

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 127

Extending state recognitions to the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe of Southampton County, Virginia.

Agreed to by the Senate, March 2, 2010

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, February 26, 2010

WHEREAS, the Hand Site Excavation (44SN22) in Southampton County carbon dates the ancestors of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians in Southampton County, Virginia, to approximately 1580; and

WHEREAS, many believe that the site existed as early as 900 AD; and

WHEREAS, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe first made ethno-historic contact with the English in 1607-1608 in what is now Nottoway County, Virginia, when the English were looking for information regarding the English community on Roanoke Island also known as the "Lost Colony"; and

WHEREAS, in 1607, the tribe was called Man-goak or Men-gwe by the Powhatan Confederation's "Algonquian Speakers" and listed in the upper left hand quadrant on John Smith's 1607 map of Virginia by the same name in what is now Nottoway County; and

WHEREAS, the English colonist gave names to other Indian tribes based on what the Indians they had first contact with called other tribes, such as, the Algonquian Speakers calling the Cheroenhaka, "NA-DA-WA," or Nottoway as perceived by the Colonials; and

WHEREAS, in the 17th century, Virginia Indians (Natives) were divided into three language groups: Algonquian Speakers, Siouan Speakers, and Iroquoian Speakers; and

WHEREAS, in the 17th century, the Iroquoian speaking tribes occupied lands east of the Fall Line on the inner Coastal Plains of Southeastern Virginia and these tribes were the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway), the Meherrin, and the Tuscarora; and

WHEREAS, in 1650, according to the diary entries of James Edward Bland, the Nottoway Indians were called by the Algonquian Speakers as NA-DA-WA, which the Colonials transcribed as Nottoway; and

WHEREAS, in August 1650, Bland encountered two Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian villages. The first town, located in what is now Sussex County near Rowantee Branch/Creek, was "Chounterounte Town." At that time Chounterounte (Cho-un-te-roun-te) was King/Chief of the Nottoways. The second town, Tonnatorah, was located on the south side of the Nottoway River where the current Sussex - Greensville County line meets the river; and

WHEREAS, the true name of the tribe is Cheroenhaka (Che-ro-en-ha-ka), meaning "People at the Fork of the Stream"; and

WHEREAS, the tribe's lodging area was where the Nottoway River forked with the Blackwater River to form the Chowan River; thus, "People at the Fork of the Stream"; and

WHEREAS, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe signed three treaties: (i) the Treaty of 1646, (ii) the Treaty of 1677, and (iii) the Stand Alone Treaty of February 27, 1713; and

WHEREAS, the Stand Alone Treaty was signed by Colonial Lt. Governor Spotswood with the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe's Chief "Ouracoorass Teerheer," called William Edmund, by the Colonials, and this treaty has a "Successor Clause"; and

WHEREAS, the Cheroenhaka tribal government (Council) contends that the Successor Clause meant that the recognized relationship the tribe had with the Colonials from 1713 to 1775 continued with the Commonwealth of Virginia beginning in 1776 to the present time; and

WHEREAS, tribal warriors of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe joined forces with Nathaniel Bacon in what became known as the infamous Bacon's Rebellion of May 1776, which resulted in the downfall of Occaneechee Island Indians on the Roanoke River; and

WHEREAS, in the mid-1680s, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, due to encroachment by the Colonials and to avoid war with other tribes, moved from the Nottoway town of Ta-ma-hit-ton/Tonnatorah in Sussex County to the mouth of the Assamoosick Swamp in what is now Surry County, and moved again in the mid-1690s farther down the Assamoosick toward present-day Courtland and Sebrell in what was then Isle of Wight County, currently Southampton County; and

WHEREAS, in 1705, the House of Burgesses granted two tracts of land to the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, the Circle and Square Tracts consisting of some 41,000 acres of reservation land. The tracts of land fell within the confines of what was then Isle of Wight County, now called Southampton County, annexed from Isle of Wight County in 1749, and Sussex County; and

WHEREAS, in 1711, Colonial Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood met with the Cheroenhaka offering "Tribute" forgiveness, referenced in the Treaty of 1677, if the Cheroenhaka would send their sons to the Brafferton, a school for Indians at The College of William and Mary; and

WHEREAS, even though the Cheroenhaka were fearful their sons would be sold into slavery, ethno-historic records document that Spotswood reported on November 17, 1711, that two sons of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Chief's men were attending the Brafferton; and

WHEREAS, Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian surnames continued to appear on the enrollment roster of the Brafferton throughout the 1750s and 1760s; and

WHEREAS, in March 1713, the Colonial Council at Williamsburg ordered that the Meherrin Indians be incorporated with the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians and that the Nansemond Indians be incorporated with the Saponies with the purpose of removing them to a place where they would be less liable to have differences with the English and for the instruction of their children in Christianity by missionaries at the two settlements; and

WHEREAS, on August 10, 1715, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) King and eight Great Men (Nottoway Chief Men) were invited to the capital in Williamsburg and put in irons and chains for three days until they consented to send 12 of their children to attend school at Fort Christanna; and

WHEREAS, on August 13, 1715, the chains were removed and they were ordered released; and

WHEREAS, on December 10, 1719, a list of names of eight Nottoway and 12 Meherrin children were given to the Colonial Council in Williamsburg to attend school at Fort Christanna; and

WHEREAS, on November 30, 1720, the Colonial Council ordered that a collection of all transactions with Tributary Indians or Foreign Indians be made and that the clerk of the council make a collection of all negotiations with the Indians from first settlement of the Colony; and

WHEREAS, on August 7, 1735, Henry Briggs and Thomas Wynn, the Indian interpreters for the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians were dismissed by an Act of the Commonwealth and on the same day the "first" of many land transfer deeds for the "Circle Tract of Land" transpired between the Colonials and the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Chief's Men and would continue up until November 1953, until both Circle and Square Tracts of Lands (41,000 acres of reservation land), were in the hands of the non-indigenous; and

WHEREAS, on December 19, 1756, George Washington submitted a letter to the Honorable Robert Dinwiddie expressing an interest among the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians to provide assistance to the Colonials; and

WHEREAS, on March 8, 1759, a petition for pay to Tom Steph, Billy John(s), School Robin, and Aleck Scholar, all of which are Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians who served under George Washington in the French and Indian Wars until the reduction of Fort Duquesne; and

WHEREAS, in July of 1808, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia mandated a "Special" Nottoway Indian Census be taken of those Indians living on the remaining lands of the Nottoway Indian Reservation in what is now Courtland, Virginia, consisting of 7,000 + acres; and

WHEREAS, the Special Census was conducted by "White" Trustees, Henry Blow, William Blow (a descendant of John Blow), and Samuel Blunt; and

WHEREAS, not all Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians living on the Reservation were enumerated; and

WHEREAS, in 1816, new trustees were appointed for the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians empowered to make reasonable rules and regulations for the government of the tribe and for the expenditure of the money held in trust for them, which was to continue so long as any member of the tribe were living with any remaining to be paid into the public treasury; and

WHEREAS, in 1820, President Thomas Jefferson procured a copy of the language of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians as recorded by John Wood, who recorded the language on March 4, 1820, from Edie Turner, who lived on the tribe's reservation in Southampton County, Virginia. Jefferson subsequently sent a copy of the language to Peter DuPonceau of Philadelphia, who recognized the language as Iroquoian and on March 17, 1820, Jefferson was quoted in an article that appeared in the Petersburg newspaper, that the only remains in the state of Virginia of the formidable tribes are the Pamunkeys and Nottoways (Cheroenhaka) and a few Mattaponi; and

WHEREAS, according to Albert Gallatin (Gallatin 1836:82), the Honorable James Tresevant (Trezevant) compiled a second recording of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) language in Southampton County, Virginia, between 1831 and 1836. Tresevant reported that the Nottoway name for themselves was Cheroenhaka, sometimes spelled "Cherohakah"; and

WHEREAS, in 1823-24, William Bozeman, also known as Billy Woodson (name listed on the Special Nottoway Indian Census of 1808, Note: Billy Woodson's father was white - Michal Boseman), filed a petition with the Court of Southampton County to have the remaining Nottoway Indian Reservation Lands divided "Free and Simple" among the Nottoway Indians; and

WHEREAS, on February 5, 1849, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe filed suit in the Commonwealth of Virginia Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Southampton County against Jeremiah Cobb; and

WHEREAS, the suit was filed on behalf of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian tribal members by the tribe's trustees, James W. Parker, G.N.W. Newsom, and Jesse S. Parham, all of whom were

European; and

WHEREAS, on November 8, 1850, Judge Rich H. Baker, Court of Southampton County, ruled in favor of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe and on March 3, 1851, as witnessed by Littleton R. Edwards, Clerk of said court, awarded them \$818.80 with interest from June 1, 1845; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the successful court case in 1851, the Commonwealth of Virginia in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Southampton County, Virginia recognized the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe of Southampton County, as a Tribe, and has never, since that time, by way of Law, Act, Bill or Policy negated its tribal status; and

WHEREAS, in the 1850s, as the final bits of reservation land were disappearing into the hands of the Europeans, many Tribal members—Artist, Bozeman, Turners, Rogers, Woodson, and Brown—relocated to what became known as "Artist Town" near what is now Riverdale Road in Southampton County, Virginia. Their descendants continued to live there as a tribal communal group until the 1990s, sharing their Native American Traditions and Customs of hunting, trapping, tanning hides, fishing, farming, and raising hogs; and

WHEREAS, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe is the only Iroquoian tribe still residing in the Commonwealth of Virginia claiming a documented continual existing "state recognized" status [Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe vs Jeremiah Cobb, March 3rd, 1851, Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Southampton]; and

WHEREAS, in 1877, some 575 acres of tribal reservation land in Southampton County was divided among five Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian families whose descendents still reside in Southampton County; and

WHEREAS, in 1965, 1966, and 1969, an excavation of the Hand Site Settlement (44SN22) in Southampton County, Virginia, near Highway 671 was conducted, wherein some 131 documented grave remains of Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian bones were removed and placed on a shelf at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. All nonskeletal remains are housed at the Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia; and

WHEREAS, in February 2002, the historic Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe reorganized by bringing together family clusters of Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian descendants and families still living in Southampton County, Virginia; and

WHEREAS, in May 2002, a tribal government was established with the election of Chief Walter "Red Hawk" Brown as the first modern day Chief as well as other Council members; and

WHEREAS, the first Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe Powwow and Gathering took place on the grounds of the Southampton Agriculture and Forestry Museum, Courtland, Virginia, on July 24, 2002, and has continued annually at the Southampton County Fairgrounds on the fourth weekend of July as a celebration of the "Green Corn Harvest"; and

WHEREAS, on December 7, 2002, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe filed a letter of intent with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) announcing that it would be filing for Federal Recognition; and

WHEREAS, on July 29, 2003, the Court of Southampton County, Virginia, issued a license to Chief Walter "Red Hawk" Brown of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, with all rights to perform the rites of matrimony for the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe in accordance with the customs and traditions of the tribe. On February 27, 2004, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribal Shield and Heraldry was copyrighted with the Library of Congress (VA 1-256-506); and

WHEREAS, on July 23, 2004, Issue I of the Journal of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe Southampton County, Virginia, the *WASKEHEE* was published, documenting the ethno-history of the tribe as written and documented by Chief Walter "Red Hawk" Brown under the title "Creator, My Heart Speaks" and has continued annually thereafter. All of the written documentation has been archived at the Library of Virginia and Issue I of the *WASKEHEE* was copyrighted with the U.S. Copyright Office on August 3, 2007, Reg. # TX 6-627-973; and

WHEREAS, on July 24, 2004, the Southampton County Board of Supervisors issued under its seal a Proclamation of Recognition of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe proclaiming July 24 of that year as "Cheroenhaka Day"; and

WHEREAS, on September 21, 2004, the tribe participated, as one of 500 tribes and approximately 20,000 Indians, in the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C.; and

WHEREAS, Chief Walter "Red Hawk" Brown was interviewed by ABC News and provided comments as to what it meant as a Native American to be a part of the great celebration; and

WHEREAS, on June 3, 2005, the State Recognized Waccamaw Indian Tribe of South Carolina voted in favor of a Joint Resolution of the Waccamaw Tribal Government, Resolution Number: Joint-HH-06-04-05-001, recognizing the sovereignty of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, Southampton County, Virginia, as signed by the Honorable Chief Harold D. Hatcher; and

WHEREAS, on June 13, 2005, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribal Heritage Foundation was

incorporated as the 501(c)(3) tax exempt, nonprofit entity of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe; and

WHEREAS, on July 23, 2005, Issue II of the Journal of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, Southampton, Virginia, the *WASKEHEE*, was published depicting Spotswood's Treaty with the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians on February 27, 1713, including a listing of the tribe's vocabulary as recorded by John Wood in 1820. Issue II of the *WASKEHEE* was copyrighted with the U.S. Copyright Office on April 23, 2007, Reg. # TX 6-595-331; and

WHEREAS, on October 14, 2005, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe's elected officials along with other tribal members and educators visited the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., at the invitation of Dr. Dorothy Lippert, Case Officer, Repatriation Programs, and viewed, in a special showing, of Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian "Skeletal Remains" taken from the Hand Site Excavation dating back to 1580; and

WHEREAS, on January 18, 2006, Senate Joint Resolution No. 152 was introduced during the 2006 Session of the General Assembly to extend state recognition to the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe; and

WHEREAS, on July 22, 2006, Issue III of the Journal of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe Southampton County, Virginia, the *WASKEHEE*, was published capturing the tribe's visit to the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., on October 14, 2005, in which the skeletal remains of the Hand Site Excavation were viewed; and

WHEREAS, Issue III of the Journal also documents the writing of William Byrd and his visit to the tribe's reservation in what is now Southampton County on April 7, 1728, and was copyrighted with the U.S. Copyright Office on December 11, 2006, Reg. # TX 6-506-719; and

WHEREAS, on July 22, 2006, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe launched its website, <http://www.cheroenhaka-nottoway.org>, providing access to the tribe's Constitution and Bylaws, ethno-historic and current history, Powwow events, tribal special census, and educational presentations; and

WHEREAS, on September 25, 2006, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe conducted a Peace Belt and Pipe Ceremony by the banks of the Nottoway River on the grounds of the Southampton County Court House that was open to the public; and

WHEREAS, the ceremony was attended by elected officials from the Counties of Nottoway, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Surry and Southampton, all of whom shared in the tribe's traditional ceremony of passing the Peace Pipe and accepting a Wampum (Ote-ko-a) Belt from Chief Walter "Red Hawk" Brown; and

WHEREAS, all five of the counties that were present at the ceremony presented Proclamations of Recognition from their respective counties; and

WHEREAS, the tribe's Sixth Annual Powwow and Gathering took place on July 21 and 22, 2007, at the Southampton County Fairgrounds, Courtland, Virginia, as a celebration of 427 years of documented ethno-history (1580 to 2007); and

WHEREAS, the name of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, Southampton County, Virginia, in recognition is now listed on the Honor Wall of the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C., effective February 2007; and

WHEREAS, on July 21, 2007, Issue IV of the Journal of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, Southampton County, Virginia, the *WASKEHEE*, was published as a Jamestown 2007 Special Edition recording Colonial Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood's visit to the tribe reservation in 1711 with 1,600 armed men inviting the Chief Men to send their sons to the Brafferton, and Issue IV also records the first Land Deed of Sale, on November 24, 1735, between Charles Simmons and the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indians with actual marks of the tribal Chief Men. Issue IV of the *WASKEHEE* was copyrighted with the U.S. Copyright Office on August 16, 2007, Reg. # TX 6-820-738; and

WHEREAS, on July 26, 2008, Issue V of the Journal of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, Southampton County, was published documenting the tribe's visit to the Library of Virginia to accept an award on behalf of Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Queen Edith Turner (Wané Roonseraw), 1734-1838. The Journal also captured Turner's last will and testament and included a transcribed copy of the 1808 Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian "by name" Special Census; and

WHEREAS, on March 20, 2009, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe, Southampton County, Virginia, reclaimed, by purchase, 100 acres of its former 41,000-acre reservation land—formerly the Square Tract for the purpose of building a combined Tribal Educational Center and Museum, an Interactive "Palisade" Native American Indian Village with "Longhouses"—Cattashowrock Town, a Worship Center and the tribe's own Powwow Grounds; and

WHEREAS, on July 25, 2009, Issue VI of the Journal of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe Southampton County, Virginia, the *WASKEHEE*, was published with a second listing of the tribal language as recorded by John Wood in 1820, with copies of letters between Thomas Jefferson and Peter DuPonceau certifying that the tribe is Iroquoian speaking; and

WHEREAS, on November 20 and 21, 2009, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe entered into a partnership with First Landing Foundation Historical Villages at Cape Henry, Fort Story, Virginia Beach, and the Archeological Society of Virginia, Nansemond Chapter, to conduct a Native History School Day and a Corn Harvest Fall Festival Powwow; and

WHEREAS, from May 2009 through December 2009, Chief Walter "Red Hawk" Brown, along with the support of other tribal members and the Archeological Society of Virginia, Nansemond Chapter, gave Native American ethno-historical educational presentations to more than 2,500 students from different public schools throughout Hampton Roads, Richmond, Southside, and Western Virginia including sharing the history, Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian and other prehistoric artifacts, and the spoken language of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe of Southampton County; and

WHEREAS, the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe of Southampton County, Virginia, has an ongoing documented ethno-history in Southampton County, by way of the Archeological Excavation 44SN22 that dates to 1580s, and continual relationship with the Commonwealth of Virginia dating back to first ethno-historic contact with the English settlers in 1608; and

WHEREAS, the 1983 Session of the General Assembly passed House Joint Resolution No. 54 recognizing within the Commonwealth the first six certain name Indian tribes and also acknowledged that members of other Indian Tribes reside within the Commonwealth; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That from and after the effective date of this Resolution, the General Assembly of Virginia extend state recognition to the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe of Southampton County, Virginia, and with this, grants the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe of Southampton County, representation on the Virginia Council on Indians; and, be it

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to Chief Walter "Red Hawk" Brown of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe of Southampton County, Virginia, requesting that he further disseminate copies of this resolution to his constituents so that they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia in this matter; and, be it

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the General Assembly of Virginia, by this resolution, does not address the question of whether the tribe has been continuously in existence since 1776; and, be it

RESOLVED FINALLY, That the General Assembly of Virginia, by this resolution, does not confirm, confer, or address in any manner any issues of sovereignty.

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