This bibliography provides an introduction to the archaeology, ethnology, and history of Indians in the Washington, D.C., Virginia, and Maryland areas. Some publications are available from the Museum of Natural History bookstore while others may be found in larger libraries or obtained through inter-library loan. Sections of the bibliography include: (1) General Works (14 entries); (2) Historical Studies (46 entries); (3) Regional and Topical Studies (48 entries); and (4) Site Studies (14 entries).
SELECTED REFERENCES ON THE INDIANS OF
VIRGINIA, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND MARYLAND

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CONTENTS

I. GENERAL WORKS ..................................................... p. 1
II. HISTORICAL STUDIES .................................................. p. 3
III. REGIONAL AND TOPICAL ACCOUNTS ............................... p. 7
IV. SITE STUDIES ............................................................... p. 12
SECTION I: GENERAL WORKS


A non-technical introduction that includes a chapter on North American archeology and one on Eastern Indians.


An excellent description of artifacts, including identifications and illustrations of stone tools. Very useful for the beginner, although it does not include a section on the D.C. area.


A basic guide to archeology, well suited to beginners. Gives background on archeological techniques including classification and description of major artifact types. Includes a guide to museums and sites open to the public.


A brief over-view of the American Indian cultures of the Potomac Valley from the PaleoIndian to Woodland periods. Well written and readily understood.


A summary of recent archeological research and interpretations of Eastern North American prehistory.


A major comprehensive reference with a useful regional chronology and site inventory as of 1951. Excellent background material for artifact identification. Although this work does not concentrate on the Potomac Valley, it provides useful background material for this area.


An early, comprehensive scientific study of the archeology and prehistory of the Potomac Valley based on an analysis of stone tools. Discusses quarry methods, uses of raw materials, methods of tool manufacture, and classification of tool types. A basic reference to local archeology, however, the dates, sequence, and much else are entirely out-of-date.


An encyclopedic treatment of the subject, organized alphabetically. Most topical articles are now out-of-date, but articles under tribal and personal names are still very useful. Valuable synonymy of tribal names at the end.

This work, organized by geographic area and tribal groups, offers a nearly complete listing of serious published accounts of Native American cultures up to 1975. No annotations nor topical indexes but does contain a tribal map.


A summary of what is known of the historic cultures, arranged topically. See Powhatan, Pamlico (in index), and other tribes as shown on book's map.


An alphabetic compilation of native tribal groups by states with short descriptive summaries of each tribe.


A general introduction to Native Americans organized by culture areas with a good chapter on the Eastern Algonquians.


A good introductory text covering the archeology of North and Middle America. Organized by geographic area and cultural traditions.

SECTION II: HISTORICAL STUDIES


A biography of Captain John Smith as an adventurer, a colonist, and a promoter. This work provides an understanding of the foundations of Indian-White relations in the Virginia-Maryland Tidewater.


Contemporary documents, with much information on Indians. Well indexed.


The best biography on Pocahontas; it cites sources and includes a bibliography.

Describes non-reservation Indians of the East, 1930s - 1950s.


A reprint of work first published in 1705, containing first-hand information on Virginia Indians.


Organized for scientific study but written for both a scientific and general audience. Study of prehistoric lifeways in Virginia prior to the colonial period.


Clayton's authorship of this account is uncertain.


Divided into three sections--White, Red, and Black--the author explores who were the early English colonists in America, the colonists relationship with the Indian inhabitants of Virginia, and Negro enslavement during the early colonial period. Based on a series of lectures.

Craven, Wesley Frank. "Indian Policy in Early Virginia." *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, 1:65-82.


Includes first-hand information on Virginia Indians, especially uses of plants.

An examination of the major problems involved in estimating 17th century Virginia Indian population. Feest examines sources on two test cases-- the Powhatan and the Kecoughtan--to re-evaluate the reliability of the population estimates given by John Smith (1612-1624) and William Strachey (1612).


Reproduces nearly all the known early pictures of Carolina and Virginia Indians.


A republication of DeBry's 1590 edition of Harriot's 16th century description of the "Virginia" Indians (ex. Indians of what is now coastal North Carolina.) May be difficult to understand the archaic language but well worth the effort. Includes reprints of the famous engravings by DeBry after John White (see Hulton and Quinn, 1964)


A primary source for information on government policy toward Indians and Indian treaties.


Contains the same illustrations as the older work listed below, but with less text.


Fine reproductions of the watercolors and the derivative engravings of coastal North Carolina Indians with critical annotations and commentaries. These drawings are the main source for the appearance of the similar Virginia Indians. Now a rare book but available in large libraries.


A source of information on the government policy toward Indians.


An account of the little-known Wicomiss Indians of Maryland's upper Eastern Shore and their relations with the English in the 17th century.

A discussion of Eastern Shore Indian groups at the time of European contact, based on original 17th and 18th century documents.


A cultural/historical sketch of the Indians inhabiting Virginia in the 17th century, with particular emphasis on the Powhatan, an Algonquian tribe, and a brief mention of the residing Iroquoian and Siouan tribes.


Mooney's estimates of North American tribal population size at the time of European contact. Published posthumously by John R. Swanton from Mooney's notes. See Ubelaker's 1988 re-analysis of the notes.


SECTION III: REGIONAL AND TOPICAL STUDIES


Technical study of the prehistoric use of steatite (soapstone) for the manufacture of tools and vessels. References to the Potomac Valley include location of ancient quarries and illustrations of artifacts.


Consists of published and unpublished works, indexed by county and general topics, compiled mainly from the library of the Maryland Geological Survey's Division of Archeology.


A detailed scientific analysis and classification of prehistoric ceramics, including the Potomac Valley region, for the well-informed reader. Includes a section by C.G. Holland on projectile point classification.


This early scientific study of prehistoric ceramics continues to be a major reference, although local typologies and sequences have been substantially improved (see Evans, 1955).


A scientific study of prehistoric textiles, basketry, and fiber constructions, including weirs and traps, with a focus primarily on the Southeastern United States. Now entirely out-of-date insofar as typology and sequences are concerned.


Report of excavations of middle Atlantic shell middens, with particular reference to the Pope's Creek Site in Maryland. Includes a description of both stone tools and pottery sherds. Typology and chronology are entirely out-of-date.


A children's book on Maryland Indians. Covers basic aspects of Indian life based on historical references.
A study of the Powhatan Confederacy, with particular reference to population size, location of tribal units, and history of the native Indians of Tidewater Virginia. Now substantially out-of-date.

Explores how the Nanticoke Indians of Maryland and Delaware were able to survive and maintain their Indian identity, which included living in a marginal environment to prevent continued encroachment of their land by Whites and reduce contact between the two cultures.

This 128 page bibliography, including a map, is available in paperback.

Traces the rise of the Chicacoans from A.D. 200 to the early 17th century.

A pamphlet, written for the general public, describing Indian lifeways in the Northern Virginia area.

A time-capsule of Powhatan Culture in 1607-1610.

History and culture change among the Powhats from 1570 to the present.


________. "The Termination and Dispersal of the Nottoway Indians of Virginia." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 95(2), April 1987.

Discusses the descendants of the Algonkian-speaking Powhatan tribes of eastern Virginia who refer to themselves as "citizen" Indians, lacking any land (reservation) of their own and are subject to the jurisdiction of the counties in which they live, unlike "reservated" Indians.


A brief historical survey of Virginia Indians.


Discussion of the historical background and present-day conditions on two Virginia Indian reservations (Pamunkey and Mattaponi) as well as notes on five non-reservation enclaves (The Western Chickahominy Tribe, Eastern Chickahominy Tribe, Upper Mattaponi Tribe, Rappahannock Tribe, the Nansemond descendants).


Monograph describing the cultural life of the descendants of tribes inhabiting the Chesapeake Tidewater area, as of 1925.


Review of the historical development and acculturation of an Indian group that once "formed a somewhat alien enclave within the Powhatan tribes" and today comprises a "compact yet diversified community" living near Richmond, Virginia.


A review of the complex issues involved in identifying Indian communities in the east.


A summary of the scholarly knowledge of the tribal histories and cultures of the Indians of the northeastern U.S. and southeastern Canada from the earliest prehistoric times to the present. Each chapter includes maps, illustrations, and references to other sources of information. The archeology is covered in five chapters:

"Prehistory: Introduction" by James E. Fitting, pp. 14-15
"Post-Pleistocene Adaptations" by Robert E. Funk, pp. 16-27
"Regional Cultural Development, 3000 to 300 B.C.*" by James A. Tuck, pp. 28-43
"Regional Cultural Development, 300 B.C. to A.D. 1000*" by James E. Fitting, pp. 44-57
The cultures and history of the tribes of the Virginia-District of Columbia-Maryland coastal region and nearby tribes are covered in six chapters:

"Virginia Algonquians" by Christian F. Feest, pp. 253-270
"Nanticoke and Neighboring Tribes" by Christian F. Feest, pp. 240-252
"North Carolina Algonquians" by Christian F. Feest, pp. 271-281
"Iroquoian Tribes of the Virginia - North Carolina Coastal Plain" by Douglas W. Boyce, pp. 282-289
"Delaware" by Ives Goddard, pp. 213-239
"Marginal Groups" by Brewton Berry, pp. 290-295

Related topics are:

"Eastern Algonquian Languages" by Ives Goddard, pp. 70-77
"Early Indian-European Contacts" by T.J. Brasser, pp. 78-88
"Seventeenth-century Indian Wars" by Wilcomb E. Washburn, pp. 89-100


An analytical study of archeological sites and pottery sequences from the Middle Chesapeake region.
SECTION IV: SITE STUDIES


A report of the first archeological site investigated in this area of Virginia. Artifacts and archeological features of the site, such as storage pits, refuse pits, hearths, and graves, reveal repeated occupation during the Archaic Period, followed by an intensive Late Prehistoric occupation from A.D. 1500-1600 of a large palisaded village. Ceramic types suggest possible Siouan influence or occupation.


Scientific report of the Mons Site and of related occupations near Peaks of Otter. Includes a description of artifacts and photographs.


An historical account that establishes, from surface collections, the existence of several distinct periods of habitation in the valley of the Rappahannock, preceding occupation by historic tribes.


Describes Indian villages on the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland that can be located on the basis of historical documents.


Using aerial photography to locate Indian village sites in Maryland's Eastern Shore.


The Flint Run Complex includes the Thunderbird Site, a major Eastern PaleoIndian site. The report details excavations, analysis of artifacts, and results of environmental studies to 1973.


A summary report of an archeological survey in Southwestern Virginia, which includes site inventory, artifact analysis, maps, and photographs. The report develops the thesis that Southwestern Virginia was a cultural cross-roads reflecting influences from a wide area.

Well illustrated and written for the general public.


A summary of Early and Middle Woodland period sites that includes a chapter on the Accokeek Creek Site, Potomac Valley, pp. 241-261, by Robert L. Stephenson.


Describes contact period Indian sites that are mentioned in early written documents.


An archeological/historical investigation of Patawomeke, a fortified Powhatan village in Stafford County, Virginia, visited by Capt. John Smith in 1608.


A detailed comparative analysis of artifacts from a site across the river from Mt. Vernon, Virginia, with interesting chapters on historical background and cultural context. The site was unusually large, occupied over a long time span (pre-500 B.C. to post-A.D. 1700), and extensively excavated, allowing Stephenson to propose a Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Province as a distinct conceptual unit.

Ubelaker, Douglas H. *Reconstruction of Demographic Profiles from Ossuary Skeletal Samples--A Case Study from the Tidewater Potomac.* (Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, No. 18.) Washington, D.C., 1974.

An excellent technical study of human skeletal material from group re-burial pits, or ossuaries. Describes methods of osteological analysis and models for reconstructing the size, composition, and health of prehistoric populations.

This bibliography was compiled with the assistance of Dr. Helen Rountree (Old Dominion University), Dr. Stephen Potter (Regional Archeologist, National Park Service) and Dr. Tom Davidson (Chief Curator, Jamestown/Yorktown Foundation).
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