

RE: Saponi History [Scott Collins \[spcofsda@sbcglobal.net\]](mailto:spcofsda@sbcglobal.net)

Sent:

Sunday, February 06, 2011 11:21 PM

To:

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[Willard, Frederick Lawson](#)

Attachments:

 [Headress 0.jpg \(483 KB\)](#)

The Lost Colony Center for Science and Research is proud to announce that we have a new collaborator working with us on our research. Scott Preston Collins has made a great addition to our studies of the Native American communities that were situated just west of the Croatan, Hatteras and Machapungo Indians. At the contact period they were referred to as the Mandocs or Mangotes on the original John White Map of 1585. The Indians related to his in-depth research are also noted as being at an important village called Ritino, Chamasotan and Coahohorn (We have found 20 divergent spellings of this village name), where a very powerful Indian Chief had an important copper mine and also played a very important role with survivors of the Lost Colony at Panawickii and Kiniciac (Please see: [A Reassessment of the Zuniga map](#) elsewhere on our web site.

Scott Preston Collins is chairman of Saponi Descendants Association, editor of The Saponi Drum newsletter for Saponi Nation of Ohio, member of Saponi Nation of Ohio, and Mansfield High School graduate class of 1991. He has been conducting genealogical and historical research on the Saponi and related families and tribes since 1988. When he was 15 he began his official research endeavors. We are happy to have him join the collaborative efforts of Fred Willard and The Lost Colony Center for Science and Research as a means of understanding the migrations and inter-tribal relational patterns of the Virginia and North and South Carolina tribes. Currently, he is also the webmaster for Saponi Nation of Ohio's webpage as well host the internet radio show United Native Nation at KryKey.com. Although he has no formal degrees in Native American Studies he is well-read in the tribal histories of many of the Southeastern tribes, and the Lost Colony Center for Science and Research has found his studies of these Indians to be more in-depth and accurate than any other writings presently available. In addition, we appreciate his willingness to add to the truthful story of what happened to the Native American Indians from coastal North Carolina.