGHTS.**

11 Nothing in this Act shall expand, reduce, or affect  
12 in any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering,  
13 or water rights of the Tribe and its members.

14 **TITLE III—UPPER MATTAPONI**  
15 **TRIBE**

16 **SEC. 301. FINDINGS.**

17 Congress makes the following findings:

18 (1) From 1607 until 1646, the Chickahominies  
19 lived about 20 miles from Jamestown; were major  
20 players in English-Indian affairs in those years.  
21 Mattaponis, who joined them later, lived farther  
22 away. In 1646, the Chickahominies moved to  
23 Mattaponi River basin, away from the English.

24 (2) In 1661, the Chickahominies sold land at  
25 “the cliffs” on the Mattaponi River.

1           (3) In 1669, the Chickahominies appeared in  
2 the Virginia Colony’s census of Indian bowmen; lived  
3 then in “New Kent” County, which included the  
4 Mattaponi River basin at that time.

5           (4) In 1677, the Chickahominies and  
6 Mattaponis were subjects of the Queen of  
7 Pamunkey, who was a signatory to the Treaty of  
8 1677 with the King of England.

9           (5) In 1683, the Mattaponi town was attacked  
10 by Senecas; the Mattaponis took refuge with the  
11 Chickahominies, and the history of the 2 groups was  
12 intertwined for many years thereafter.

13           (6) In 1695, the Chickahominies/Mattaponis  
14 were assigned a reservation by the Virginia Colony  
15 and traded it for land at “the cliffs” they had owned  
16 before 1661 (now the Mattaponi Indian Reserva-  
17 tion).

18           (7) In 1711, the Chickahominies had a boy at  
19 the Indian School at the College of William and  
20 Mary.

21           (8) In 1726, the Virginia Colony discontinued  
22 funding of interpreters for the tribes. James Adams,  
23 who served as an interpreter to the tribes know  
24 today as the Upper Mattaponi and Chickahominy,  
25 elected to stay with the Upper Mattaponi. Today, a

1 majority of the Upper Mattaponi have “Adams” as  
2 their surname.

3 (9) In 1787, Thomas Jefferson, in Notes on the  
4 Commonwealth of Virginia, mentioned Mattaponis  
5 on reservation in King William County and said  
6 Chickahominies were “blended” with them and near-  
7 by Pamunkeys.

8 (10) In 1850, the United States census showed  
9 a nucleus of about 10 families, all ancestral to mod-  
10 ern Upper Mattaponis, living in central King Wil-  
11 liam County about 10 miles from the reservation.

12 (11) From 1853 until 1884, King William  
13 County marriage records listed Upper Mattaponis as  
14 “Indian” when marrying reservation people.

15 (12) From 1884 until the present, county mar-  
16 riage records usually call Upper Mattaponis “Indi-  
17 ans”.

18 (13) In 1901, Smithsonian anthropologist  
19 James Mooney heard about the Upper Mattaponis  
20 but did not visit them.

21 (14) In 1928, University of Pennsylvania an-  
22 thropologist Frank Speck published a book on mod-  
23 ern Virginia Indians with a section on the Upper  
24 Mattaponis.

1           (15) From 1929 to 1930, the Tribe’s leadership  
2 fought against a “colored” designation in the 1930  
3 United States Census, and won a compromise in  
4 which their Indian ancestry was recorded but ques-  
5 tioned.

6           (16) From 1942 until 1945, the Tribe’s leader-  
7 ship, with the help of Frank Speck and others,  
8 fought against the Tribe’s young men being inducted  
9 into “colored” units in the Armed Forces. A tribal  
10 roll was compiled.

11           (17) From 1945 to 1946, negotiations to get  
12 some of the Tribe’s young people admitted to high  
13 schools for Federal Indians (especially at Cherokee);  
14 no high school coursework was available for Indians  
15 in Virginia schools.

16           (18) In 1983, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe ap-  
17 plied for and won State recognition.

18 **SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.**

19 For the purposes of this title—

20           (1) the term “Tribe” means the Upper  
21 Mattaponi Tribe;

22           (2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary  
23 of the Interior; and

24           (3) the term “member” means an enrolled  
25 member of the Tribe, as of the date of the enact-

1       ment of this Act, or an individual who has been  
2       placed on the membership rolls of the Tribe in ac-  
3       cordance with this Act.

4   **SEC. 303. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

5       (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—Federal recognition is  
6       hereby extended to the Tribe. All laws and regulations of  
7       the United States of general application to Indians or na-  
8       tions, tribes, or bands of Indians, including the Act of  
9       June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) which are not in-  
10      consistent with any specific provision of this Act, shall be  
11      applicable to the Tribe and its members.

12      (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

13           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe and its members  
14      shall be eligible, on and after the date of the enact-  
15      ment of this Act, for all future services and benefits  
16      provided by the Federal Government to federally rec-  
17      ognized Indian tribes without regard to the existence  
18      of a reservation for the Tribe or the location of the  
19      residence of any member on or near any Indian res-  
20      ervation.

21           (2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the deliv-  
22      ery of Federal services to enrolled members of the  
23      Tribe, the Tribe's service area shall be deemed to be  
24      the area within 25 miles of the Tribe's tribal center  
25      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 the enactment of this Act.

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

7 The governing body of the Tribe shall be the gov-  
8 erning body in place on the date of the enactment of this  
9 Act, or any new governing body selected under the election  
10 procedures specified in the governing documents of the  
11 Tribe.

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

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
14 sion of law, if the Tribe transfers any land within the  
15 boundaries of King William County to the Secretary, the  
16 Secretary shall take such land into trust for the benefit  
17 of the Tribe.

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

1 **SEC. 307. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
2 **WATER RIGHTS.**

3 Nothing in this Act shall expand, reduce, or affect  
4 in any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering,  
5 or water rights of the Tribe and its members.

6 **TITLE IV—RAPPAHANNOCK**  
7 **TRIBE, INC.**

8 **SEC. 401. FINDINGS.**

9 Congress makes the following findings:

10 (1) During the initial months after Virginia was  
11 settled, the Rappahannocks had 3 encounters with  
12 Captain John Smith. The first occurred when the  
13 Rappahannock weroance (headman) traveled to  
14 Quiyocohannock (a principal town across the James  
15 River from Jamestown) where he met with the Eng-  
16 lishman to determine if Smith had been the “great  
17 man” who had previously sailed into the Rappahan-  
18 nock River, killed a Rappahannock weroance, and  
19 kidnaped Rappahannock people. He determined that  
20 Smith was too short to be that “great man”. On a  
21 second meeting, during John Smith’s captivity (De-  
22 cember 16, 1607 to January 8, 1608), Smith was  
23 taken to the Rappahannock principal village to show  
24 the people that Smith was not the “great man.” A  
25 third meeting took place during Smith’s exploration  
26 of the Chesapeake Bay (July to September 1608),

1 when Smith was prevailed upon to make peace be-  
2 tween the Rappahannock and the Moraughtacund  
3 Indians. The Moraughtacunds had stolen 3 women  
4 from the Rappahannock King. In the settlement,  
5 Smith had the 2 tribes meet on the spot of their  
6 first fight. When it was established that both sides  
7 wanted peace, Smith told the Rappahannock King to  
8 select which of the 3 women he wanted; the  
9 Moraughtacund King got second choice; Mosco, a  
10 Wighcocomoco (on the Potomac River) guide, was  
11 given the third woman.

12 (2) In 1645, Captain William Claiborne tried  
13 unsuccessfully to establish treaty relations with the  
14 Rappahannocks. The Rappahannocks had not par-  
15 ticipated in the Pamunkey-led uprising in 1644, and  
16 the English wanted to “treat with the  
17 Rappahannocks or any other Indians not in amity  
18 with Opechancanough, concerning serving the county  
19 against the Pamunkeys”.

20 (3) In April 1651, the Rappahannocks conveyed  
21 their first tract of land to an English settler, Colonel  
22 Morre Fauntleroy. The deed was signed by  
23 Accopatough, weroance of the Rappahannock Indi-  
24 ans.

1           (4) In September 1653, Lancaster County  
2 signed a treaty with Rappahannock Indians. The  
3 terms of the treaty gave Rappahannocks the rights  
4 of Englishmen in the county court, and it tried to  
5 make the Rappahannocks more accountable to  
6 English law.

7           (5) In September 1653, Lancaster County de-  
8 fined and marked the bounds of its Indian settle-  
9 ments. According to the Lancaster clerk of court,  
10 “the tribe called the great Rappahannocks lived on  
11 the Rappahannock Creek just across the river above  
12 Tappahannock”.

13           (6) In September 1656, (Old) Rappahannock  
14 County (modern-day Richmond and Essex Counties)  
15 signed a treaty with Rappahannock Indians. The  
16 treaty mirrored the Lancaster County treaty from  
17 1653 (see above), and added 2 points:  
18 Rappahannocks were to be rewarded, in Roanoke,  
19 for returning English fugitives and the English en-  
20 couraged the Rappahannocks to send their children  
21 to live among the English as servants, who the  
22 English promised would be well treated.

23           (7) In 1658, the Virginia Assembly revised a  
24 1652 Act stating that “there be no grants of land  
25 to any Englishman whatsoever de futuro until the

1 Indians be first served with the proportion of 50  
2 acres of land for each bowman”.

3 (8) In 1669, the colony conducted a census of  
4 Virginia Indians. At that time, the majority of the  
5 Rappahannocks were residing at their hunting vil-  
6 lage on the north side of the Mattaponi River. At  
7 the time of the visit, census takers were counting  
8 only the tribes along the rivers. This explains the  
9 low number of 30 Rappahannock bowmen counted  
10 on that river. The Rappahannocks used this hunting  
11 village on the north side of the Mattaponi River as  
12 their primary residence until they were removed in  
13 1684.

14 (9) In May 1677, the Treaty of Middle Planta-  
15 tion was signed with England. The Pamunkey  
16 Queen Cockacoeske signed on behalf of the  
17 Rappahannocks “who were supposed to be her tribu-  
18 taries”. However, before the treaty could be ratified,  
19 the Queen of Pamunkey complained to the Virginia  
20 Colonial Council “that she was having trouble with  
21 Rappahannocks and Chickahominies, supposedly  
22 tributaries of hers”.

23 (10) In November 1682, the Virginia Colonial  
24 Council established a reservation for the Rappahan-  
25 nock Indians of 3,474 acres “about the town where

1 they dwelt”. The Rappahannocks “town” was their  
2 hunting village on the north side of the Mattaponi  
3 River, where they had lived throughout the 1670’s.  
4 The acreage allotment was based on the 1658 Indian  
5 land act (seen above), which translates into a bow-  
6 man population of 70, or an approximate total Rap-  
7 pahannock population of 350.

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

15 (12) Between 1687 and 1699, the  
16 Rappahannocks migrated out of Nanzatico, return-  
17 ing to the south side of the Rappahannock River at  
18 Portobacco Indian Town.

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

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

3 (14) During the 1760's, 3 Rappahannock girls  
4 were raised on Thomas Nelson's "Bleak Hill" Plan-  
5 tation in King William County. One girl married a  
6 Saunders man, 1 a Johnson man, and the third had  
7 2 children, Edmund and Carter Nelson, fathered by  
8 Thomas Cary Nelson. In the 19th century, these  
9 Saunders, Johnson, and Nelson families are among  
10 the core Rappahannock families from which the  
11 modern tribe traces its descent.

12 (15) In 1819 and 1820, Edward Bird, John  
13 Bird and his unnamed wife, Carter Nelson, Edmund  
14 Nelson, and Carter Spurlock (all Rappahannock an-  
15 cestors) were listed on the tax roles of King and  
16 Queen County. They are taxed at the county poor  
17 rate. Edmund Bird is added to the list in 1821. This  
18 is significant documentation because the over-  
19 whelming majority of pre-1864 records for King and  
20 Queen County were destroyed by fire.

21 (16) Beginning in 1819, and continuing  
22 through the 1880's, there was a solid Rappahannock  
23 presence in the membership at Upper Essex Baptist  
24 Church. This is the first instance of conversion to  
25 Christianity by at least some Rappahannocks. Twen-

1 ty-six identifiable and traceable Rappahannock sur-  
2 names appear on the pre-1863 membership list; 28  
3 were listed on the 1863 membership roster; that  
4 number had declined to 12 in 1878 and had risen  
5 only slightly to 14 by 1888. One reason for the de-  
6 cline: in 1870, a Methodist circuit rider, Joseph  
7 Mastin, secured funds to purchase land and con-  
8 struct St. Stephens Baptist church for the  
9 Rappahannocks living nearby in Caroline County.  
10 Mastin documented from 1850 to 1870, “These In-  
11 dians, having a great need for moral and Christian  
12 guidance”. St. Stephens was the dominant tribal  
13 church until the Rappahannock Indian Baptist  
14 Church was established in 1964. At both, the core  
15 Rappahannock family names of Bird, Clarke, For-  
16 tune, Johnson, Nelson, Parker, and Richardson pre-  
17 dominate.

18 (17) During the early 1900’s, James Mooney,  
19 noted anthropologist, maintained correspondence  
20 with the Rappahannocks, surveying them and in-  
21 structing them on how to formalize their tribal gov-  
22 ernment.

23 (18) November 1920, Speck visited the  
24 Rappahannocks and assisted them in organizing the  
25 fight for their sovereign rights. In 1921, the

1 Rappahannocks were granted a charter from the  
2 Commonwealth of Virginia formalizing their tribal  
3 government. Speck began a professional relationship  
4 with the Tribe that would last more than 30 years  
5 and document Rappahannock history and traditions  
6 as never done before.

7 (19) April 1921, Rappahannock Chief George  
8 Nelson asked the Governor of Virginia, Westmore-  
9 land Davis, to forward a proclamation to the Presi-  
10 dent of the United States. A list of tribal members  
11 and a handwritten copy of the proclamation itself  
12 were appended. The letter concerned Indian freedom  
13 of speech and assembly nationwide.

14 (20) In 1922, the Rappahannocks established a  
15 formal school at Lloyds, Essex County, Virginia.  
16 Prior to that time, Rappahannock children were  
17 taught by a tribal member in Central Point, Caroline  
18 County, Virginia.

19 (21) In December 1923, Rappahannock Chief  
20 George Nelson testified before the United States  
21 Congress appealing for a \$50,000 appropriation to  
22 establish an Indian school in Virginia.

23 (22) In 1930, the Rappahannocks were engaged  
24 in an ongoing dispute with the Commonwealth of  
25 Virginia and the United States Census Bureau

1 about their classification in the 1930 Federal cen-  
2 sus. In January 1930, Rappahannock Chief Otho S.  
3 Nelson wrote to the Chief Statistician of the United  
4 States Census Bureau asking that the 218 enrolled  
5 Rappahannocks be listed as Indians. In February,  
6 Leon Truesdell replied to Nelson saying that “spe-  
7 cial instructions” were being given about classifying  
8 Indians. That April, Nelson wrote to William M.  
9 Steuart at the Census Bureau asking about the enu-  
10 merators’ failure to classify his people as Indians.  
11 Nelson said that enumerators had not asked the  
12 question about race when they interviewed his peo-  
13 ple. In a follow-up letter to Truesdell, Nelson re-  
14 ported that the enumerators were “flatly denying”  
15 his people’s request to be listed as Indians. Further-  
16 more, the race question was completely avoided dur-  
17 ing interviews. The Rappahannocks had talked with  
18 Caroline and Essex County enumerators, and with  
19 John M.W. Green already, without success. Nelson  
20 asked Truesdell to list people as Indian if he sent a  
21 list of members. The matter was settled by William  
22 Steuart who concluded that the Bureau’s rule was  
23 that people of Indian descent could only be classified  
24 as “Indian” if Indian “blood” predominated and  
25 “Indian” identity was accepted in the local commu-

1 nity. The Virginia Vital Statistics Bureau classed all  
2 nonreservation Indians as “negro”, and it failed to  
3 see why “an exception should be made” for the  
4 Rappahannocks. Therefore, in 1925, the Indian  
5 Rights Association took on the Rappahannock case  
6 to assist them in fighting for their recognition and  
7 rights as an Indian Tribe.

8 (23) During the Second World War, the  
9 Pamunkeys, Mattaponis, Chickahominies, and  
10 Rappahannocks had to fight the draft boards about  
11 their racial identity. The Virginia Vital Statistics  
12 Bureau insisted that certain Indian draftees be in-  
13 ducted into Negro units. In the end, 3  
14 Rappahannocks were convicted of violating the Fed-  
15 eral draft laws. After spending time in a Federal  
16 prison, they were granted conscientious objector sta-  
17 tus and served out the remainder of the war working  
18 in military hospitals.

19 (24) In 1943, Frank Speck noted that there  
20 were approximately 25 communities of Indians left  
21 in the Eastern United States that were entitled to  
22 Indian classification. The Rappahannocks were in-  
23 cluded in this grouping.

24 (25) In the 1940’s, Leon Truesdell, Chief Stat-  
25 istician, United States Bureau of the Census, listed

1 118 members in the Rappahannock tribe in the In-  
2 dian population of Virginia.

3 (26) April 25, 1940, the United States Depart-  
4 ment of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs in-  
5 cludes the Rappahannocks in their list of Tribes by  
6 State and Agency.

7 (27) In 1948, the Smithsonian Institution An-  
8 nual Report included an article by William Harlen  
9 Gilbert entitled, “Surviving Indian Groups of the  
10 Eastern United States”. The Rappahannock Tribe  
11 was included and described in this article.

12 (28) In the late 1940’s and early 1950’s, the  
13 Rappahannocks operated a school at Indian Neck.  
14 The State agreed to pay a tribal teacher to teach 10  
15 students bused by King and Queen County to Shar-  
16 on Indian School in King William County, Virginia.  
17 In 1965, Rappahannock students entered Marriott  
18 High School (a white public school) by Executive  
19 order of the Governor of Virginia. In 1972, the  
20 Rappahannocks worked with the Coalition of East-  
21 ern Native Americans to fight for Federal recogni-  
22 tion. In 1979, the Coalition established a pottery  
23 and artisans company, operating with other Virginia  
24 tribes. In 1980, the Rappahannocks received funding

1 through the Administration for Native Americans, to  
2 develop an economic program for the Tribe.

3 (29) In 1983, the Rappahannocks received  
4 State recognition.

5 **SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.**

6 For the purposes of this title—

7 (1) the term “Tribe” means the organization  
8 possessing the legal name Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.,  
9 only and no other tribe, subtribe, band, or splinter  
10 groups representing themselves as Rappahannocks;

11 (2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary  
12 of the Interior; and

13 (3) the term “member” means an enrolled  
14 member of the Tribe, as of the date of the enact-  
15 ment of this Act, or an individual who has been  
16 placed on the membership rolls of the Tribe in ac-  
17 cordance with this Act.

18 **SEC. 403. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

19 (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—Federal recognition is  
20 hereby extended to the Tribe, which entitles the  
21 Rappahannocks to all sovereign powers and rights as au-  
22 tonomous Native American Nations. All laws and regula-  
23 tions of the United States of general application to Indi-  
24 ans or nations, tribes, or bands of Indians, including the  
25 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) which are

1 not inconsistent with any specific provision of this Act,  
2 shall be applicable to the Tribe and its members.

3 (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe and its members  
5 shall be eligible, on and after the date of the enact-  
6 ment of this Act, for all future services and benefits  
7 provided by the Federal Government to federally rec-  
8 ognized Indian tribes without regard to the existence  
9 of a reservation for the Tribe or the location of the  
10 residence of any member on or near any Indian res-  
11 ervation.

12 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the deliv-  
13 ery of Federal services to enrolled members of the  
14 Tribe, the Tribe's service area shall be deemed to be  
15 the area comprised of King and Queen, Caroline,  
16 and Essex Counties, Virginia.

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

18 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
19 Tribe shall be the most recent membership roll and gov-  
20 erning documents, respectively, submitted by the Tribe to  
21 the Secretary before the date of the enactment of this Act.

22 **SEC. 405. GOVERNING BODY.**

23 The governing body of the Tribe shall be the gov-  
24 erning body in place on the date of the enactment of this  
25 Act, or any new governing body selected under the election

1 procedures specified in the governing documents of the  
2 Tribe.

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

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
5 sion of law, if the Tribe transfers the land described in  
6 subsection (b) and any other land within the boundaries  
7 of King and Queen County, Essex County, and Caroline  
8 County, Virginia, to the Secretary, the Secretary shall  
9 take such land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

10 (b) CONSTRUCTION.—No reservation or tribal lands  
11 or land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall  
12 be construed to satisfy the terms for an exception under  
13 section 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act  
14 (25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming  
15 on lands acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit  
16 of an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
17 20(a) of such Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

18 **SEC. 407. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
19 **WATER RIGHTS.**

20 Nothing in this Act shall expand, reduce, or affect  
21 in any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering,  
22 or water rights of the Tribe and its members.

1       **TITLE V—MONACAN INDIAN**  
2                               **NATION**

3   **SEC. 501. FINDINGS.**

4       Congress makes the following findings:

5               (1) In 1677, the Monacan Tribe signed the  
6       Treaty of Middle Plantation between Charles II of  
7       England and 12 Indian “Kings and Chief Men”.

8               (2) In 1722, in the Treaty of Albany, Governor  
9       Spotswood negotiated to save the Virginia Indians  
10      from extinction at the hands of the Iroquois. Specifi-  
11      cally mentioned are the Monacan tribes of the  
12      Totero (Tutelo), Saponi, Ocheneeches (Occaneechi),  
13      Stengenocks, and Meipontskys.

14              (3) In 1782, the First National Census records  
15      Benjamin Evans and Robert Johns, both ancestors  
16      of the present Monacan community. They are listed  
17      as white with mulatto children. Tax records also  
18      begin for these families.

19              (4) In 1850, the Census records 29 families,  
20      mostly large, with Monacan surnames, who are gene-  
21      alogically related to the present community.

22              (5) In 1870, a log structure at the Bear Moun-  
23      tain Indian Mission was built. In 1908, this struc-  
24      ture became an Episcopal Mission and is now listed  
25      as a National Historic Landmark.

1           (6) In 1920, 304 Amherst Indians are listed on  
2 the Census.

3           (7) From 1930 through 1931, a flurry of letters  
4 from Monacans to the United States Bureau of the  
5 Census results from Dr. Walter Plecker's (head of  
6 State Bureau of Vital Statistics) decision not to  
7 allow Indians to register as such for the 1930 cen-  
8 sus. The Monacans succeed in being allowed to claim  
9 their race, albeit with an asterisk attached to a note  
10 from Dr. Plecker stating that there are no Indians  
11 in Virginia.

12           (8) In 1947, D'Arcy McNickle, a Salish Indian,  
13 saw some of the children at the Amherst Mission  
14 and requested that the Cherokee Agency visit them  
15 because they appeared to be Indian. This letter was  
16 forwarded to the Department of the Interior, Office  
17 of Indian Affairs, Chicago, Illinois. Chief Jarrett  
18 Blythe of the Eastern Band of Cherokee did visit the  
19 Mission and wrote that he "would be willing to ac-  
20 cept these children in the Cherokee school".

21           (9) In 1979, a Federal Coalition of Eastern Na-  
22 tive Americans grant established the Monacan Co-  
23 operative Pottery at the Mission. Some important  
24 pieces are produced, including one that was sold to  
25 the Smithsonian.

1           (10) In 1981, the Mattaponi-Pamunkey-Monacan Consortium was created and since organized as  
2           a nonprofit corporation that serves as a vehicle to  
3           obtain funds for the tribes through the Native American Program of the Job Training Partnership Act  
4           (Department of Labor).  
5

6           (11) In 1989, the Monacan Tribe is officially  
7           recognized by the Commonwealth of Virginia, which  
8           enables the Tribe to apply for grants and other programs. In 1993, the Tribe received tax-exempt status as a nonprofit corporation from the Internal  
9           Revenue Service.  
10

11           **SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.**

12           For the purposes of this title—

13           (1) the term “Tribe” means the Monacan Indian Nation;

14           (2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior; and

15           (3) the term “member” means an enrolled member of the Tribe, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or an individual who has been placed on the membership rolls of the Tribe in accordance with this Act.  
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1 **SEC. 503. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

2 (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—Federal recognition is  
3 hereby extended to the Tribe. All laws and regulations of  
4 the United States of general application to Indians or na-  
5 tions, tribes, or Tribes of Indians, including the Act of  
6 June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) which are not in-  
7 consistent with any specific provision of this Act, shall be  
8 applicable to the Tribe and its members.

9 (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe and its members  
11 shall be eligible, on and after the date of the enact-  
12 ment of this Act, for all future services and benefits  
13 provided by the Federal Government to federally rec-  
14 ognized Indian tribes without regard to the existence  
15 of a reservation for the Tribe or the location of the  
16 residence of any member on or near any Indian res-  
17 ervation.

18 (2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the deliv-  
19 ery of Federal services to enrolled members of the  
20 Tribe, the Tribe's service area shall be deemed to be  
21 the area comprised of all lands within 25 miles of  
22 the center of Amherst, Virginia.

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

24 The membership roll and governing documents of the  
25 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 the enactment of this Act.

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

4 The governing body of the Tribe shall be the gov-  
5 erning body in place on the date of the enactment of this  
6 Act, or any new governing body selected under the election  
7 procedures specified in the governing documents of the  
8 Tribe.

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

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

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

1 **SEC. 507. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
2 **WATER RIGHTS.**

3 Nothing in this Act shall expand, reduce, or affect  
4 in any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering,  
5 or water rights of the Tribe and its members.

6 **TITLE VI—NANSEMOND INDIAN**  
7 **TRIBE**

8 **SEC. 601. FINDINGS.**

9 Congress makes the following findings:

10 (1) From 1607 until 1646, Nansemonds lived  
11 about 30 miles from Jamestown; were major players  
12 in English-Indian affairs in those years. After 1646,  
13 there were 2 sections of the tribe, in communication  
14 with each other: the Christianized Nansemonds in  
15 Norfolk County lived as citizens, while the tradition-  
16 alist Nansemonds farther west (various counties)  
17 had a reservation.

18 (2) In 1638, a Norfolk County Englishman  
19 married a Nansemond woman, according to an entry  
20 in a 17th century sermon book still owned by the  
21 Chief's family. The couple are lineal ancestors of all  
22 of the present Nansemond tribe (so are some of the  
23 traditionalists).

24 (3) In 1669, the Tribe's 2 sections appeared in  
25 Virginia Colony's census of Indian bowmen.

1           (4) In 1677, Nansemonds were signatories to  
2 the Treaty of 1677 with the King of England.

3           (5) In 1700 and 1704, the Nansemonds and  
4 other Virginia tribes were prevented by Virginia Col-  
5 ony from making a separate peace with the Iroquois.  
6 Virginia represented them in the final Treaty of Al-  
7 bany, 1722.

8           (6) In 1711, the Nansemonds had a boy at the  
9 Indian School at the College of William and Mary.

10          (7) In 1727, Norfolk County allowed to William  
11 Bass and kinsmen the “Indian privileges” of clear-  
12 ing swamp land and bearing arms (forbidden to  
13 other nonwhites) because of their Nansemond de-  
14 scent, which meant they were original inhabitants of  
15 said land.

16          (8) In 1742, Norfolk County issued a certificate  
17 of Nansemond descent to William Bass.

18          (9) From the 1740’s to the 1790’s, the tradi-  
19 tionalist section of the Nansemond tribe, 40 miles  
20 west, was dealing with reservation lands. The last  
21 surviving members of that section sold out in 1792,  
22 with permission of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

23          (10) In 1797, Norfolk County issued a certifi-  
24 cate stating that William Bass was of Indian and  
25 English descent; the Indian line of ancestry ran di-

1       rectly back to the early 18th century elder in a tra-  
2       ditionalist section of Nansemonds on the reservation.

3           (11) In 1833, a State law passed enabling Eu-  
4       ropean and Indian descended people to get a special  
5       certificate of ancestry; a bill originated from the  
6       county where Nansemonds lived, and mostly  
7       Nansemonds took advantage of the law (few people  
8       in other counties).

9           (12) Around 1850, a Methodist mission was es-  
10      tablished for Nansemonds which is now a standard  
11      Methodist congregation and still with Nansemond  
12      members.

13          (13) In 1901, Smithsonian anthropologist  
14      James Mooney visited the Nansemonds and took a  
15      tribal census counting 61 households. The census  
16      was later published.

17          (14) In 1922, Nansemonds got a special Indian  
18      school in Norfolk County's segregated school system.  
19      The school survived only a few years.

20          (15) In 1928, University of Pennsylvania an-  
21      thropologist Frank Speck published a book on mod-  
22      ern Virginia Indians with a section on the  
23      Nansemonds.

1           (16) In 1984, the Nansemonds were organized  
2           formally, with elected officers; then applied for and  
3           won State recognition.

4 **SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.**

5           For the purposes of this title—

6           (1) the term “Tribe” means the Nansemond In-  
7           dian Tribe;

8           (2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary  
9           of the Interior; and

10          (3) the term “member” means an enrolled  
11          member of the Tribe, as of the date of the enact-  
12          ment of this Act, or an individual who has been  
13          placed on the membership rolls of the Tribe in ac-  
14          cordance with this Act.

15 **SEC. 603. FEDERAL RECOGNITION.**

16          (a) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—Federal recognition is  
17          hereby extended to the Tribe. All laws and regulations of  
18          the United States of general application to Indians or na-  
19          tions, tribes, or bands of Indians, including the Act of  
20          June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) which are not in-  
21          consistent with any specific provision of this Act, shall be  
22          applicable to the Tribe and its members.

23          (b) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

24                 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe and its members  
25                 shall be eligible, on and after the date of the enact-

1       ment of this Act, for all future services and benefits  
2       provided by the Federal Government to federally rec-  
3       ognized Indian tribes without regard to the existence  
4       of a reservation for the Tribe or the location of the  
5       residence of any member on or near any Indian res-  
6       ervation.

7               (2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the deliv-  
8       ery of Federal services to enrolled members of the  
9       Tribe, the Tribe’s service area shall be deemed to be  
10      the area comprised of the cities of Chesapeake,  
11      Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suf-  
12      folk, and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

13   **SEC. 604. MEMBERSHIP.**

14      Not later than 18 months after the date of the enact-  
15      ment of this Act, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary  
16      a membership roll consisting of all individuals currently  
17      enrolled for membership in the Tribe. The qualifications  
18      for inclusion on the membership roll of the Tribe shall be  
19      determined by the membership clauses in the Tribe’s gov-  
20      erning document, in consultation with the Secretary.  
21      Three months after the date of the enactment of this Act  
22      the Secretary shall publish notice of such in the Federal  
23      Register. The Tribe shall ensure that such roll is main-  
24      tained and kept current.

1 **SEC. 605. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS AND GOVERNING BODY.**

2 (a) GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.—The governing docu-  
3 ments of the Tribe in effect on the date of enactment of  
4 this Act shall be the interim governing documents for the  
5 Tribe until such documents are changed in accordance  
6 with the documents.

7 (b) GOVERNING BODY.—The governing body of the  
8 Tribe shall be the governing body in place on the date  
9 of the enactment of this Act, or any new governing body  
10 selected under the election procedures specified in the gov-  
11 erning documents of the Tribe.

12 **SEC. 606. RESERVATION OF THE TRIBE.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
14 sion of law, if the Tribe transfers any land it acquires to  
15 the Secretary, the Secretary may take such land into trust  
16 for the benefit of the Tribe.

17 (b) CONSTRUCTION.—No reservation or tribal lands  
18 or land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe shall  
19 be construed to satisfy the terms for an exception under  
20 section 20(b)(1)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act  
21 (25 U.S.C. 2719(b)(1)(B)) to the prohibition on gaming  
22 on lands acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit  
23 of an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, under section  
24 20(a) of such Act (25 U.S.C. 2719(a)).

1 **SEC. 607. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, GATHERING, AND**  
2 **WATER RIGHTS.**

3       Nothing in this Act shall expand, reduce, or affect  
4 in any manner any hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering,  
5 or water rights of the Tribe and its members.

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