Records concerning the first Virginians—tribes of people in the territory now known as Virginia—are scattered throughout the collections of the Library of Virginia, which can make research challenging. The terminology used to refer to the native populations in Virginia is imperfect. Today, most prefer to use their tribal affiliation as an identifier. Indians appear in a variety of sources, including state records, local records, maps, personal papers, and church records. This bibliography describes selected archival sources on Virginia Indians.

Archival holdings pertaining to Virginia Indians document a rich and enduring culture as well as the ongoing conflict that the English colonists set in motion in 1607. Increased challenges faced the commonwealth’s Indian population in 1924 with the passage of Virginia’s Racial Integrity Act. It created two racial categories: “pure white” and everyone else (those with one-sixteenth or more African American, Native American, Asian, or southern European heritage).

Walter Ashby Plecker, the first registrar of the state Bureau of Vital Statistics (1912–1946) and a proponent of eugenics, was one of the act’s most vocal supporters. As registrar, he issued birth, death, and marriage certificates, and routinely changed the races of applicants from “Indian” to “Negro” (making exceptions only for the descendants of Pocahontas). Armed with the power of the state and a list of Indian surnames, Plecker aimed to reclassify every Indian in the commonwealth as African American. He intimidated midwives, wrote threatening pamphlets, and trained a generation of county clerks and health workers in his methods until his retirement in 1946. The United States Supreme Court finally struck down Virginia’s Racial Integrity Act in 1967.

For a detailed listing of Indian-related materials, see the “Resources on Native Americans at the Library of Virginia” binder in the Manuscripts Reading Room.

GOVERNOR’S OFFICE, LETTERS RECEIVED

Early governors such as Benjamin Harrison and Edmund Randolph employed agents, former soldiers, or itinerant merchants to traverse the frontier and keep them apprised of Indian activity and the state of Indian-settler relations. From the 1770s to the 1790s, Joseph Martin and Arthur Campbell worked for several governors, reporting on meetings of the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw and occasionally sending descriptions of Indian life and culture. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, letters from Virginia’s Indians to the governor asked for assistance, often entreating the chief executive to preserve their landholdings and to appoint more sympathetic tribal trustees.

In a letter to Governor Henry H. Wells written in 1868, for example, the Mattaponi complained that the locals had prohibited the tribe from using the public road between their reservation and the main highway. In the first half of the twentieth century, most of the letters on Indian relations were written to seek relief from the effects of racial discrimination. In 1921, Chief George Nelson sent a letter containing a tribal roll of the Rappahannock people to Governor Westmoreland Davis, and in 1942 the Chickahominy tribal council explained in a letter to Governor Colgate Darden that their young men were eager to enlist in the military, but were resolved to serve as Indians, rather than African Americans. Letters to the governor (and in-house guides) are available in the Archives Research Room. For more information on Governors’ Papers, see Research Note 11.

LEGISLATIVE PETITIONS

Beginning in 1776, Virginians petitioned the General Assembly to redress specific grievances. Petitions from King William County dated June 23, 1779, and November 6, 1779, listed Revolutionary soldier’s wives and their children—members of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi tribes—who had been granted a government stipend. Although the state auditor had disallowed many of the claims, John Quarles, the clerk of King William County, petitioned the General Assembly to overrule the auditor. The petition was granted.

In the early nineteenth century, many of the petitions written by Indians, or submitted on their behalf, related to disputes over land. Two of the most provocative petitions also originated in King William County. In January 1843, Thomas Gregory and forty other citizens of the county petitioned for the sale of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi reservation lands, accusing the inhabitants of being free and runaway enslaved African Americans. A counter petition from the ruling councils of the two tribes (supported by many of their white neighbors) presented evidence refuting all of the charges and asked for protection from the local landholders. The legislature upheld the Powhatan tribe’s right to their reservations.

Legislative petitions are arranged by locality and then by date. Those that concern Indians are concentrated in counties where the Indian population was considerable, including Augusta, Amherst, King William, Nansemond, Northampton, and Southampton. For more information on legislative petitions, see Research Note 18. Finding aids for the legislative petitions are located in the Manuscripts Reading Room and on the Library’s website, while petitions are available on microfilm in the West Reading Room.

Office of the Second Auditor, Accounts with city and county treasurers, 1916–1928, entry 9, concerning vocational education, Indian schools, and high schools.

State Board of Education. Account registers, 1871–1914. Accession 23350. The account registers contain chronological lists of expenditures, including Indian school teachers.

State Board of Education. Disbursement registers of general funds, 1914–1940. Accession 23350. A chronological list of expenses paid from the General Fund, including the salaries of Indian school teachers. Arranged alphabetically by locality.

The VCRP was established in the mid-1950s to reconstitute the record of Virginia’s rich colonial history. Repositories in Europe were surveyed for key documents, and, in many cases, the documents were microfilmed. The survey reports can be searched on the Library of Virginia’s website. Microfilm of the records is available at the Library of Virginia and through interlibrary loan. Copies, however, must be obtained from the originating repository. See Research Note 7 for additional details.

These records contain a variety of material, including correspondence and reports between British and colonial officials (including treaties); material concerning trade, customs revenues, and shipping; and British chancery proceedings. The collection includes a report from a missionary of the Society for Propagation of the Bible on the Brafferton School in Williamsburg, the 1677 Treaty of Middle Plantation, and a sketch of the York River showing Indians towns. For more detailed listings, see the “Resources on Native Americans at the Library of Virginia” binder in the Manuscripts Reading Room.

A collection consisting of colonial government records, including letters and petitions to the royal governors, legislation, and orders (miscellaneous microfilm reels 609–612). An in-house finding aid is available. The collection includes a 1706 petition from the “Queen and great men” of the Pamunkey tribe (folder 17, item 27), a 1766 ferry pass for seven Nansemond Indians (folder 46, item 17), and the 1744 Treaty of Lancaster (folder 41, item 14). The petition from Ann, queen of the Pamunkey, is pictured and described in The Common Wealth: Treasures from the Collections of the Library of Virginia (1997). For a detailed listing of Indian-related materials, see the “Resources on Native Americans at the Library of Virginia” binder in the Manuscripts Reading Room.

Auditor of Public Accounts. Vouchers on account, correspondence, orders, and receipts, 1779–1864, APA 17. This series contains material concerning expenditures made by the state for a variety of temporary accounts. Also included are materials regarding contacts with Indians.


Commissary of Stores. Public Store (Richmond). Daybook June 14, 1780–November 30, 1780. Miscellaneous reels 406, 636. The daybook records the daily issues of items stocked in the public store to a variety of customers, including Cherokee Indians (who purchased ribbon, rum, and nails).

George Rogers Clark Papers, 1776–1795. APA 204. West Reading Room microfilm.

This is an artificial collection of records concerning George Rogers Clark and the conquest of the Old Northwest during and after the Revolutionary War. The papers contain numerous references to Indians among general correspondence, accounts, and vouchers. An index is available in-house and on the Society of Colonial Wars website.

King William County Marriage Register, 1853–1935, Bureau of Vital Statistics (reel 27), West Reading Room.

The register includes many Pamunkey and Mattaponi marriages listed through the years.

Virginia General Assembly. House of Delegates, Speaker, Executive Communications, Papers, October 18, 1789. Accession 36912. Misc. Reel 5376. Enclosure No. 13 includes a letter from Griffin Stith enclosing a patent of the Gingaskin Indians response to a notification of Thomas L. Savage to petition the Assembly for a law vesting these laws in himself. Also included is a list of Indians belonging to the Gingaskin tribe.

County Court Records are one the largest and richest collections of archival material. A guide to Virginia local court records on microfilm may be found on the Library’s website. Through the records of the county court, researchers discover the unvarnished daily life of Virginia’s citizens. The public life of the county was recorded in detail—births, deaths, and marriages were registered, claims and counterclaims were brought, depositions were taken, judgments were rendered, and oaths were made.

Native Americans appear frequently in county court records, especially in the early years of the colony. The indexes to order books, deeds, marriage registers, and court records of judgments and chancery cases may be searched for specific names. Examples abound in counties where Indians populations was considerable, including Accomack,
Charles City, Essex, Goochland, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King William, Lancaster, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Old Rappahannock, Richmond, Rockbridge, Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Westmoreland, and York.

Brunswick County, Superior Court of Law, Judgments, April Court 1825, *Amos v. Hobbs*. Lynchburg City Superior Court of Law and Chancery, Case # 1821–033 (file #236), *Charles Evans et al. v. Lewis B. Allen*. These two cases are representative of several in Virginia in which slaves sued and won the right to regain their freedom based on their ability to show descent from an Indian woman, a condition that legally turned their enslavement into assault, battery, and unlawful detention.

Middlesex County Court Order Book 2, 1680–1694 (reel 35). One thousand pounds of tobacco was paid as bounty “to Captain John, an Indian in the County Levy On 5 December 1681, for killing a Wolfe.”

Northampton County, Land Records Relating to Gingaskin Indian Lands, 1795–1815. Documents concerning a 1795 investigation of persons including free negroes living on Gingaskin land, and an 1814–1815 settlement of cost and report of commissioners appointed to terminate the reservation and divided the land between official tribe members (Accession 44548).

Rockbridge County Clerk’s Correspondence [A. T. Shields with Walter A. Plecker], ca. 1912–1943. This collection includes Plecker’s thoughts on the 1924 Atha Sorrells case, along with copies of a pamphlet distributed to county clerks by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, *Eugenics in Relation to the New Family and the Law on Racial Integrity* (1924). Plecker scrutinized county vital statistics records and regularly chastised the clerk for issuing licenses to individuals whose ancestry he considered suspicious. Plecker often threatened midwives like Mary Sorrells, who had listed the mother of an illegitimate child as white. Plecker disagreed in a letter written on August 15, 1924: “We want again warn you of the trouble you are liable to get yourself into if you do not give the correct color. It is my duty to see that this [Racial Integrity] law is obeyed and I expect to do it.” He concluded ominously, “I am waiting for someone who violated this law to have them in Court. If you want to be the first one, we will give you a chance.” Arranged chronologically. Related materials concerning the Racial Integrity Act are located in the papers of Dickerson County registrar of voters Fitzhugh Lee Sutherland (Accession 36707, box 1, folder 10).


**OTHER MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS**

- **Bass Family Bible Records, Norfolk County, 1613–1699. Accession 26371.** This family Bible documents of some of the earliest Anglo-Native American marriages in Virginia.
- **Clark Family Genealogical Chart. Accession 35980.** Information on the descendants of Joe Clark Sr. of Rockbridge County. The chart was compiled for a court case in which Atha Sorrells challenged the denial of a marriage license because of her alleged mixed racial lineage. The county clerk had refused to grant the marriage license, arguing that Sorrells was not of “pure white race.” State records (provided by Walter A. Plecker, the register of the Bureau of Vital Statistics) referred to her family as “freed colored,” when in fact they were of Indian descent. Much to Plecker’s dismay, circuit court judge Henry Holt decided in Sorrell’s favor, and the license was granted.
- **James R. Coates. Records Concerning the Ancestry of Indians in Virginia, 1833–1947. Accession 31577.** Material on Indian genealogies that was gathered to oppose the eugenicist Walter A. Plecker, register of the state Bureau of Vital Statistics. The collection includes railroad passes from the early twentieth century used to identify members of the Chickahominy tribe (and distinguish them from African Americans) when they traveled by train.
- **Elizabeth City Parish (Elizabeth City County, now the city of Hampton). Register, 1824–1889. Accessions 20792.** Included with the baptisms, marriages, burials, and confirmations are entries for Indians sent from the Dakota Territory to study at Hampton Institute in the 1880s.

Material gathered by Ewing on Native American towns and tribes along the Rappahannock River in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.


Fothergill’s miscellaneous subject files include information on Virginia Indians.


This small collection contains three items mentioning the possible origin and daily problems of the Indian community in Amherst County.


Includes a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to George Rogers Clark with instructions for military plans against the Indians in the Northwest Territory.


Letter of greeting to a delegation of Indian tribes on their visit to Washington, D.C.


Typescript of a letter to the chiefs of the Upper Cherokee on their visit to Washington, D.C.


Memoirs of the Indian attacks and settler counterattacks in western Augusta County, as well as captivity stories.


Papers relating to the reorganization of the Nansemond tribe in the 1980s.


Letters from Patton to Lieutenant Governor William Gooch describing an armed confrontation between members of the Augusta County militia and a group of Iroquois Indians at Balcony Falls along the James River.


On May 9, 1881, Reid wrote a letter describing his excavations of Indian burials sites in Goochland County, and included sketches of stone tools.


Miscellaneous reel 8.

Letters from David Ross to his family in Fluvanna County sharing news and reports of Indian activity in Logan County, Kentucky.


A collection of Virginia Indian–related documents gathered by Helen C. Rountree. The collection contains information from colonial and later laws, government papers, Virginia’s treaties with Indian nations, twentieth-century social scientists’ writings, and unpublished pieces by Helen Rountree.

William Wirt. Letters, June 21, 1830; July 23, 1830; September 29, 1830; and October 9, 1830. Accession 13779.

Letters from William Wirt to Dabney Carr discussing their strategy in Cherokee Nation v. Georgia that would be decided in the Supreme Court.

Virginia Writers’ Project. Unfinished books, 1940–1942, boxes 255–256.

Contains rough notes and typed copy of several unfinished writers’ project books, including a history of the Indian troubles in eighteenth-century Roanoke County.

RELATED MATERIALS

U.S. Army Signal Corps Photographic Collection

The photographs in this collection document the arrival and departure of more than 1.5 million people in Hampton Roads during World War II. Among those pictured are Native Americans soldiers in the 179th and 180th Infantry Regiments and the 4th Engineers, including members of the Apache, Arapahoe, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Choctaw, Creek, Sioux, and Zuni tribes. A searchable database and images are available on the Library’s website.

The Library’s Visual Studies and Special Collections contain a variety of Native American images.

PRINTED MATERIAL


Many of the acts, particularly in the early years, pertain to Virginia’s Native Americans, either directly or by inference. The first three volumes of Hening’s Statutes contain more than two hundred references to Virginia’s Native Americans. See Shepard’s Statutes at Large (1792–1806) and the Index to Enrolled Bills, 1776–1910, for more laws relating to Virginia tribes. For a detailed listing, see the “Resources on Native Americans at the Library of Virginia” binder in the Manuscripts Reading Room.


Report issued, under various titles, beginning in 1836. Because the Office of the Attorney General is most closely charged with the protection of Virginia’s tributary Native American tribes, the documents usually include information about Native American affairs of the previous year. A series of decisions made in the first two decades of the twentieth century reinterpreted the Treaty of Middle Plantation and clarified the rights and responsibilities in the treaty relationship between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Powhatan tribes.
Annual Report of the State Board of Health and the State Health Commissioner.
Report issued, under various titles, beginning in 1909. The Bureau of Vital Statistics, a division of the State Health Department, was headed by the eugenist Walter A. Plecker from 1912 until 1946. He fostered discriminatory practices against Virginia's Native Americans and was instrumental in the passage of Virginia's Racial Integrity Act.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1574–1736.
A multivolume collection of printed official documents concerning “our American colonies,” with information and commentary on Indian rulers, tribes, religion, towns, language, and customs.

Calendar of Virginia State Papers.
A miscellaneous collection of papers belonging to Virginia's colonial government, printed in eleven volumes. It includes acts of the assembly, official correspondence, notes, reports from rangers, and correspondence between Virginia's government and the Native American tribes, as well as other colonial documents. The calendar is indexed in Earl Gregg Swem's Virginia Historical Index.

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents.
The reports, maps, and accounts collected in these 73 volumes document the travels and explorations of Jesuit missionaries in New France. Although the Jesuit Relations relate largely to Canada and the Abenaki, Huron, and Iroquois tribes, the index also contains references to Virginia (where a Jesuit mission failed in the 1580s) and the Virginia Company.


PUBLISHED MATERIALS AT THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

The bibliography is arranged by general works, time periods, and Indian groups. Additional titles can be found by logging onto the Library of Virginia's website, http://www.lva.virginia.gov, and searching within our catalog. Searching can also be accomplished by using the names for individual tribes.

GENERAL


COLONIAL PERIOD. 1600–1775

OVERVIEW


Douglas, Frederic Huntington. The Virginia Indian Tribes: 17th Century Names, Locations and Populations. Leaflet 57. Denver: Denver Art Museum, Department of Indian Art, 1933. The leaflet features a concise listing of Virginia Indians, giving 1607 population figures for the Algonquian tribes/villages and where their remnants were living ca. the 1930s.
RESOURCES ON VIRGINIA INDIANS AT THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA


This article includes a facsimile reproduction of Strachey’s vocabulary with a facing key and semantically classified list of the words.


PRE-CONTACT


Hodges, Mary Ellen N. *A Brief Relations of Virginia Prehistory: A Summary of Current Ideas on the Cultural History of the Native Inhabitants of Virginia, ca. 10,000 B.C. to the Present*. Richmond: Department of Conservation and Historic Resources, Division of Historic Landmarks, 1981.


Johnson, Michael F. *American Indian Life in Fairfax County, 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1650*. Falls Church, Va.: Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County, Virginia, 1996.


INDIAN SLAVERY


POWHATAN CHIEFDOM AND POCAHONTAS


Reproductions of John White’s watercolors documenting Indian life made during Sir Walter Raleigh’s colonization attempts of Roanoke Island area juxtaposed with Theodore de Bry’s engravings based on them. A selection of these engravings can be found at http:www.csulb.edu/projects/ais/woodcuts, a website on American Indian history and related issues maintained by California State University, Long Beach.


The first two volumes include three versions of Captain John Smith’s early history of Virginia: *A True Relation... The Proceedings of the English Coloneie in Virginia,* and *The Generall Historie of Virginia... Captain John Smith’s A Map of Virginia* is included. The editor has appended two schedules listing Indian villages and tribes peripheral to Powhatan’s domain. Oxford University’s Bodleian Library Map Room website, http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk//guides/maps/virginia.gif features a portion of the map.


Includes contemporary observations of Virginia Indians and as an appendix, “A Dicentarie of Indian Language.”

**19TH–21ST CENTURIES**


Virginia Tourism Corporation
www.vatc.org
901 E. Byrd Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804.545.5500


**INDIAN GROUPS**

**CHICKAHOMINY**


**EASTERN CHICKAHOMINY INDIANS**


**MONACAN INDIANS**


**NANSEMONT**


**NOTTOWAY**


**OCCONEECEE INDIANS**


**PAMUNKEY INDIANS**


**RAPPAHANNOCK INDIANS**


**MATTAPONI TRIBE**


**UPPER MATTAPONI TRIBE**


**Directory of the Eleven Recognized Indians Tribes of Virginia**

In 1983 the General Assembly of Virginia created the Commission on Indians, now known as the Virginia Council on Indians. The *Code of Virginia*, 1950, 9-138.2 states in part, “The Council shall gather information on and make studies and conduct research into the Indian tribes in this Commonwealth...” In 2012, at the request of some tribal leaders, Governor McDonnell proposed and the General Assembly agreed to eliminate the council and create another structure of communication for Virginia’s recognized tribes. The General Assembly passed House Bill 903 in 2014 directing the secretary of the commonwealth to serve as the liaison to the governor and the Virginia tribes. For more information on the eleven recognized tribes of Virginia, go to https://www.commonwealth.virginia.gov/virginia-indians/.

**Virginia Indians**

P.O. Box 1475
Richmond, VA 23218
804.786.2441

**Chickahominy Tribe (Virginia Joint Resolution 54)**

8200 Lott Cary Road
Providence Forge, Virginia 23140

**Eastern Chickahominy Tribe (Virginia Joint Resolution 54)**

https://www.cied.org
2895 Mt. Pleasants Road
Providence Forge, VA 23140

**Mattaponi Tribe (Virginia Joint Resolution 54)**

Mattaponi Reservation
1467 Mattaponi Reservation Circle
West Point, VA 23181

Mattaponi Indian Museum and Minnie Ha Ha Educational Trading Post
1409 Mattaponi Reservation Circle
West Point, VA 23181

**Monacan Nation (Act of Assembly 1989, House Joint Resolution 390)**

Monacan Indian Nation Inc.
https://www.monacannation.com
P.O. Box 960
Amherst, VA 24521

**Monacan Ancestral Museum**

2009 Kenmore Road
Amherst, VA 24521
804.946.5391

**Nansemond Tribe (House Joint Resolution 205)**

https://www.nansemond.org
Nansemond Indian Nation
1001 Pembroke Lane
Suffolk, VA 23434
Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) (House Joint Resolution 171, Senate Joint Resolution 152)
http://www.cheroenhaka-nottoway.org/home.htm
Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 397
Courtland, VA 23837
757.562.7760
Fax: 757.516.8125

Nottoway (House Joint Resolution 32, Senate Joint Resolution 12)
http://www.nottowayindians.org/
Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc.
P.O. Box 246
Capron, VA 23829
Email: nottowayofva@aol.com

Pamunkey Tribe (Virginia Joint Resolution 54)
https://www.pamunkey.org
Pamunkey Indian Tribal Office
1054 Pocahontas Trail
King William, VA 23086
804.843.4792
Email: pamunkeytribe@pamunkey.org

Patawomeck (House Joint Resolution No. 150)
http://patawomeckindiantribeofvirginia.org/
Patawomeck Indian Tribe of Virginia
215 Chapel Green Road
Fredericksburg, VA 22405

Rappahannock Tribe (Virginia Joint Resolution 54)
https://www.rappahannocketribe.org
Rappahannock Tribe Cultural Center
5036 Indian Neck Road
Indian Neck, VA 23148
Email: info@rappahannocktribe.org

Upper Mattaponi Tribe (Virginia Joint Resolution 54)
13476 King William Road
King William, VA 23086
Mailing address:
P.O. Box 184
King William, VA 23086
https://uppermattaponi.org

Law Granting Federal Recognition: Thomasina E. Jordan Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal Recognition Act of 2017
Thomasina E. Jordan (1940–May 23, 1999) was a member of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. She earned a BFA and an MFA at Bishop Lee College, in Boston. She studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City, and later Harvard University. Through her career of advocacy, Jordan worked for educational opportunities for American Indians. In the 1970s, she co-chaired the American Indian Forum, with the goal of serving as an intermediary for tribes to raise issues and concerns with the federal government. Jordan was chosen as an honoree of the Library of Virginia’s and Dominion’s Virginia Women in History in 2001. For more information on the life of Thomasina E. Jordan see www.lva.virginia.gov/public/vawomen/honoree.htm?bio=Jordan2001. Information on the federal act named in Jordan’s honor can be found on https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/984.

Federally Recognized Virginia Tribes
As of January 11, 2018, the 115th Congress gave federal recognition to six Native American tribes from Virginia. These include:
1. Chickahominy
2. Eastern Chickahominy
3. Upper Mattaponi
4. Rappahannock
5. Monacan
6. Nansemond

MUSEUMS, PARKS, SITES, AND EXHIBITIONS
Bedford City/County Museum
201 E. Main Street
Bedford, VA 24523
540.586.4520

Fredericksburg Area Museum and Cultural Center
www.famva.org
907 Princess Anne Street
Fredericksburg, VA 22401
540.371.3037

Historic Crab Orchard Museum and Pioneer Park
www.craborchardmuseum.com
3663 Crab Orchard Road
Tazewell, VA 24651
276.988.6755

Jamestown Settlement
www.historyisfun.org
2110 Jamestown Road, Route 31 S.
Williamsburg, VA 23185
757.253.4838

Jeff Matthews Memorial Museum
www.jeffmatthewsmuseum.org
606 West Stuart Drive
Galax, VA 24333
276.236.7874

Occoneechee State Park
www.drc.virginia.gov/state-parks/occoneechee#general_information
1192 Occoneechee Park Road
Clarksville, VA 23927
434.374.2210

Monacan Nation Ancestral Museum
www.monacannation.com/ancestral-museum.html
2009 Kenmore Road
Amherst, VA 24521
434.946.5391
RESOURCES ON VIRGINIA INDIANS AT THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

National Museum of the American Indian
www.americanindian.si.edu
National Mall
Fourth Street & Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

Virginia Museum of History and Culture
www.virginiahistory.org
428 N. Arthur Ashe Boulevard
Richmond, VA 23220
804.358.4901

Watermen's Museum
www.watermens.org
309 Water Street
Yorktown, VA 23690
757.8 87.2641

Wolf Creek Indian Village and Museum
www.indianvillage.org
6394 N. Scenic Hwy
Bastian, VA 24314
276.688.3438

ADDITIONAL INTERNET SITES

Encyclopedia Virginia (Virginia Humanities)
https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/

Historic Jamestowne
www.historicjamestowne.org

National Archives

Administrative Records Related to American Indian Schools
https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/school-records-more

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Allotment Records, Applications, Case Files, Rolls
https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/bia

Census Records: Federal Population Censuses and Indian Census Rolls
https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/census

Military Service Records
https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/military

Native American Heritage
https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/treaties/viewing-treaties

National Park Service

Captain John Smith Trail
https://www.nps.gov/cajo/index.htm

Werowocomoco
https://www.nps.gov/cajo/planyourvisit/werowocomoco.htm

Native Americans in the Region of the Blue Ridge
http://patc.net/history/native

The College William and Mary's American Indian Resource Center
http://www.wm.edu/airc

Virginia Humanities
Virginia Indian Archive
http://www.virginiaindianarchive.org/

Revised by Ashley Ramey
October 2019