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1 **HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17**

2 Offered January 14, 2026

3 Prefiled January 7, 2026

4 *Extending state recognition to the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe of Virginia.*

5 Patrons—McQuinn and Feggans; Senator: Favola

6 Committee Referral Pending

7 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe are a Native American people who are ancestors of the original Cherokee of Virginia and now linguistically a branch of the Iroquoian language group; and

8 WHEREAS, Dr. Walter Ashby Plecker, serving as the first registrar for the newly created Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics from 1912 to 1946, denied Cherokee Indians and other Indian tribes the ability to verify their continuous heritage through the use of accurate and legally binding documents; and

9 WHEREAS, several tribal members of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe have been verified as meeting the definition of Native American by the Commonwealth of Virginia by being recognized as Native American minority business owners; and

10 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Inc., of Virginia, a nonprofit organization granted § 501(c)(3) status by the Internal Revenue Service, is dedicated to maintaining the Cherokee culture and the heritage of the tribe through ongoing education, preservation, and community outreach, including participation in cultural events that educate and support goodwill such as powwows, school programs, cultural and musical performances, and performances at military institutions; and

11 WHEREAS, members of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe represent the Cherokee people who have lived and continue to live in the Commonwealth of Virginia and they celebrate diversity, equity, and inclusion of all citizens of the Commonwealth; and

12 WHEREAS, members of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe are all blood kinship, related to one another with ancestral heritage in the Commonwealth and recognized by the general public; and

13 WHEREAS, members of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe are from the areas of Price Mountain, Milam Ridge, and Wolf Creek Mountain; and

14 WHEREAS, the history of Cherokee families is well-documented in the Commonwealth, and Virginia promotes tourism connected with the tribe; the Wolf Creek Cherokee Museum and Tribal Center is featured on the Virginia is for Lovers website and also listed on visitrichmond.com and the Henrico County tourism website; and

15 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Museum and Tribal Center is located at 7400 Osborne Turnpike in Henrico County and is open free of charge to the public to view presentations of tribal history and the archaeology of its areas; and

16 WHEREAS, through its museum and tribal center, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe preserves Native American artifacts, displays artwork, provides opportunities for genealogical research, and sponsors educational classes; and

17 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Inc., of Virginia received the Henrico County Historic Preservation Award 2017 for maintaining the history of its tribe; and

18 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Inc., of Virginia represents itself through cultural and historical performances at festivals in Henrico and Chesterfield Counties and in various cities and other counties of the Commonwealth; and

19 WHEREAS, on November 24, 2015, members of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe performed during the Fort Lee Native American Observance Ceremony and were commended by Brigadier General Ronald Kirklin of the U.S. Army; and

20 WHEREAS, on November 1, 2017, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe performed a cultural and historical program for the Virginia Commonwealth University Office of Multicultural Student Affairs, presenting its Cherokee Virginia history for Native American Heritage Month; and

21 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe is recognized by the military bases and school systems of the Commonwealth, as it is called upon to provide Cherokee cultural and historical presentations; and

22 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe has been featured in several programs and articles in a variety of publications with circulation in the Commonwealth, including (i) "An Identity Denied," by Joe Heim, *The Washington Post*, July 2, 2015; (ii) "Museum Tells Story of Wolf Creek Cherokees," by Bill Lohman, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, July 5, 2015; (iii) "Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe Moves Museum to Varina," by Eileen Mellon, *Henrico Citizen Magazine*, July 2, 2015; (iv) "Heritage on Display," by Bill Lohman, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, July 26, 2015; (v) *Virginia Currents Magazine*, Catherine Komp, September 15, 2015; (vi) "Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe Drum Circle," by Justin Vaughan and Maureen

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59 McNabb, *Richmond Magazine*, online, September 16, 2015; (vii) "Native Identity," by Tharon Giddens,
60 *Richmond Magazine*, October 2015; (viii) "Exposing 'layers of history' in Henrico," by Laura Kebede,
61 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, November 19, 2015; (ix) "Digging up the past in Henrico," by Bob Brown,
62 containing interviews with Chief Terry Price and Virginia Archaeologist Harry Jaeger, *Richmond Times-*
63 *Dispatch*, online, November 19, 2015; (x) programs on HCTV Channel 17, featuring a Varina High School
64 student interview with Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe members and a Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe Native
65 American program at Holman Middle School; and (xi) "Hidden History, Henrico County Wolf Creek
66 Cherokee Tribe drums to keep history alive," by Jonathan Costen, April 5, 2017, 8 News, WRIC; and

67 WHEREAS, in May 2017, Chief Terry Price of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Inc., of Virginia initiated
68 a Native American cultural outreach program to Virginia's short-term inmates that is recognized by the
69 Virginia Department of Corrections; and

70 WHEREAS, in October 2017, Chief Terry Price and tribal members were recognized as they gave a
71 lecture to counselors at Henrico County Mental Health Services during Suicide Prevention Month to promote
72 well-being for Henrico citizens; and

73 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe's ancestors made contact with the Spanish explorers in the
74 areas of Southwest Virginia near Saltville 80 years before English explorers and therefore were later called
75 Melungeons due to the influence by the Spanish/Portuguese; and

76 WHEREAS, the article, "Surviving Indian Groups of the Eastern United States," by William Harlen
77 Gilbert, Jr., published in the 1948 annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution lists
78 the Ramps and Melungeons Tribe of Virginia with more than 3,000 members who have been defined as the
79 Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe's ancestors; and

80 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Inc., of Virginia offers the following references in verifying
81 that the Ramps or Melungeons (same and interchangeable) of Virginia are the Cherokee of Virginia:

82 1. "Surviving Indian Groups of the Eastern United States," William Harlen Gilbert, Jr., Annual Report of
83 the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, 1948.

84 2. "Surviving Indian Groups of the Eastern United States," William A. Brophy and Sophie Aberle Brophy
85 Papers, 1923–1973, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1945–1948, Box 94, Harry S. Truman Library and
86 Museum. Ramps and Melungeons Tribe of Virginia.

87 3. Letter to the Secretary of State, Nashville, Tennessee, from Walter Plecker, August 5, 1942, regarding
88 Melungeons in Southwest Virginia.

89 4. *The Melungeons*, Bonnie Ball, Historical Society of Southwest Virginia, 1966. The Melungeons were
90 called Ramps by their neighbors.

91 5. Letter of Hamilton McMillan to Indian Office, July 17, 1890, Indians of North Carolina: A Letter from
92 the Secretary of the Interior, Exhibit B7.

93 6. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1907, p. 365. Melungeons found in North
94 Carolina and Tennessee, all of these are local designations for people of mixed race with an Indian nucleus,
95 differing in no way from the present mixed blood remnants known as Pamunkey, Chickahominy, and
96 Nansemond Indians in Virginia, except in the more complete loss of their identity.

97 7. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, No. 24, December 10, 1948.
98 Tennessee - the Cherokee are very few and located in the eastern mountain counties. Also in the Appalachian
99 great valley area.

100 8. "Genealogical History of the Melungeons Families," Mark French Jr., History from George
101 Washington Osborne of Copper Ridge near Dungannon in Scott County, Virginia. George Washington
102 Osborne is an ancestor of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe.

103 9. "A Strange People," Will Allen Dromgoole, *Nashville Sunday American*, September 1, 1890. Reference
104 to full-blooded Indian, Cherokee chief, and Melungeon customs.

105 10. "The Melungeons," unknown journalist, *Littell's Living Age*, March 1849. Reference to the Melungeons
106 of Powell's Mountain and Copper Ridge Virginia.

107 11. "Peculiar Peoples in America," Frederic J. Haskins, *Dallas Morning News*, June 23, 1907. Malungeon
108 resemble the Cherokee and were part of the Cherokees who refused to go West.

109 12. Interview of Lewis Jarvis published in the Hancock County Times, 1903. Reference to Melungeons
110 coming from Cumberland County and New River Virginia. Mentions Stoney Creek, Scott County, Virginia,
111 Fort Blackmore. Also states: "people were quite full blooded."

112 13. Letter of Mrs. John Trotwood Moore dated August 12, 1942, in response to a letter from Walter
113 Plecker. These people are friendly to the Cherokee and came west from Cumberland County, Virginia. Most
114 Melungeons went to the Union Army. References to Stony Creek, Scott County, and Fort Blackmore.

115 14. "Battle of Saponi Church, Sussex County, Virginia, June 28, 1864," *Daily South Carolinian*, July
116 1864. "Were these Virginia Molungeons different from the Tennessee Melungeons? Or were they kin?"

117 15. "The Remnant of an Indian Race," John B. Brownlow, *Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine*, 1911, p. 522.
118 A mixture of these Portuguese with the Cherokee Indians, but not with Negroes.

119 16. *Atlanta Constitution*, March 15, 1891 (reporting on). "Will Allen Dromgoole in the March Arena
120 gives account of the Malungeons, 'in appearance they bear a striking resemblance to the Cherokees, and they

121 are believed by the people round about to be a kind of half breed Indian."

122 17. Report on Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed in the United States (Except Alaska) at the Eleventh
123 Census: 1890, Washington D.C., U.S. Census Printing Office, p. 594. Popularly known as Melungeons in
124 addition to those still known as Cherokee. Trace descent to two Cherokee Indians.

125 18. Quotes of persons of Scott County who have heard their families called Ramps.

126 19. "Memorandum Concerning the Characteristics of the Larger Mixed-Blood Racial Islands of the
127 Eastern United States," William Harlen Gilbert, Jr., *Social Forces*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (May 1946), pp. 438-477.
128 In Southwest Virginia, they are also known as Ramps and can occur in the counties of Giles, Lee, Russell,
129 Scott, Washington, and Wise. List of surnames include those of the members of the Wolf Creek Cherokee
130 Tribe, Inc., of Virginia.

131 20. "Memorandum Concerning the Characteristics of the Larger Mixed-Blood Racial Islands of the
132 Eastern United States," William Harlen Gilbert, Jr., *Social Forces*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (May 1946), pp. 438-477.
133 Melungeons of the Southern Appalachians. Relief: Were given food and clothing in Virginia during the
134 Depression of the 1930s.

135 21. "New Native American Haplogroup," Roberta Estes, December 19, 2010. DNA Explanations, Native
136 American.

137 22. "Melungeons, A Multi-Ethnic Population," Roberta J. Estes, Jack H. Goins, Penny Ferguson, Janet
138 Lewis Crain, *Journal of Genetic Genealogy*, Vol. 7. (Fall 2011). Sizemore ancestors of the Wolf Creek
139 Cherokee Tribe, Inc., of Virginia; and

140 WHEREAS, the following 31 enumerated references are offered by the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Inc.,
141 of Virginia as proof of the Cherokee history in Virginia:

142 1. "Four Thousand Years of Native American Cave Art in the Southern Appalachians," Charles H.
143 Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, *Journal of Cave and Karst Studies*,
144 December 1997.

145 2. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. The first Anglo-Cherokee contact was made in 1654. English settlers
146 fought the Powhatan confederacy and 600 Cherokee settled in abandoned Powhatan lands in Virginia.

147 3. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma; Tribal website.

148 4. Eastern Band of Cherokee website.

149 5. "Indians Struggle for Recognition in their Own Land," RVA News, May 26, 2015. Capital News
150 Service states Virginia Indians were victims of what some call paper genocide.

151 6. Wikipedia, free encyclopedia. Native tribes in Virginia, includes Cherokee of Southwest Virginia.

152 7. "Osteological Comparison of Prehistoric Native American from Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee
153 Mortuary Caves," C. Clifford Boyd, Jr., and Donna C. Boyd, Department of Sociology and Anthropology,
154 Radford University, Radford, Virginia, *Journal of Cave and Karst Studies*, December 1997.

155 8. Federal Register, Vol. 74, No. 87, Thursday, May 7, 2009, Department of the Interior, National Park
156 Service Notice of Inventory Completion; Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of
157 State Parks, Richmond, Virginia, and Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park, Big Stone Gap,
158 Virginia Agency; National Park Service Interior; Notice: Study of Cherokee Territorial Control of this Area
159 of Virginia.

160 9. Virginia Department of Education study guide; map of Cherokee occupation of Virginia, description of
161 Cherokee people of Virginia.

162 10. "The Pocahontas Exception: The Exemption of American Indian Ancestry from Racial Purity Law,"
163 Kevin Noble Maillard, *Michigan Journal of Race and Law*, Spring 2007. Families with ancestry of the
164 Powhatan Tribe only were exempt from the Racial Integrity Act.

165 11. "A Sketch of the Early History of Southwestern Virginia," Ralph M. Brown, *William and Mary*
166 Quarterly 2nd Ser., Vol. 17, No. 4, Oct. 1937. The Cherokee Apparennly permitted the remnants of the
167 Siouans to live undisturbed in the Southwest of Virginia. The Siouans being the Monacans.

168 12. *The Virginia Indian Heritage Trail*, edited by Karenne Wood, The Virginia Foundation for the
169 Humanities, 2009, 3rd ed. page 14. Native languages and corresponding Virginia tribes: Iroquoian, Cherokee,
170 Nottaway, and Meherrin.

171 13. Recognition of Indian Tribes, Secretary of Natural Resources, Report Document No. 74 (2014),
172 Virginia Legislative Information System. The General Assembly was confronted with several resolutions
173 from groups with possible association with the historical Cherokee habitation of Southwest Virginia.

174 14. Smithsonian Institution map, 1974. Showing Cherokee occupation in Virginia.

175 15. *Virginia History*, Keith Egloff, assistant curator, Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
176 Richmond, Virginia and William B. Obrochta, assistant director of education, Virginia Historical Society,
177 Richmond, Virginia. (A Virginia history textbook used in the public school system in 2015 that states the
178 historic occupation of Cherokee in Virginia and includes a map.)

179 16. Virginia is for Lovers. Promotion of the history of Cherokee people in the Southwest of Virginia.

180 17. "Indians of Virginia – The Real First Families of Virginia," *Virginia Places*, October 2015. Explorers
181 identified tribes such as the Cherokee.

182 18. "Amherst County Indians," Edgar Whitehouse, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, April 19, 1896. Virginia

183 Indian Archive called it a highly interesting history of an old settlement of Cherokees.
184 19. *Virginia Indian Archive*, January 29, 2005. Quote of Chief Wayne Adkins: "It's hard to go anyplace
185 without somebody saying I have a Cherokee grandmother."
186 20. Virginia is for Lovers, Big Stone Gap. The story begins with the Cherokee.
187 21. "The Problem of the Rechahecian Indians of Virginia," William Wallace Tooker, *The American*
188 *Anthropological Association*, Vol. 11, No. 9, September 1898. The Rechahecian Indians who fought at the
189 Battle of Bloody Run near Richmond were, in fact, Cherokee.
190 22. National Register of Historic Places, Fort Chiswell, Wythe County, Virginia. Settlers were not to pass
191 Fort Chiswell as the land beyond belonged to the Cherokee.
192 23. National Register of Historic Places, Gala Site, Botetourt County, Virginia. Complex history of
193 influences including Mississippian Cherokee cultures.
194 24. New River Notes, Flower Swift Company, Montgomery County, Virginia, 1779–1783. A reference to
195 the Osborne family descendants of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Osborne Cemetery.
196 25. "An Archeological Survey of Southwest Virginia," C. G. Holland, *Smithsonian Contribution to*
197 *Anthropology*, Number 12, 1970. Report on Cherokee artifacts unearthed in Southwest Virginia categorized
198 and sent to the Smithsonian Institution.
199 26. National Register of Historic Places, St. Paul Historic District, Wise County, Virginia. The colonial
200 government had good relations with the Cherokees and they were acknowledged as having rights to most of
201 Southwest Virginia in treaty negotiations.
202 27. "The Lost World of Rocketts Landing," Matt Gottlieb, *Notes on Virginia, Virginia Department of*
203 *Historic Resources*, Number 49, 2005. At Rocketts, whites, free blacks, and mulattoes along with slaves and
204 European immigrants and Cherokee and other Virginia Indians labor together.
205 28. *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 11, No. 9, Sept. 1898, pp. 261-270. The tradition as to those who came
206 from Virginia seeks also to establish the idea that the Powhatan Indians were Cherokees.
207 29. *Virginia's First People Past & Present*, Virginia Department of Education (present geography maps
208 and regions). Others recognized Cherokee claim to Southwestern Virginia.
209 30. Memoirs of Lt. Henry Timberlake who lived with the Cherokee of Virginia, 1765.
210 31. State Corporation Commission, Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Inc., Class states Cherokee American
211 Indians; and
212 WHEREAS, precedent has been set by the states of Georgia and Alabama, who have recognized Native
213 American Cherokee tribes at the state level; and
214 WHEREAS, the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe of Virginia has submitted all filings and complied with all
215 requests for information from the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Virginia Indian Advisory Board;
216 now, therefore, be it
217 RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That from and after the effective date of
218 this resolution, the General Assembly of Virginia extend state recognition to the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe
219 of Virginia; and, be it
220 RESOLVED FURTHER, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates transmit a copy of this resolution to
221 Chief Terry Price of the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe, Inc., of Virginia, requesting that he further disseminate
222 copies of this resolution to his constituents so that they may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly
223 of Virginia in this matter; and, be it
224 RESOLVED FURTHER, That the General Assembly of Virginia, by this resolution, does not address the
225 question of whether the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe of Virginia has been continuously in existence since the
226 1600s; and, be it
227 RESOLVED FURTHER, That the General Assembly of Virginia, by this resolution, does not confirm,
228 confer, grant, or recognize any rights or privileges, including any vested or nonvested rights to property real
229 or personal, to the Wolf Creek Cherokee Tribe of Virginia under any law, treaty, or other agreements; and, be
230 it
231 RESOLVED FINALLY, That the General Assembly of Virginia, by this resolution, does not confirm,
232 confer, or address in any manner any issues of sovereignty.