

The Virginia Council on Indians and the Patawomecks

The following memorandum, dated Feb. 12, 1998, was sent by the Virginia Council on Indians to then-chief Robert Green following the PITV's second failed attempt at Virginia recognition. The memorandum makes clear that the group did not possess adequate documentation "to justify recognition as an Indian Tribe by the Commonwealth." The writers then outline four reasons the group's petition was again turned down. Twelve years later, the PITV appealed directly to Bill Howell and the Virginia General Assembly for recognition and it was granted, despite the absence of documentation.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Council on Indians

Thomasina Jordan
Chair

MEMORANDUM

To: The Patawomeck Group (Mr. Robert Green)

From: Tribal Recognition Committee members
(Professor Helen Rountree, Wayne Adkins, Lionell Custalow and Gene Adkins)

Re: Petition of the Patawomeck Group seeking State Recognition

Date: February 12, 1998

We, the Committee members designated by Thomasina Jordan, Chair of the Virginia Council on Indians, have come to the following conclusion regarding the petition of the Patawomeck Tribe for State Recognition. After careful thought and research, including both the indigenous and the anthropological aspects of the case, we have concluded that the "petitioners" documents have not shown sufficient evidence of the existence of a tribal community to justify recognition as an Indian Tribe by the Commonwealth. In particular, we note the following:

- 1). No persons in the "Patawomeck" group in the 1920s through 1950s were harassed by the state's Vital Statistics Bureau. Dr. Plecker's 1943 "Circular" listing "suspicious" surnames county-by-county does not list anyone in Stafford or King George Counties. Dr. Plecker was known for going after people who publicly claimed to be Indians, so we doubt that any of the petitioners or their ancestors were claiming an Indian identity at that time. Additional, the U.S. Census schedules that Dr. Plecker had access to (1790 through 1860) list the "Patawomecks" ancestors as white; even the suspicious Plecker does not seem to have questioned that identity. The petitioners have submitted no federal, state, or county documents indicating that their ancestors ever claimed an Indian identity publicly, nor have they presented documents to show a close in-group relationship that set their ancestors apart from neighbors who did not have Indian descent (a necessity in proving the existence of a TRIBE).
- 2). Only one of the three anthropologists working with the Powhatan-descended tribes before 1940 mentions "Potomac" Indians in his field notes. That exception was Frank Speck from the University of Pennsylvania, who spent one night in Luther James Newton's house.

P. O. Box 1475 • Richmond, Virginia 23218
Voice/TDD 804-786-7765 • FAX 804-371-6984

2.

Speck, then wrote in 1928 that there was a possibly Potomac-descended group that ought to be checked out. In the early 1940's, Speck placed graduate students with several groups that are now recognized, but he never sent a student out to look at any group in Stafford/King George county

3). The first two anthropologists (Albert Gatschet and James Mooney from the Smithsonian) queried the reservated Pamunkeys and Mattaponi's about other, non-reservation Powhatan-descended groups in Virginia. The Pamunkey and Mattaponi knew about several others, some of whom are State Recognized Tribes today. However, they made no mention of any group in Stafford/King George County.

4). The Indian committee members (who include Mattaponi, Chickahominy, and Eastern Chickahominy representatives) did not hear anything about a "Potomac" group from their elders as they were growing up, which indicated that the current petitioners were out of touch, for whatever reasons, even in the 1920's when Frank Speck was encouraging regional get-togethers in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Walter A. Plecker and the Patawomecks

The PITV currently claims it was necessary to hide their Indian ancestry from Walter A. Plecker, Virginia's Registrar of Vital Statistics. According to former "chief" Robert Green, this period of hiding spanned from 1924 (Plecker's Racial Integrity Act) to 1967 after the decision in the case of "Loving v. Virginia" that made interracial marriage legal in Virginia. According to him, had the group not done this, they would have been required to send their children to schools for Black students. Based upon the lineages presented above, this was not true.

In 1943, Walter Plecker sent the attached list to Virginia hospitals, doctors, and county court clerks who at that time shared the responsibility for recording births, marriages, and deaths. Plecker was obsessed with Indian or mixed-race families who might successfully pass themselves off as White. He hired a professional genealogist and, with the help of a staff, spent nearly twenty years researching these families in order to compile the attached list. The family surnames were listed county by county and city by city. You will note that neither Stafford nor King George Counties are included on Plecker's list. Also absent are the eighteen or so surnames now claimed by the PITV as Indian names. Walter Plecker had no interest in the Stafford-King George area because over a century of public records, to which he had ready access, showed no Indians residing there.

SURNAMEs, BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, OF MIXED NEGROID VIRGINIA
FAMILIES STRIVING TO PASS AS "INDIAN" OR WHITE.

Albemarle: Moon, Powell, Kidd, Pumphrey.

Amherst: Adcock (Adcox), Beverly (this family is now trying to evade the
(Migrants to situation by adopting the name of Burch or Birch, which was the
Alleghany and name of the white mother of the present adult generation), Branham,
Campbell) Duff, Floyd, Hamilton, Hartless, Hicks, Johns, Lawless, Nuckles
(Knuckles), Painter, Ramsey, Redcross, Roberts, Southards
(Suthards, Southerds, Southers), Sorrells, Terry, Tyree, Willis,
Clark, Cash, Wood.

Bedford: McVey, Maxey, Branham, Burley. (See Amherst County)

Rockbridge: Cash, Clark, Coleman, Duff, Floyd, Hartless, Hicks, Mason, Mayse
(Migrants to (Mays), Painters, Pultz, Ramsey, Southerds (Southers, Southards,
Augusta) Suthards), Sorrells, Terry, Tyree, Wood, Johns.

Charles City: Collins, Dennis, Bradby, Howell, Langston, Stewart, Wynn, Adkins.

King William: Collins, Dennis, Bradby, Howell, Langston, Stewart, Wynn,
Custalow (Custaloe), Dungee, Holmes, Miles, Page, Allmond, Adams,
Hawkes, Spurlock, Doggett.

New Kent: Collins, Bradby, Stewart, Wynn, Adkins, Langston.

Henrico and
Richmond City: See Charles City, New Kent, and King William.

Caroline: Byrd, Fortune, Nelson. (See Essex)

Essex and
King and Queen: Nelson, Fortune, Byrd, Cooper, Tate, Hammond, Brooks, Boughton,
Prince, Mitchell, Robinson.

Elizabeth City
& Newport News: Stewart (descendants of Charles City families).

Halifax: Epps (Eppes), Stewart (Stuart), Coleman, Johnson, Martin, Talley,
Sheppard (Shepard), Young.

Norfolk County
& Portsmouth: Sawyer, Bass, Weaver, Locklear (Locklair), King, Bright, Porter,
Ingram.

Westmoreland: Sorrells, Worlds (or Worrell), Atwells, Gutridge, Oliff.

Greene: Shifflett, Shiflet.

Prince William: Tyson, Segar. (See Fauquier)

Fauquier: Hoffman (Huffman), Riley, Colvin, Phillips. (See Prince William)

Lancaster: Dorsey (Dawson).

Washington: Beverly, Barlow, Thomas, Hughes, Lethcoe, Worley.

Roanoke County: Beverly. (See Washington)

Lee and Smyth: Collins, Gibson (Gipson), Moore, Goins, Ramsey, Delph, Bunch,
Freeman, Mise, Barlow, Bolden (Bolin), Mullins, Hawkins. - Chiefly
Tennessee "Melungeons."

Scott: Dingus. (See Lee County)

Russell: Keith, Castell, Stillwell, Meade, Proffitt. (See Lee & Tazewell)

Tazewell: Hammed, Duncan. (See Russell)

Wise: See Lee, Smyth, Scott, and Russell Counties.

The White Patawomecks: Lineages of the Three “Chiefs,” One “Tribal Council” Member and Other Supporting Documents

Summary:

The data for this study was drawn primarily from Findagrave and Ancestry. Documents copied from Ancestry include birth, death, and marriage certificates, Stafford County Birth and Death Registers, World War I draft cards, and census records. Also utilized were the Stafford County court records, U. S. Post Office records, and a book on the Masonic Lodges of Fredericksburg and Falmouth. If you wish to see copies of any of the documents referenced below, please let us know.

An article titled “Wayne Newton asks for Patawomeck recognition,” (originally published on Feb. 5, 2010) was carried in the Mar. 31, 2024 Native Times online news outlet. The article notes that former Chief Robert Green “said his tribe did not come forward earlier because of lingering concerns about a Virginia law in effect from 1924 to 1967 that required that the racial identifications of people who weren’t of white ancestry be changed to ‘colored’ on birth certificates and other documents during that period.”

Mr. Green was referring to policies put in place by Walter Ashby Plecker (1861-1947), Virginia’s Registrar of Vital Statistics. At the end of this compilation you will find additional information explaining Plecker’s efforts to eradicate Virginia Indians from the public records; the detailed list of suspicious surnames that became known as “Plecker’s Hit List;” and why his activities had no impact whatsoever on the White Oak community. A simple online search will also yield abundant information.

Walter A. Plecker served as Registrar from 1912 to 1946. His “Act for Racial Integrity” was signed into law in 1924. A rabid racist, he was obsessed with ensuring that those previously designated in public records as Indians or mixed-race would not be allowed to pass as white and would be recorded on official documents as anything other than white. In 1943, he distributed to Virginia hospitals, doctors, and county clerks of court, who were then responsible for recording births, deaths, and marriages, his “Surnames, by Counties and Cities, of Mixed Negroid Virginia Families Striving to Pass as ‘Indian’ or White.” The purpose of this list was to assist doctors and clerks across the Commonwealth in recognizing the names of people/families who might attempt to pass for white despite being of Indian or African descent. Not only were Stafford and King George Counties not included on this list, none of the local surnames, now alleged to be Patawomeck, were included either. Plecker had no interest in the White Oak area because census records and other vital statistics collected by the government for well over a century had consistently recorded those families as white. The many members of those same families who held elected and appointed positions in Stafford and King George County government since the mid-1600s further proves they were white and always have been.

Additionally, the bill now pending in Congress for federal recognition of the PITV falsely claims that White Oak Primitive Baptist Church is their Indian church. They offer as proof of this claim that the Newtons, Jetts, Monteiths, Greens, and Curtises are buried there. We collected birth, marriage, death and other records for many of these families interred there and ALL were white. We have that information should you wish to see it.

The Lineage of Patawomeck Chief Charles “Bootsie” Bullock

The objective of this exercise is to document that Mr. Bullock’s family, going back to at least 1807, has always been listed in the public records as white. This is by no means a complete list of his ancestors, but it is sufficient to illustrate our point. We can find NO Indian ancestors for him. Based upon this data, we can only conclude that Mr. Bullock is white, not Indian.

Please take a moment to compare Mr. Bullock’s lineage with the accompanying ones for the Chickahominy and Rappahannock chiefs. There is a stark contrast.

Parents:

Charles Arthur Bullock (1935-2011) (*White on 1960 marriage certificate*)

Janet Laverne (Newton) Bullock (1941-1966) (*White on 1960 marriage certificate and on death certificate*)

- Grand Parents: Edward Wesley Bullock (1908-1977) (**White** on 1930 census & death certificate)
 Doris Evelyn (Sullivan) Bullock (1909-1959) (**White** on 1930 census & death certificate)
- Morris Arnold Newton (1910-1980) (**White** on censuses of 1910 & 1930 & death certificate)
 Lydia Thomas (Fines) Newton (1911-1983) (**Caucasian** on death certificate)
- Great Gr. Parents: Alfred Butler Bullock (1879-1952) (**White** on WW I draft card and death certificate)
 Sarah Jane/James (Catlett) Bullock (1884-1948) (Named on husband's death certificate)
- Morris "Maurice" Donald Newton (1890-1966) (**Caucasian** on WW I draft card & **white** on 1930 census & death certificate)
 Iris K. (Jett) Newton (1891-1949) (**White** on 1930 census & death certificate)
- Henry F. Fines (1891-1957) (**White** on WW I draft card, 1920 census, & death certificate)
 Agnes Rebecca (Rose) Fines (1894-1957) (**White** on 1920 census & death certificate)
- John Amos Sullivan (1860-1947) (**White** on 1920 census & death certificate; postmaster at Fines Post Office 1902-1908)
 Mary M. (Fines) Sullivan (1866-1950) (**White** on 1920 census & death certificate)
- 2nd Great Gr. Parents: Joseph Winter Bullock (c1849-1913) (**White** on censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910)
 Ellen (Green) Bullock (1846-1914) (**White** on censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910; & on death certificate)
- Elijah Luther Fines (1866-1933) (**White** on censuses of 1910 & 1920 & death certificate)
 Sarah Catherine (Deshazo) Fines (1863-1928) (**White** on 1920 census & death certificate)
- Minor Wilson Jett (1868-1971) (**White** on 1900 census & death certificate)
 Sarah Ann (Sullivan) Jett (1867-1943) (**White** on 1900 census & death certificate)
- Great aunt: Christa Violet Jett (born 1903) (**White** on birth certificate & 1910 census)
- Lawrence J. Catlett (1861-1951) (**White** on censuses of 1870 & 1880 & on death certificate)
 Laura (Willoughby) Catlett (1864-1898) (**White** on 1870 census)
- Henry Rose (1856-1928) (**White** on 1920 census & death certificate)
 Eliza (Roberson) Rose (1856-1937) (**White** on 1920 census & death certificate)
- Absalom "Alvin" Newton (1854-1912) (**White** on censuses of 1900 & 1910 & death certificate)
 Sylvesta (Sullivan) Newton (1857-1932) (**White** on censuses of 1900 & 1910 & death certificate)
- 3rd Great Gr. Parents: William S. Bullock (c.1807-after 1880) (**White** on censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880)
 Harriet (Stewart) Bullock (c.1808-before 1880) (**White** on censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870)
- Gustavus B. Newton (1812-1870) (**White** on censuses of 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870 & Stafford Death Register; overseer of the road 1866)
 Eleanor Ware (Monteith) Newton (1810-1895) (**White** on censuses of 1860, 1880)
- Frances Sullivan (1832-1903) (She and daughter Alice listed as **white** on 1860 census)
- Norval W. Jett (1835-1909) (**White** on censuses of 1860, 1880, 1900)
 Elizabeth (Curtis) Jett (1837-1905) (**White** on censuses of 1880 & 1900)

Peter Lucas Sullivan (1839-1917) (*White on 1870 census & death certificate*)
 Lucinda J. (Shelton) Sullivan (1837-1920) (*White on 1870 census & death certificate*)

The Lineage of Former Patawomeck Chief John Lightner

The objective of this exercise is to document that Mr. Lightner's family, going back to at least 1787, has always been listed in the public records as white. This is by no means a complete list of his ancestors, but it is sufficient to illustrate our point. We can find NO Indian ancestors for him. Based upon this data, we can only conclude that Mr. Lightner is white, not Indian.

Please take a moment to compare Mr. Lightner's lineage with the accompanying ones for the Chickahominy and Rappahannock chiefs. There is a stark contrast.

- Parents: Randolph Potts Lightner (1914-1993) (*White on World War I draft card, 1920 census, & death certificate*)
 Helen (Kennedy) Lightner (1915-1992) (*Caucasian on death certificate*)
- Grand Parents: George Elliott Lightner (1890-1971) (*White on marriage certificate, World War I draft card, 1920 census, & death certificate*)
 Helen (Jones) Lightner (1892-1940) (1st wife) (*White on 1920 census & death certificate*)
 Florence Marine (Payne) Lightner (1896-1988) (2nd wife) (*White on 1944 marriage license*)
- John Potts Jones (1856-1914) (*White on death certificate*)
 Sarah E. (West) Jones (1867-1935) (*White on 1870 census & death certificate*)
- Great Grand Parents: Harry Gruver Lightner (1868-1945) (*White on 1890 Stafford County Marriage Register, on son George E. Lightner's 1944 marriage license, & on death certificate; post master at Falmouth 1889-1894; Stafford Deputy Sheriff who helped transport convicted train robber Charles A. Morgan to penitentiary 1895*)
 Anna Ewell (Jett) Lightner (1868-1893) (*White on 1870 census, 1890 Stafford County Marriage Register, & 1944 marriage certificate for her son, George E. Lightner*)
- 2nd Great Grand Parents: George J. Lightner (1839-1898) (*White on 1880 census & on 1865 Stafford County birth record of daughter, Lucy Ann Lightner; post master at Falmouth 1889; Stafford County Magistrate 1877; Free Bridge Commissioner 1884-1897; held licenses to sell liquor 1868, 1873-1875, 1879-1881; held license to run a tavern 1867*)
 Eliza Thornton (Cox) Lightner (1833-1903) (*White on censuses of 1850 & 1880*)
- Elliott Berryman Jett (1840-1882) (*White on 1880 census, Stafford County Death Register; son Eppa Hunton Jett designated as white on his death certificate*)
 Mary Elizabeth (Sullivan) Jett (1849-1920) (*Married 2nd an Armstrong. White on death certificate*)
- 3rd Great Grand Parents: Rev. George W. Lightner (c.1805-1886) (*White on 1870 census; Judge of Elections 1871; held license to sell liquor 1861; member Fredericksburg Masonic Lodge 1861*)
 Mary Ann (Roberson) Lightner (c.1817-1891) (*White on 1870 census*)
- John Francis Jett (1803-1878) (*White on censuses of 1850 & 1860*)
 Priscilla (Jones) Jett (1811-1849)

Thompson Jefferson Sullivan (1820-1860) (**White** on 1850 census; *Overseer of the streets in Falmouth 1849; held licenses to sell liquor 1849-1851, 1853, 1857; held license to run a tavern in Falmouth 1854-1857*)

Berryman Cox (c.1787-1866) (**White** on censuses of 1850 & 1860)
 Delila (Payne) Cox (c.1800-before 1860) (**White** on 1850 census)

The Lineage of Former Patawomeck Chief Robert Green

The objective of this exercise is to document that Mr. Green's family, going back to at least 1800, has always been listed in the public records as white. This is by no means a complete list of his ancestors, but it is sufficient to illustrate our point. We can find NO Indian ancestors for him. Based upon this data, we can only conclude that Mr. Green is white, not Indian.

Please take a moment to compare Mr. Green's lineage with the accompanying ones for the Chickahominy and Rappahannock chiefs. There is a stark contrast.

- Parents: Roy Green, Jr. (1920-1981) (**White** on 1930 census, marriage certificate, & death certificate)
 Alma Leake (Parrish) Green (1922-1952) (**White** on marriage certificate) (Parents from Goochland & Orange, so we did not follow them)
- Grandparents: Roy Green, Sr. (1892-1953) (**White** censuses of 1900 & 1930, on his son, Aubrey E. Green's, marriage certificate, & on death certificate)
 Della Ann (Rives) Green (1897-2000) (**White** on 1930 census & on her son, Aubrey E. Green's, marriage certificate)
- Great Grandparents: Peter Napoleon Green (1863-1935) (**White** on censuses of 1900, 1910, 1930, on death certificate of their son, Harold C. Green, & on own death certificate)
 Mildred Agnes (Newton) Green (1868-1961) (**White** on censuses of 1870, 1900, 1910, 1930, on her death certificate, & on death certificate of their son, Harold C. Green)
- 2nd Great Grandparents: John E. Green (1815-1898) (**White** on censuses of 1870 & 1880; overseer of the road 1854)
 Parthenia (Newton) Green (1839-1917) (**White** on censuses of 1870, 1880, & 1900 & on death certificate)
 John Curtis Newton (1830-1907) (**White** on censuses of 1870 & 1880 & on 1856 Stafford County Marriage Register; Stafford County School Trustee 1875; Registrar for White Oak District 1881, 1884, 1885; overseer of the road 1885)
 Henrietta F. (Chinn) Newton (1835-after 1880) (**White** on 1856 Stafford County Marriage Register & 1870 census)
- 3rd Great Grandparents: Gustavus B. Newton (1812-1870) (**White** on censuses of 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870 & Stafford Death Register; son Brumfield Newton's death certificate designates him as **white**; overseer of the road 1866)
 Eleanor Ware Monteith (1810-1895) (**White** on 1860 census; son Brumfield Newton's death certificate designates him as **white**)
 John C. Newton (1805-1857) (**White** on 1850 census)
 James Chinn (c.1799-after 1874) (**White** on censuses of 1850 & 1870)
 Susan (McGuire) Chinn (c.1805-1872) (**White** on censuses of 1850 & 1870 & on Stafford County Death Register)

Lineage of D. Brad Hatch Member Patawomeck Indian Tribal Council

The objective of this exercise is to document that Mr. Hatch's family, going back to at least 1788, has always been listed in the public records as white. This is by no means a complete list of his ancestors, but it is sufficient to illustrate our point. We can find NO Indian ancestors for him. Based upon this data, we can only conclude that Mr. Hatch is white, not Indian.

Please take a moment to compare Mr. Hatch's lineage with the accompanying ones for the Chickahominy and Rappahannock chiefs. There is a stark contrast.

Mother: Sheena (Jett) Hatch

Grand Parents: Luther Earl Jett (1921-2000) (*White on 1947 marriage certificate*)
Virgie Bell (Bradshaw) Jett (1927-2011) (*White on 1947 marriage certificate*)

Great Grand Parents: Luther Nelson Jett (1869-1959) (*White on 1869 Stafford County Birth Register, censuses of 1900 & 1910, & death certificate*)
Susie Cleveland (Newton) Jett (1884-1976) (*White on censuses of 1910 & 1920 & on death certificate*)

John Quesada Bradshaw (1901-1980) (*White on censuses of 1910 & 1940, & death certificate*)
Nora Belle (Sullivan) Bradshaw (1899-1962) (*White on 1940 census & death certificate*)

2nd Great Grand Parents: Peter Nelson Jett (1840-1895) (*White on censuses of 1860 & 1880, & on 1959 death certificate for son, Luther N. Jett; overseer of the road 1889, 1894*)
Malvina M. (Curtis) Jett (1845-1888) (*White on censuses of 1850 & 1880; & 1888 Stafford County Death Register*)

Elmer Price Bradshaw (1871-1947) (*White on censuses of 1880 & 1910 & death certificate*)
Mary (Curtis) Bradshaw (1875-1954) (*White on 1910 census & death certificate*)

3rd Great Grand Parents: John Samuel Sullivan (1817-1899) (*White on censuses of 1850 & 1880*)
Susanna (Rowe) Sullivan (1819-1889) (*White on censuses of 1850 & 1880*)

Thomas Curtis (c.1810-before 1860) (*White on 1850 census*)
Ellen (Bates) Curtis (c.1812-1890) (*White on censuses of 1860 & 1880*)

Zachariah John Bradshaw (1848-1876)
Betty Park (Sullivan) Bradshaw (1847-1916) (*White on 1850 census & death certificate*)

Peter S. Jett (c.1794-1887) (*White on censuses of 1850 & 1860*)
Fenton E. (Roberson) Jett (c.1799-before 1870) (*White on censuses of 1850 & 1860*)

4th Great Grand Parents: John Gasking Rowe (1788-1862) (**White** on 1850 census; Stafford County Magistrate 1856; member Fredericksburg Masonic Lodge 1858)
Nancy Anne (McGuire) Rowe (1800-1858) (**White** on 1850 census)

**Lineages for Chickahominy Chiefs
Ozias Oliver “Lone Eagle Adkins” (1911-1987) and
Arthur Leonard “Lone Wolf Adkins” (1926-2001)**

Note: The data for this study was drawn from Findagrave and Ancestry. Documents copied from Ancestry include marriage, birth, and death certificates, World War I draft cards, and census records. Using public records to trace the lineages of Native families is more challenging than doing the same for whites. However, the information below illustrates our point that Virginia Indians, even those without reservations, are clearly identifiable in the records and may be found in a variety of document types.

Chief Ozias Oliver “Lone Eagle” Adkins (1911-1987) (*Indian on censuses of 1920 & 1940 & marriage certificate of their daughter, Millicent Sue Adkins (born 1950) & death certificate*)
Juliet Oleita (Adkins) Adkins (1917-1980) (*Indian on birth certificate, & death certificate*)

Parents: Chief Ozias Westmore Adkins (1887-1939) (**Indian** on WW I draft card, 1920 census, & birth certificate of their son, Lovenze Edward Adkins & death certificate)
Susan (Henry) Adkins (1882-1963) (**Indian** on 1910 census)

Alonzo William Adkins (1892-1962) (**Indian** on WW I draft card & death certificate of their son, Earl Hiawatha Adkins (1921-1950))
Maggie Alberta (Adkins) Adkins (1894-1954) (**Indian** on 1920 census)

Grandparents: Grandparents of Ozias Westmore Adkins unknown
Grandparents of Maggie Alberta Adkins unknown

Grandparents: James E. Adkins (born 1851) (**Indian** on death certificate of their son, Graham M. Adkins)
Alice C. (Turner) Adkins (1860-1930) (“**Mixed Indian**” on death certificate)

Thomas Allen Adkins (1853-1925) (**Indian** on censuses of 1910 & 1920 & death certificate)
Nancy (Jones) Adkins (1858-1922) (**Indian** on censuses of 1910 & 1920)

Great Grand Parents: William H. Adkins
Eliza Ann (Jones) Adkins

Wyatt Turner
Mary (Miles) Turner

Chief Arthur Leonard “Lone Wolf” Adkins (1926-2001) (**Indian** on 1956 marriage certificates of their son, Wayne Boyd Adkins & Monte Little Bear Adkins)
Mildred Marie “Drifting Moon” (Stewart) Adkins (1928-2015) (**Indian** on 1956 marriage certificates of their sons, Wayne Boyd Adkins & Monte Little Bear Adkins)

Parents:

Graham Miles Adkins (1890-1960) (**Indian** on death certificate)
 Maggie Edna (Bradby) Adkins (1898-1951) (**Indian** on 1910 census)

Oliver Agustus Stewart (1898-1986) (**Negro** on WW I draft card; **Indian** on 1959 marriage certificate of their son, Wenoke Tacoma Stewart)
 Mozella O. (Adkins) Stewart (1907-1998) (**Indian** on 1910 census)

Grandparents:

James E. Adkins (born 1851)
 Alice C. (Turner) Adkins (1860-1930)

James Henry Adkins (1880-1959) (**Indian** on WW I draft card & census & death certificate)
 Emily Virginia (Brown) Adkins (1881-1951) (**Indian** on 1910 census)

Great Grandparents:

Porterfield Bradby (1856-1935) (**Indian** on 1910 census)
 Frances W. (Jones) Bradby (1865-1944) (**Indian** on 1910 census)

Lineage for Rappahannock Assistant Chief Otho Smoot Nelson

Note: The data for this study was drawn from Findagrave and Ancestry. Documents copied from Ancestry include marriage, birth, and death certificates, death registers, World War I draft cards, and census records. Using public records to trace the lineages of Native families is more challenging than doing the same for Whites. However, the information below illustrates our point that Virginia Indians, even those without reservations, are clearly identifiable in the records and may be found in a variety of document types.

Chief Otho Smoot Nelson (1882-1967) (**Negro** on WWI draft card; **Indian** on 1930 census, as is son, Captain O. Nelson (born c.1924); **Indian** on death certificate; grandson Captain Roger Nelson designated as **Indian** on marriage certificate)

Susie Pearl (Nelson) Nelson (1889-1962) (**Indian** on 1930 census & death certificate, as is son, Captain O. Nelson (born c.1924))

Parents:

Robert Peterson "Brice" Nelson (1848-1934) (**Mulatto** on 1910 census, **Colored** on death certificate)

Julia Payne (Rollins) Nelson (1857-1935) (**Mulatto** on 1910 census; **Indian** on death certificate)

Samuel C. Nelson (1856-1939) (**Indian** on death certificate)
 Virginia (Fortune) Nelson (1862-1915) (**Mulatto** on death certificate)

Grand Parents:

Thomas C. Nelson (born c.1815) (**Mulatto** on 1850 census; death certificate of daughter Sarah F. Hill (1841-1925) designated her as **Colored**; death certificate of son Robert P. Nelson designated him as **Colored**)
 Martha E. (Clark) Nelson (born c.1816) (**Black** on 1850 census; death certificate of daughter Sarah F. Hill designated her as **Colored**)

Nat Nelson (_____) (death certificate of daughter May Susan (Nelson) Bundy designated her as **Colored**)

Lucy Nelson (_____) (death certificate of daughter May Susan (Nelson) Bundy designated her as **Colored**)

David Rollins (1824-1920) (**Mulatto** on 1910 census; **Colored** on death certificate; death certificate of son, Phillip John Rollins designated him as **Colored**; death

*certificate of daughter Lizzie Nelson (1866-1952) designates her as **Indian***
 Sallie (Byrd) Rollins (1821-1895) (*designated as **Colored** on 1895 death register;*
*son Phillip John Rollins designated as **Colored** on death certificate;*
*daughter Lizzie Nelson designated as **Indian** on her death certificate; death*
*certificate for daughter Julia Payne (Rollins) Nelson designated her as **Indian***)

John Fortune (_____) (*Death certificate of daughter Virginia Nelson (1862-1915)*
*designates her as **Mulatto***)
 Lucie E. (Saunders) Fortune (_____)

Great Grand Parents: William Rollins (_____) (*Death certificate of son David Rollins designates him as*
Colored)
 Betsy (Johnson) Rollins (_____)

2010 SESSION

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 150

Extending state recognition to the Patawomeck Indian Tribe of Virginia

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, February 18, 2010

Agreed to by the Senate, February 16, 2010

Dear _____,

My wife and I are both lifelong historians in Stafford County and taxpaying citizens of the great Commonwealth of Virginia. As such, we are greatly concerned about the consequences of House Joint Resolution 150 (of February 2010) on both the county's and the state's history. This resolution conveyed recognition by the Commonwealth of Virginia to a group that styles itself the Patawomeck Indian Tribe of Virginia, Inc. We have spent the last 28 months asking for and searching for the specific documentation referenced in this resolution and have yet to obtain it from any source. We would like to see copies of the documentation referenced in House Joint Resolution No.150 substantiating the legitimacy of this group.

Do you know where we might obtain copies of these elusive records used to support House Joint Resolution No. 150 in February of 2010? We have included below the specific sections of the resolution with which we are concerned:

Whereas #8 states that there is "long standing oral history, as well as family, church, land, and other records" which "maintain that several families native to the Patawomeck ancestral area trace their lineage to the tribe."

Whereas #11 states that "Dr. W. L. Deyo" traced "the ancestry of several families in the area back to the original Patawomeck."

Whereas #12 states that "the documentation amassed by Dr. Deyo" and "other scholars is sufficient to establish the claims of the Patawomeck tribal descendants."

We would very much like to obtain copies of the oral, family, church, land, ancestry, and "other records" submitted by the petitioners to the Virginia General Assembly, such records purportedly substantiating this group's lineage back to the original Patawomeck tribe. All we can find is a 300+ year gaping black hole, conspicuously void of any documentation confirming

the lineage between the original Indians and this group. Does ANYONE know where these records are and how we might obtain copies?

Respectfully submitted,
Rick and Jerrilynn MacGregor
P. O. Box 301
Garrisonville, VA 22463
staffordhistory1@verizon.net