

**Lumbee Petition
For
Federal
Acknowledgment**

VOLUME II

THE LUMBEE PETITION

Prepared By

LUMBEE RIVER LEGAL SERVICES, INC.



In Cooperation With

THE LUMBEE TRIBAL ENROLLMENT OFFICE
Lumbee Regional Development Association

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VOLUME II

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	
83.7 A	1
83.7 A(1)	3
83.7 A(2)	42
83.7 A(3)	56
83.7 A(4)	60
83.7 A(5)	74
83.7 A(6)	84
83.7 A(7)	161

83.7 (A) STATEMENT OF FACTS ESTABLISHING THAT THE PETITIONER HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED FROM HISTORICAL TIMES UNTIL THE PRESENT ON A SUBSTANTIALLY CONTINUOUS BASIS, AS "AMERICAN INDIAN," OR "ABORIGINAL."

White settlement in Robeson County and this region is set forth in the Historical Narrative of this petition. It is clear that Robeson County, due to its swamps and terrain, was one of the last areas of white settlement in North Carolina. The first recorded land grant in the region was in 1748. However, Herbert mapped an Indian community on Drowning Creek in 1725 but the first recorded contact with the Lumbee was in 1753 when 50 families were recorded as living as Drowning Creek.

Over the next 100 years the Lumbee remained relatively isolated in the swamps of Robeson County. Their home land was not within the path of white trade routes and More than 100 years later in Mary C. Norment's book "The Lowrie History" (Norment 1865) the isolation of the Lumbee was clearly demonstrated by her statement.

In summer a luxuriant under growth covers all the swamps and low places, and even the ... land; while in winter the streams are full of water and black gum, maple ash, poplar, cypress, post oak, white oak, hickory and the gallberry bush in abundance. In the margins of the swamps the yellow jessamine, poison oak, and bamboo vines grow luxuriantly and stretch out eccentrically, making almost an impenetrable abattis; in short, Scuffletown is a tract of country interspersed and traversed by swamps, covered at wide intervals with hills, with here and there a log cabin of rude and simple construction; sometimes, however, a half dozen of these Huts are in sight of each other.

If a traveler wishes to visit a Scuffletown shanty he will be compelled to leave the public road and

take a foot path through, the woods, across branches and swamps, until he reaches a worn fence made of pipe rails inclosing a half patch of ... containing three or four acres, in the centre of which generally stands the cabin (Norment 1875: 23).

The Historical Narrative set forth the tribe's history from first contact in 1754 until the Lowrie War in 1865. Documentation of the tribe's existence is limited until the Lowrie War. However, oral tradition, genealogy, and the tribe's history as set forth in the Historical Narrative and sections (b) and (c) identify the tribe's existence on a continuous basis.

The following documents records the tribe's history since the Lowrie War in 1865 and establishes that the tribe has been identified as American Indian from historical times until the present.

Croatan Normal School and to train teachers; referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, which referred it to US Department of the Interior on Dec. 29, 1898, for a report. Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services (LRLS). (See McPherson's report: Indians of North Carolina: A Report on the Conditions and Tribal Rights of the Indians of Robeson County and Adjoining Counties of North Carolina, Document Number 577, 42nd Congress 1st Session (1871).

1890 T.J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, letter to W.L. Moore, denying educational assistance in light of state assistance. (In McPherson, Exhibit 103 Page 43).

1899 H.R. 4009, 56th Congress, 1st Session Bill introduced in US House of Representatives by Honorable John D. Bellamy for educational assistance for Croatan 1899 11 Congressional Record 112 (House).

1900 Remarks of Honorable John D. Bellamy on the Origin and History of the Croatan Indians. 1900 33 Congressional Record 172

83.7 A(1) REPEATED IDENTIFICATION BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES;

In 1885, Hamilton McMillan secured passage in the North Carolina General Assembly of an act recognizing the Lumbee tribe as Croatan, descendants of the Hatteras tribe and Raleigh's Lost Colony, and establishing a separate school system. From this point forward, no official governmental body at the state, local or federal level has questioned the tribe's Indian identity.

In 1888, the Lumbee made its first of several requests to the United States Congress for educational assistance.

Dec. 4, 1888 Petition of Croatans to Congress,
received Dec. 4, 1888

Request for appropriation to complete Croatan Normal School and to train teachers; Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, which referred it to US Department of the Interior on Dec. 29, 1888, for a report. Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services (LRLS). (See McPherson B report: Indians of North Carolina: A Report on the Condition and Tribal Rights of the Indians of Robeson County and Adjoining Counties of North Carolina, Document Number 677, 63rd Congress 3d Session (1915)).

Aug. 11, 1890 T.J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, letter to W.L. Moore, denying educational assistance in light of state assistance. (In McPherson, Exhibit 138 Page 40).

Dec. 13, 1899 H.R. 4009, 56th Congress, 1st Session Bill introduced in US House of Representatives by Honorable John D. Bellamy for educational assistance for Croatans (see 33 Congressional Record 372 (House)).

Jan. 31, 1900 Remarks of Honorable John D. Bellamy on the Origins and History of the Croatan Indians. (See 33 Congressional Record 372)

(House, Dec. 13, 1899); before House Committee on Indian Affairs; re bill for Croatan education, H.R. 4009.

Feb. 2, 1900 Remarks of Honorable John D. Bellamy Before the full House, regarding Croatan education bill, 33 Congressional Record 1457-58 (House).

In 1910 the Lumbee made their first attempt to have the federal government enact a tribal name for the Lumbee.

Jan. 24, 1910 H.R. 19306, 61st Congress

Bill to change name Croatan Indians to Cherokee Indians, dated Jan. 24, 1910; introduced, but no record of passage.

After this aborted attempt the tribe turned their energies back to educational assistance.

Aug. 16, 1911 S. 3258, 62d Congress, 2d Session

Bill dated Aug. 16, 1911, introduced in Senate by Mr. Simmons, read twice, and referred to Commissioner on Indian Affairs; to establish "a school for the Indians of Robeson County, North Carolina" to appropriate \$50,000 to erect buildings, and to authorize \$10,000 annually to maintain the school; passed in Senate.

Mar. 2, 1912 Report by Supervisor of Indian Schools on visit to Robeson County

Report of Charles F. Pierce transmitted to 62d Congress 2d Session; referred to in letter from First Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior (A.A. Jones) to Honorable Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, dated June 6, 1914.

Apr. 4, 1912 Hearings before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on S.3258 to acquire a site and erect buildings for a school for the Indians of Robeson County, N.C., and

for other purposes (62d Congress 2d Session, Apr. 4, 1912).

Aug. 8, 1912 S. 3258, 62d Congress, 2d Session, passed in Senate (died in House committee as an amendment to H.R. 20728).

Feb. 14, 1913 US House of Representatives, Committee on Indian Affairs, Hearings on S.3258 to acquire a site and erect buildings for a school for the Indians of Robeson County, NC, and for other purposes, February 14, 1913 (Wash., DC: United States Government Printing Office, 62d Congress, 2d Session, 1913).

S. 3258 referred to the House on Aug. 8, 1912 wherein it was referred to Committee on Indian Affairs; bill apparently died in the House Committee; includes "Statement of Honorable A.W. McLean," pages 17-19, and his "Historical Sketch of the Indians of Robeson County, NC," pages 19-25.

The final disposition of S. 3258 was decided in the House Committee. The Chairman of the Committee felt that eligibility of the Indians of Robeson County to attend federal Indian boarding schools, such as Carlisle Indian School, was sufficient, and that the expenditure of the sums for a new, regional Indian School was not warranted.

The Lumbee efforts for educational assistance had raised in the mind of members of Congress concern over their living conditions and tribal rights. On April 28, 1914 the Senate passed Resolution 344 calling for an investigation into the tribal rights of the Indians of Robeson County. A second resolution concerning changing the tribal name to Cherokee Indians of Robeson County was passed on June 30, 1914.

Apr. 28, 1914 Senate Resolution 344, 63d Congress, 2d

Session

Submitted by Mr. Simmons; referred to Committee on Indian Affairs; calling for investigation into status and condition of Indians of Robeson and adjoining counties of NC; 51 Congressional Record 7356 (63d Congress, 2d Session, Senate).

Jun. 30, 1914 Senate Resolution 410, 63d Congress, 2d Session Authorizing study of Cherokee Indians of Robeson County by Bureau of Indian Affairs

In response to the Resolution, the Office of Indian Affairs detailed Special Indian Agent O.M. McPherson to make an investigation.

McPherson wrote numerous interested parties in an effort to gather information on the tribe. In July 1914 he began an extended visit in Robeson County. He was welcomed by mass meetings of Indians on numerous occasions, and traveled around to different communities. His report, dated September 19, 1914, was transmitted to the Senate under date of January 4, 1915.

Sep. 19, 1914 Senate Report Number 677, 63d Congress, 3d Session [McPherson, O.M. (Special Indian Agent)], Report to the U.S. Senate, "Indians of NC." A Report on the Condition and Tribal Rights of the Indians of Robeson and Adjoining Counties of North Carolina.

Report in response to Senate Resolution 344 and Senate Resolution 410 (dated June 30, 1914); Report is Document Number 677, 63d Congress, 3d Session (1915).

In briefest summary, the report concludes that the tribe is probably descended from Raleigh's Lost Colony at least in part, with admixtures of Indian nations other than the Hatteras, and that the tribe has never enjoyed a trust relationship with the

federal government. McPherson recommended the establishment of a federal school. A federal school bill was again introduced in the U.S. House in 1916. The Secretary of the Interior corresponded with the House Committee on Indian Affairs about the school bill, and the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote to Carlisle, suggesting that the school enroll Croatan. In March, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote the Chairman of the House Committee, expressing doubt about "the wisdom of the Government's assuming the burden" of a boarding school for the Indians of Robeson County.

- 1916 H.R. 11332, concerning Indian Schools, and did not pass
- 1916 US Department of the Interior, Secretary letter to Chairman, House Committee on Indian Affairs, recommending in connection with H.R. 11332, a boarding school for Indians in Robeson County.
- 1916 US Department of the Interior, Secretary letter to Chairman, Senate Committee On Indian Affairs, recommending in connection with H.R. 11332, a boarding school for Indians of Robeson County.
- Feb. 11, 1916 US Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Assistant Commissioner letter to Superintendent, Carlisle Indian School, suggesting, since school enrollment is below capacity, that Carlisle admit "those of the Cherokee (Croatan) from North Carolina who will be eligible in accordance with the course of study" (McNickle 1936: 7).
- Mar. 2, 1916 US Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Commissioner of Indian Affairs letter to House Committee on Indian Affairs, in connection with H.R. 11332, doubting "the wisdom of the Government's assuming the burden" of a boarding school for Indians of Robeson County (Ibid. 8).

The bill did not pass. However, the following year, in 1917, an appropriation was made by the North Carolina General Assembly for the Cherokee Indian Normal School to establish an Indian Training School [1917 N.C. Laws, Chapter 163, Page 312]. On October 9, 1923, Mr. Ucker of the Indian Office in his survey of Eastern Indians south of the Ohio River reported that there were between 9,000 and 9,500 Cherokee Indians of Robeson County (Lumbee).

Oct. 9, 1923 Memorandum re Eastern Indian Survey, to Commissioner Eliot, Board of Indian Commissioners [Records of Board of Indian Commissioners, Reference Material, Eastern Indian Survey, RG 75, Entry 1395, National Archives], noting 9000-9500 Robeson County Indians.

During the 1920's and 30's the Lumbee made several unsuccessful attempts to have Congress change their tribal name and recognize them.

1924 H.R. 8083, 68th Congress, 1st Session, a bill to change the name "Croatan" to Cherokee Indians of Robeson and adjoining counties in NC," and permitting attendance at federal Indian Schools.

Apr. 11, 1924 US Department of the Interior, Secretary letter to Chairman, House Committee on Indian Affairs, recommending passage of H.R. 8083 (McNickle 1936: 9).

Jan. 2, 1925 Memorandum from Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Secretary, US Department of the Interior, stating that the Indians of Robeson County are self-supporting and "no longer live in tribal status," and that they have never been recognized by the Department of the Interior. Written in

response to inquiry by Senator Furnifold
Simmons of NC dated Dec. 23, 1924 (Copy on
file LRLS).

Aug. 24, 1928 Memorandum from E.B. Merritt, Acting
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to
Secretary Edward, US Department of the
Interior, in response to inquiry by
William W. Ayre, West Englewood, NJ,
recounting opinions of Mooney, McPherson,
and McLean (RG 48, Indian Office,
Croatan Indians, General, National
Archives Records Service.

May 9, 1932 S. 4595, 72d Congress, 2d Session.

Bill to recognize Robeson County
Indians as Cherokee and to permit
them to attend federal Indian
Schools; introduced one of several
such bills.

Mar. 26, 1932 Letter from John Collier, Executive
Secretary, American Indian Defense
Association, Inc. (Wash., DC), to
Honorable J.W. Bailey, US Senate
(Josiah W. Bailey Papers (Senatorial
Series, Interior Department,
1932-1946, Indians of Robeson County,
Box 310), Manuscripts Department,
Duke University Library).

Urging recognition of Robeson County
Indians as "Cherokee" and
transmitting bill and supporting
memorandum drafted by Mr. Ellwood
Morey, attorney for the Indians of
Robeson County; memorandum refers to
H.R. 8083, 68th Congress.

May 24, 1932 US Department of the Interior, Indian
Office, memorandum of C.J. Rhoads,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
transmitted to Senate on S. 4595, 72d
Congress, 2d Session. Adverse report on
"Cherokee" bill; See Senate Report Number
204, 73d Congress, 2d Session (Jan. 23,
1934), pages 2-3, reprinting the
memorandum.

In the latter part of 1932 Dr. John Reed Swanton was asked by
the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to conduct an inquiry into the
history of the Cherokee Indians of Robeson County. His report

concludes that the Indians of Robeson County are descended from Cheraw and other Siouan stock. This report led to much activity over the next two years on whether the tribe should be named "Cheraw" or "Siouan Indians." [1933 J.R. Swanton (Smithsonian Institute), "Probable Identity of the 'Croatan' Indians," report to the Office of Indian Affairs, 1933, Smithsonian Institute Manuscript Number 73619, Wash., D.C.; 1933; Reprinted in Senate Representative Number 204, 73 Congress, 2d Session. (Jan. 23, 1934), pages 3-6.]

May 1, 1933 H.R. 5365, 73d Congress, 1st Session

Bill to name Robeson County Indians the "Cheraw Indians" and to recognize them as such; introduced by Clark of NC; referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

May 1, 1933 S. 1632, 73d Congress, 1st Session

Bill paralleling H.R. 5365, 73d Congress, 1st Session (See Above)

Jan. 10, 1934 Letter from Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to Honorable Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman, Commissioner on Indian Affairs, US Senate.

Refers to letter from Wheeler dated May 11, 1933, requesting a report on S. 1632; suggests clarifying "status" but avoiding federal "wardship" or other governmental rights; reprinted in Senate Report Number 204, 73d Congress, 2d Session (Jan. 23, 1934), pages 1-3.

Jan. 23, 1934 Senate Report Number 204, 73d Congress 1st Session

Report (To accompany S. 1632) of the Committee on Indian Affairs: "Siouan Indians of Lumber River"; recommends

amending S. 1632; suggests clarifying "status" but avoiding federal "wardship" or other governmental rights; reprinted in Senate Report Number 204, 73d Congress, 2d Session (Jan. 23, 1934), pages 1-3.

May 23, 1934 House Representatives Report Number 1752, 73d Congress 2d Session

"Siouan Indians of Lumber River" - Report (To accompany H.R. 5365); recommends identical amendment as in Senate Report Number 204; Report is identical to Senate Report Number 204, except date, etc; subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs apparently submitted a lengthy report, disagreeing with Secretary Ickes' suggestion tht H.R. 5365 be amended from "Cheraw" to "Siouan" Indians, and recommending that the bill read (instead of "Cheraw") "Cherokee."

The passage of the Wheeler-Howard Act on June 19, 1934, [C.576, Section 16, 48 statute 987] brought renewed hope for the Lumbee.

Feb. 1935 Letter from Joseph Brooks to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, US Department of the Interior, requesting clarification of rights of Robeson County Indians under the Wheeler-Howard Act, referred to Felix Cohen for answer (McNickle 1936: 11).

Apr. 8, 1935 Memorandum from Felix S. Cohen, Assistant Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Ibid. 11-13).

Stating eligibility of "Siouan Indians of NC" to organize as a federal tribe under the Wheeler-Howard Act to the extent members "may be of one-half or more Indian blood."

Apr. 1935 Letter from Joseph Brooks to the Secretary, US Department of the Interior, seeking the Secretary's opinion in light of Felix Cohen's memorandum on Wheeler-Howard Act (Ibid. 13).

Apr. 25, 1935 US Department of the Interior, letter to Joseph Brooks, fully concurring in opinion of Assistant Solicitor Cohen re Wheeler-Howard Act (Ibid. 13).

Jun. 11, 1935 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, William Zimmerman, Jr., Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, letter to Joseph Brooks requesting "a list of members of [the Siouan] group who are of one-half or more degree Indian blood and how this quantum of Indian blood may be established." (Copy on file LRLS).

Along with organizing efforts under the Wheeler-Howard Act the Lumbee began attempts in 1935 to obtain a major land resettlement project for the Lumbee. Cohen's memo of April 8, 1935 had gone far beyond the dry legal question of the Lumbee Tribe's eligibility under the Act and sketched out an ambitious social and economic plan for the tribe. This plan was the blueprint used by the tribe in pressing the Bureau of Indian Affairs for a farm project for the tribe.

Apr. 11, 1935 Joseph Brooks letter to John Collier. Letter proposed that tribe acquire unimproved land, transfer it to the US to be held in trust for the tribe, escrow funds either from the Public Works Administration or the Tribal Credit Fund to improve the land, and place on this land tribal members (Copy on file LRLS).

Apr. 12, 1935 Dr. W.C. Ryan, Director of Research on Planning and Development for the Indian Office, Memorandum to Felix Cohen expressing his unqualified support for the plan Cohen had sketched. Records of the Indian Board Commissioner, General Services, RG75, Entry 1651-1935-056, National Archives and Records Services, Wash., DC.

May 31, 1935 Joseph Brooks letter to John Collier

describing the economic assistance proposed for two types of Indian families: a thrifty family, and a family totally without resources. Indian Office Files, File Number 3940-1935-361, Siouan Indians of NC, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Wash., DC.

Jun. 3, 1935 John Collier letter to Joseph Brooks informing him that he is sending Indian Agent Fred Baker to Robeson County to work out a plan for land resettlement. Records of the Indian Board Commissioners, RG75, Entry 36208-35-Siouan-310, National Archives and Records Services, Wash., DC.

Mr. Collier's June 3, 1935 letter also asked Mr. Brooks, along with Mr. Baker, "to make recommendations looking to the enrolment [sic] of those members of your tribe half-degree or more Indian blood, who would be entitled to organize under the Wheeler-Howard Act...please be assured of my great interest in your project, and of my entire willingness to assist you in drawing up the project and presenting it to the Land Resettlement Administration." Clearly, the resettlement project and tribal organization were perceived of as proceeding hand in glove, under the sponsorship and with the support of the Indian Office.

Jun. 12, 1935 Fred Baker letter to Joseph Brooks informing him that he will arrive in Pembroke around June 15, 1935 (Copy on file LRLS).

Jun. 13, 1935 William Zimmerman, Jr., Assistant Commissioner, letter to Fred Baker giving instructions to Baker for this mission and stating objectives as the feasibility of buying land for the tribe which will be assigned to individual Indians with fee title remaining in the United States (Baker 1935: 1-2).

Jun. 28, 1935 James A. Gray, Head Agricultural Economist with the Raleigh Office of the

Federal Relief Agency, letter to Dr. L.C. Gray, Land Utilization, Resettlement Administration, Wash., DC, supporting the proposed project and stating "I believe this would make a splendid project in resettlement because there is available within the area now occupied by the Indians land suitable for this purpose." (Baker 1935: Exhibit K).

- Jul. 9, 1935 Fred A. Baker Report on Siouan Tribe of Indians of Robeson County, North Carolina. Baker wholeheartedly supported the project and stated "[we] feel strongly that the United States is justified in coming to the aid of a people already recognized by the laws of the State of North Carolina as Indians." US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Indian's Office's Resettlement Project Docket, Records of the Indian Board Commissioners, RG75, Entry 36208-1935-Siouan-310, National Archives and Records Services, Wash., DC.).
- Sep. 9, 1935 Joseph Brooks letter to John Collier forwarding an agreement to take property on behalf of the tribe. Indian Office's Resettlement Project Docket, Records of the Indian Board Commissioners, RG75, Entry 36208-1935-Siouan-310, National Archives and Records Services, Wash., DC.
- Sep. 12, 1935 Joseph Brooks was interviewed by John Pearmain the Assistant Regional Specialist for the Indian Rehabilitation Division with the Resettlement Administration at the Indian Office on a wide variety of topics relating to the tribe, including its governmental organization. He reported 11,000 tribal members in Robeson County with 2,000 elsewhere. John Pearmain, Reservation: Siouan Tribe of Indians of Robeson County, North Carolina (Wash., DC, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Office Handbook of Information, compiled Oct. 1935), pages 41-42.
- Nov. 11, 1935 John Pearmain, Report on the Condition of the Indians of Robeson County, North Carolina (Wash., DC: Resettlement Administration Nov. 11, 1935) re Rural Rehabilitation Project No. NC-22. The favorable Report notes "17 separate Indian communities in Robeson County," with "some

20 families across the line in South Carolina who might be included in the project." The tribe's ethnic isolation was also noted.

Nov. 1935

The plan called for the purchase of 8,000 acres. The plan appears to have been presented to President Roosevelt by his personal assistant, Rex. G. Tirgwell, and approved in late 1935. Resettlement Property Docket, Records of the Indian Board of Commissioners, RG 73, Entry 36208-35-Siouan 310, National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.

Jul. 31, 1936 Preliminary approval was given on November 21, 1935, and the project was approved in final form on May 27, 1936. Resettlement Administration, Special Reports Section, Finance and Control Division, Project Description Book (Wash., DC: US Resettlement Administration), Region IV: North Carolina: RI-NC-22 (Pembroke Farms).

Parallel with the Pembroke Farms project were efforts to have the Siouan tribe organized and federally recognized under the half-blood provision of the Wheeler-Howard Act, as outlined in the April 8, 1935, memorandum by Assistant Solicitor Felix Cohen.

Jun. 11, 1935 William Zimmerman, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, letter to Joseph Brooks requesting "a list of members of the [Siouan] group who are one-half or more degree Indian blood" and how this quantum of Indian blood may be established (Copy on file LRLS).

Jul. 18, 1935 Tribal enrollment listed by districts and numbers of heads of household submitted by the tribal council. Siouan Tribal Council, Enrollment of Siouan Indians of Lumber River, North Carolina. Approved by Siouan Tribal Council, May 18, 1935, Records of the Indian Board of Commissioners, RG75, Entry 39490-35-Siouan-361, National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.

Apr. 7, 1936 US Department of the Interior, Office of

Indian Affairs, Memorandum of D'Arcy McNickle for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, summarizing April 1936 visit to Robeson County. McNickle estimates that several hundred of the group would be eligible as of one-half or more Indian blood (Cohen 1936).

Apr. 8, 1936 Cohen Memorandum to Daiker referring to McNickle's Apr. 7, 1932 report stating that McNickle's estimate of several hundred of one-half Indian or more was probably quite conservative (Copy on file LRLS).

May 1, 1936 US Department of the Interior Office of Indian Affairs, Memorandum of D'Arcy McNickle for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, summarizing historical relations between federal Indian Office and Robeson County Indians, in connection with blood-quantum study (Copy on file LRLS).

Also, in May, 1936, the whole tribal land resettlement project was shifted by Mr. Stewart of the Indian Office over to the Rural Settlement Administration in the Department of Agriculture on the grounds that the tribe was not officially recognized by the Indian Office so no funds could be obtained for the Indian Rehabilitation Project by the Indian Office. Precisely why this change in the Indian Office came about so suddenly, in the face of ongoing efforts by Collier, Zimmerman, Cohen, McNickle, Baker, Pearmain, and others to enroll under the Wheeler-Howard Act remains a mystery. A May 1, 1936 memorandum detailed the change in approach.

May 1, 1936 Edwin L. Groome, Indian Office, Memorandum to his superior, Mr. Stewart, stating that he has carried out Mr. Stewart's instructions and had on April 30, 1936 taken Mr. Joseph Brooks to Dr. Carl Taylor, Director of the Rural Resettlement Division, Resettlement Administration, and introduced Mr. Brooks as a "representative of a large group of

people...and it appeared that the Rural Settlement Division was the only agency...that might be able to render appropriate assistance" since the group was not a federally recognized tribe (Indian Office's Resettlement Project Docket, Records of the Indian Board Commissioners, RG75, Entry 36208-1935-Siouan-310, National Archives and Records Services, Wash., DC).

Just as unexplained as the immediate shift of the land resettlement project from the Indian Office to the Rural Settlement Administration was the shift in methodology of how blood quantum would be determined. The Indian Office had never faced the problem of determining blood quantum of members of such a large tribe in the absence of a solid base in tribal records. Several methodologies were considered and Felix Cohen had recommended one in his memorandum of April 8, 1936 to Mr. Daiker that was reasonable and well received by the tribe. It entailed oral tradition, evidence of enrollment in Indian schools and other special Indian institutions maintained by the state. Further, a Commission, which would include tribal representatives, would set to sift through such evidence for a stated period and "to utilize a special jury of local Indians to decide questions of fact which might be presented by the Commission." However, instead of this method the Indian office decided to use a long drawn-out tedious process which included pseudo-scientific anthropometric analysis of head shape and measurements, skin pigmentation, hair, ears, eyes, nose, lips, teeth, as well as blood type measurements. This was a mockery and affront to Indian pride in Robeson County and met with very little success. The 1930 census for Robeson County had listed 12,404 Indians in the county. From this

number only 108 asked to be tested by the Commission that was chaired by Dr. Carl C. Seltzer.

Jul. 30, 1936 US Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Report of Carl C. Seltzer, Associate Anthropologist, Eastern Siouan Indian Commission, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on June 1936 blood-quantum study of Robeson County Indians for Wheeler-Howard Act enrollment (Copy on file LRLS).

At a later date, Dr. Seltzer returned to Robeson County and examined 101 more applicants. Of the 209 applicants, the Secretary of Interior eventually certified 22 as having one-half or more Indian blood.

Feb. 24, 1938 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, acknowledging 22 of 209 applicants as possessing one-half or more Indian blood (Copy on file LRLS).

Nov. 8, 1938 S.M. Belle, James E. Chavis, S.S. Lowrie, and Joseph Brooks letter to Honorable John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, US Department of the Interior, re recognition of Indian applicants under Indian Reorganization Act (Copy on file LRLS).

Dec. 12, 1938 William Zimmerman, Assistant Commissioner letter to Joseph Brooks confirming certification of 22 as having one-half or more Indian blood (Copy on file LRLS).

Needless to say, this methodology and results infuriated the tribe and created a distrust in the federal government that probably exists today. The tribe and its members over the next decade made only a couple of overtures toward the federal government concerning recognition after this decade.

Jan. 28, 1939 US Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, John Collier, Commissioner, letter to Vestia Locklear, recognizing her as possessing one-half or more Indian blood and enrolling her under Section 19 of the Wheeler-Howard Act (Copy on file LRLS).

Jul. 3, 1942 US Department of the Interior, John Collier, Secretary, letter to D.J. Brooks, stating effect of 1938 recognition of 22 half-bloods (Copy on file LRLS).

Shortly after Dr. Seltzer's June 1936 visit, the Pembroke Indian Farm was established. An immediate conflict developed when McNair Investments of Laurinburg, a powerful statewide political force in neighboring Scotland County, manipulated the state political machine and pressured the Raleigh office of the Resettlement Administration to secure the appointment of one of its employees as federal civil service manager of the Pembroke Indian Farm. This outraged the leaders of the Siouan tribe, and Joseph Brooks immediately protested to the Indian Office that McNair Investments was one of the principal reasons for the massive Indian land loss through oppressive foreclosures in Robeson County.

Because of the political clout of McNair Investment in North Carolina politics, Edwin Groome was able to convince Mr. Stewart that the Indian Office should try to duck the problem.

Jul. 6, 1936 Groome, letter to Stewart, Records of the Indian Board of Commissioners, RG75, Entry 36208-35-Siouan-310, National Archives and Records Service, Wash. DC

clearly, the ploy was to put Brooks off in Washington and compel the tribe to contest the matter in Raleigh, the home turf of McNair Investments, in the hopes that the tribe's complaint would never reach the Indian Office through these channels or that some compromise could be reached without Indian Office involvement. However, over the next five years Joseph Brooks was to continue to exert his leadership over the Pembroke Indian Farm Project with the federal government which is set out in detail in Geoff Mangum's Legal History of the Lumbee, pp. 91-155, which is attached as Exhibit

The Pembroke Indian Farm and the Red Banks Mutual Association had a significant affect on the Lumbee Community for the next twenty years. The tribal leadership kept the federal government involved despite local white government and community leaders attempts to gain some control over the project.

Jul. 31, 1936 US Resettlement Administration, Special Reports Section, Finance and Control Division, Project Description Book (Wash., DC: United States Resettlement Administration), giving figures from the final approved budget of May 27, 1936.

Jun. 26, 1937 George S. Mitchell, Resettlement Administration Regional Director, Region IV, letter to W.W. Alexander, Administrator, Resettlement Administration, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Administration (100), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.

Nov. 17, 1937 Couch, Assistant to Regional Director, Farm Security Administration, Memorandum for Mitchell, re Organization of Pembroke and Wolfpit Projects, Farm Security Administration Project Records,

- NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC., General Correspondence (703-01), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Dec. 8, 1937 Jesse A. Fletcher, deed to United States of America, Deed Book 8Z, Page 466, Robeson County, NC, Registry of Deeds, on file LRLS.
- Feb. 1938 Petition of Members of Mount Moriah Church, Robeson County, NC, to the Honorable Josiah W. Bailey, Farm Security Administration, Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, National Archives and Records Services, Wash., DC.
- Feb. 11, 1938 Bailey, letter to W.W. Alexander, Administrator, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, General Correspondence (703-01), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Feb. 24, 1938 Milo Perkins, Farm Security Assistant Administrator letter to Honorable Josiah W. Bailey, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, General Correspondence (703-01), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Mar. 25, 1938 George S. Mitchell, letter to W.W. Alexander, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22-300, Red Banks Mutual Association, Box 148, Correspondence 1935-40, Folder 101 (Organization), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Apr. 29, 1938 Joseph Brooks, telegram to W.W. Alexander, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, General Correspondence (703-01), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- May 4, 1938 C.B. Baldwin, Acting Administrator Farm Security Administration, letter to Joseph Brooks, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project

- AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC,
Property Operation and Disposition (900),
National Archives and Records Service,
Wash., DC.
- May 4, 1938 Aaron, Report on Pembroke Farms, quoted in
J.O. Walker, letter to W.W. Alexander,
dated May 11, 1938, Farm Security
Administration Project Records, NC, RG96,
Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms,
Pembroke, NC, General Correspondence
(703-01), National Archives and Records
Service, Wash., DC.
- May 8, 1938 Brooks, telegram to W.W. Alexander, Farm
Security Administration Project Records,
NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke
Farms, Pembroke, NC, General
Correspondence (703-01), National Archives
and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- May 16, 1938 Mitchell, letter to Honorable J. Bayard
Clark, Farm Security Administration
Project Records, NC, RG96, Proj. AD-NC-22,
Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, General
Correspondence (703-01), National Archives
and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Jun. 12, 1938 H.C. Green, letter to C.B. Faris, Farm
Security Administration Assistant Regional
Director, Farm Security Administration
Project Records, NC, Project AD-NC-22,
Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 148
(correspondence 1935-1940).
- Jun. 23, 1938 Red Banks Mutual Association, Articles
of Incorporation, Corporation Book, Page
188, Robeson County, NC, Registry of
Deeds, in file LRLS.
- Jun. 30, 1938 Walker, Memorandum for Milo Perkins,
Farm Security Administration Assistant
Administrator, Farm Security
Administration Project Records, NC, RG96,
Project AD-NC-22-300, Red Banks Mutual
Association, National Archives and Records
Service, Wash., DC.
- May 16, 1939 Irma Wallace, Red Banks Mutual Association
Economist, letter to W.W. Alexander, Farm
Security Administration Project Records
1935-1940, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22,
Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437,
Entry 7, Folder A.

- Jun. 12, 1939 John H. Workman, Farm Security Administration Regional Educational Adviser, Memorandum to Howard H. Gordon, Regional Director Gordon, letter to W.W. Alexander, dated June 12, 1939, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, File 934, National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Jun. 26, 1939 Red Banks Mutual Association Board of Directors, 2d Special Meeting Minutes, [Dated July 1, 1939], Farmer's Home Administration Records of Cooperation Associations 1935-1954, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Red Banks Mutual Association, Pembroke, NC, Box 528, Organization, National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Aug. 3, 1939 C.B. Baldwin, letter to Howard H. Gordon, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Folder G (NYA), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Sep. 22, 1939 Howard H. Gordon, letter to W.W. Alexander, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Folder A (General, 000-900), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Apr. 15, 1940 John Thompson, Red Banks Mutual Association, Treasurer, telegram to Mitchell, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Folder T (Red Banks Mutual Association), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- May 28, 1940 William LaRue, Farm Security Administration Security Administration Operations Adviser, Memorandum to C.B. Faris, Farm Security Administration Assistant Regional Director, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7, National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.

- Jul. 15, 1940 Mitchell, letter to Walter Smith, Tribal Member, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7, Folder b (Fair and Pageant--935), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Jul. 24, 1940 Joyce Kelly, letter to Gordon, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7, Folder B (Fair and Pageant--935), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Aug. 21, 1940 Ella Deloria, letter to C.B. Faris, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pageant--935), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Sep. 11, 1940 George S. Mitchell, letter to Ella Deloria, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7, Folder B (Fair and Pageant--935), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Oct. 22, 1940 Deloria, letter to George S. Mitchell, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7, Folder B (Fair and Pageant--935), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Nov. 29, 1940 Collier, letter to Deloria, John Collier Manuscript, Part II, Series I, Box 29, Folder 467, Sterling Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- Dec. 11, 1940 Mitchell, letter to Deloria, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7, Folder B (Fair and Pageant--935), National Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.
- Dec. 11, 1940 Mitchell, letter to Collier, Farm Security Administration Project Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7, Folder B (Fair and

Pageant--935), National Archives and
Records Service, Wash., DC.

Jan. 8, 1941 Deloria, letter to George S. Mitchell,
Farm Security Administration Project
Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22,
Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box
437, Entry 7, Folder B (Fair and
Pageant--935), Wash., DC.

May 5, 1941 Mitchell, letter to Howard H. Gordon,
Farm Security Administration Project
Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22,
Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box
437, Entry 7, Folder N (Budget
1937-1940) 432, National Archives and
Records Service, Wash., DC.

Jun. 19, 1941 Albert Maverick, Jr., Memorandum re
Pembroke Farms, dated June 19, 1941, Farm
Security Administration Project Records,
NC, RG96 Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms,
Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7, Folder C
(Property Operation and Disposition--900),
National Archives and Records Service,
Wash., DC.

Sep. 11, 1941 Pembroke State College for Indians,
Education Conference: Pembroke, North
Carolina, September 11-13, 1941, Farm
Security Administration Project Records,
NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22, Pembroke
Farms, Pembroke, NC, Box 437, Entry 7,
Folder A (General--000-900), National
Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.

Oct. 28, 1941 Deloria, letter to George S. Mitchell,
Farm Security Administration Project
Records, NC, RG96, Project AD-NC-22,
Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC,
National Archives and Records
Service, Wash., DC.

Oct. 31, 1941 E.G., Howard H. Gordon, letter to George
S. Mitchell, Farm Security Administration
Project Records, NC, RG96, Project
AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC,
Box 437, Entry 7, Folder B (Fair and
Pageant--935), National Archives and
Records Service, Wash., DC: "Indian in
National Defense to be New Feature of
Pembroke Pageant," Robesonian, Lumberton,
NC, Oct. 29, 1941.

May 3, 1943 Cloyd Chavis, Chairman of Pembroke Farms

Association, S.M. Bell, Siouan Council
Chairman, James E. Chavis, Council
Secretary and S.S. Lowrie, Council
General, letter to Honorable Josiah W.
Bailey, Farm Security Administration
Project Records, NC, RG96, Project
AD-NC-22, Pembroke Farms, Pembroke, NC,
Box 437, Entry 7, Folder C (Property
Operation and Disposition--900), National
Archives and Records Service, Wash., DC.

At the conclusion of World War II, the Agriculture Department adopted the policy of disposing of surplus property holdings to returning veterans, to ease their reintegration into the American economy. As part of this policy, the Department identified the NYA community center, part of the Pembroke Indian Farm Projects, at Red Banks as surplus property and scheduled its sale for public auction. The Lumbee immediately protested, and enlisted the aid of Collier to prevent the sale. The aid was forthcoming, but too late. Assistant Commissioner William Zimmerman visited Robeson County and met with the Indian leadership. Finally, a group of the Lumbee pooled their resources and repurchased the center from the white man who bought it at the auction. The Pembroke Farms tenants were somewhat successful in attaining ownership status and paying off their long-term mortgages. The Red Banks Mutual Association was the longest lasting of all government-sponsored farm cooperatives in the nation. Whereas most cooperatives were disbanded by the early 1950's, RBMA lasted until 1968, despite heavy pressure to terminate its lease in the post-war period. "U.S. Stakes Lumbee to New Future: New Deal Era Co-op Dissolved," News and Observer, Raleigh, NC, Sun., July 7, 1968.

Outside the efforts of the Lumbee to organize under the Wheeler-Howard Act and the federal involvement in Pembroke Farms, the

next official notice of the Lumbee tribe by Congress came in 1944. In testimony before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, which was investigating the federal government's relation with Indian tribes, D'Arcy McNickle used the Census Bureau's enumeration of Indians in North Carolina as an example of the problematic definition of Indians. McNickle testified:

The Census Bureau usually reports a different criterion of who is an Indian. It counts, for example, some 14,000 persons as Indians in the State of North Carolina simply because they claim to be Indians and are living in the community as Indians. In fact, the State of North Carolina has designated that group to be Indians, whereas the Indian office does not so designate them (US House Hearings, December 4-8 & 13, 1944, Subcommittee of Committee on Indian Affairs, US House of Representatives, P. 264.)

Dec. 4, 1945 US House of Representatives
Subcommittee of Committee on Indian
Affairs, 78th Congress, 2d Session,
Hearings Pursuant to House Resolution
166, Dec. 4-8 and 13, 1944 (part 4
Wash., DC: US Government Printing
Office 1945), 264 and 282. A Bill to
authorize, direct and conduct
investigation to determine whether
the changed status of the Indian
requires a revision of the laws and
regulations affecting the American
Indian.

In 1953 the State of North Carolina changed the name of the Lumbee Tribe from Cherokee Indians of Robeson County to Lumbee (1953 N.C. Pub. Laws, Ch. 874). In July 1955 a bill was introduced by Congressman Carlyle to recognize the Lumbee.

Jul. 1955 H.R. 4656, [84th Congress], 1st Session

Bill to recognize Lumbee Indians of NC,
introduced by Congressman Carlyle;
referred to Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs.

- Aug. 3, 1955 Letter from Orme Lewis, Assistant
Secretary of the Interior, to Honorable
Clair Engle, Chairman, Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs, US House of
Representatives. Unfavorable report on
H.R. 4656, the Lumbee bill, suggesting
amendment "to indicate clearly that it
does not make these persons eligible for
services provided through the Bureau of
Indian Affairs to other Indians";
reprinted in H.R. Report Number 1654, 84th
Congress, 2d Session (Jan. 18, 1956) US
House Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs, "Relating to the Lumbee Indians
of North Carolina", page 2.
- Jan. 18, 1956 H.R. Report Number 1654, 84th Congress,
2d Session.
- Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
reporting favorably on H.R. 4656 without
amendment (see 102 Congressional Record
849 (House, Jan 18, 1956); serial set
Volume I, Number 11897.
- Feb. 6, 1956 102 Congressional Record 2102 (House).
- Clerk called H.R. 4656; passed over
without objection.
- Feb. 20, 1956 102 Congressional Record 2900 (House).
- Remarks of Mr. Ford and Mr. Carlyle re
H.R. 4656; bill ordered engrossed, read
third time, and passed; motion to
reconsider laid on the table.
- Feb. 21, 1956 102 Congressional Record 2991 (Senate).
- H.R. 4656 read twice by title.
- May 16, 1956 102 Congressional Record 8209 (Senate).
- Committee report on H.R. 4656 submitted
(Senate Report Number 2012).
- May 16, 1956 Senate Report Number 2102, 84th Congress,
2d Session

US Senate, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Report (To accompany 4656): "Relating to the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina"; recommends passage of H.R. 4656 in amended form, with "termination language"; reprinted in 1956 US Code Cong. & Ad. News 2715; serial set Volume 3, Number 11888.

- May 21, 1956 102 Congressional Record 8541 (Senate).
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs' amendment to H.R. 4656 agreed to; bill as amended read third time and passed.
- May 22, 1956 102 Congressional Record 8760 (House).
H.R. 4656 found truly enrolled bill of the House and signed by the Speaker.
- May 23, 1956 102 Congressional Record 8766 (Senate).
H.R. 4656 found truly enrolled and signed by Speaker pro tempore, and signed by the Vice President.
- May 23, 1956 102 Congressional Record 8768 (Senate).
Senate Concurrent Resolution 80, providing for the return of the Senate to H.R. 4656, submitted by Mr. Smathers, considered, and agreed to.
- May 23, 1956 102 Congressional Record 8820 (Senate).
Remarks of Senator Smathers, re Senate Concurrent Resolution 80.
- May 24, 1956 102 Congressional Record 8945 (House).
Senate Concurrent Resolution 80 conveyed to the House for concurrence; House considered and agreed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 80; motion to reconsider tabled.
- May 24, 1956 102 Congressional Record 8963-64 (House).
Message from Senate that Senate has passed H.R. 4656, with an amendment, and House concurrence is requested; also, House considered the Senate amendment and concurred, with a motion to reconsider tabled (pages 8963-64).

May 28, 1956 102 Congressional Record 9089 (Senate).

May 28, 1956 102 Congressional Record 91224 (House).

H.R. 4656 found truly enrolled, and signed by Speaker pro tempore.

May 29, 1956 102 Congressional Record 9273 (House).

H.R. 4656 presented to the President for approval on May 28, 1956.

Jun. 7, 1956 An Act Relating to the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina, Act of June 7, 1956, Public Laws Number 84-470, Chapter 375, 70 Statute 254-55.

Lumbee Act.

Jun. 14, 1956 102 Congressional Record 10413 (House).

Message from the President of approval, on June 7, 1956, of H.R. 4656.

The final sentence of Section 1 of the Lumbee Act provided that "Nothing in this Act shall make such Indians eligible for any services performed by the United States for Indians because of their status as Indians, and none of the statutes of the United States which affect Indians shall be applicable to the Lumbee Indians." This Act provided the Lumbee with a federally recognized name as a tribe but did not entitle them to any services provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior. Further, it raised a question in the minds of the 22 Lumbees and their descendants who had qualified in 1938 for eligibility under the Wheeler-Howard Act.

The next major battle for the Lumbee on the national level was to save their schools from integration. By the late 1960's integration had become a reality in the South. Because of the unique ethnic, political, and legal status of the Lumbee schools the tribe held onto

its collective hope that the Indian schools could be preserved. The tribe viewed desegregation as, properly, a matter between whites and blacks. The Lumbee parents of Prospect High School students filed suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, seeking to enjoin the Robeson County Board of Education from including the Indian schools in its desegregation plan.

1970

Bostin Locklear, et al v. Elliot
Richardson, et al. "Prospect Suit," US
District Court, Eastern District of NC

The suit delayed integration until the next fall; even though no decision had been made on the merits of the Lumbee's claim the court had refused to issue a preliminary injunction. The next fall thirty-five Indian parents, impatient with justice delayed, blockaded the prospect school. The situation became so tense the school was closed for several days. Seven parents were prosecuted and convicted for the disorder.

Sep. 22, 1971 "7 Convicted In Disorders" News
and Observer, Raleigh, NC

In December a group of parents from Prospect formed the Eastern Carolina Indian Organization. Their stated purpose was to pursue federal recognition for the tribe in order that they could have a separate school system. Being disenchanted with the Lumbee leadership and the language of the Lumbee Bill they began calling themselves Tuscarora ("Are They Indians, Are They Lumbees?" News and Observer, Raleigh, NC, Jan. 9, 1972.)

The Eastern Carolina Indian Organization began to pursue the

rights of the 22 recognized Indians of Robeson County. In the meantime the Honorable B. Everett Jordan sought to amend the Lumbee Bill.

Oct. 28, 1971 Remarks of the Honorable B. Everett Jordan on S. 2763, 117 Congressional Record (Senate, 92d Congress, 2d Session).

Bill to amend Lumbee Act.

Oct. 28, 1971 S. 2763, 92d Congress, 2d Session.

Bill introduced by Senator B. Everett Jordan to repeal undesirable language in 1956 Lumbee Act; failed to pass.

Nov. 29, 1971 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, letter from R.M. Pennington to Carnell Locklear, Secretary-Treasurer Eastern Carolina Indian Organization, Inc., taking notice of 22 recognized Indians of Robeson County after Locklear presented copy of Dec. 12, 1938 letter from Zimmerman to Brooks (Copy on file LRLS).

Dec. 8, 1971 Letter from Carnell Locklear and Hughie Locklear to Honorable Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary, US Department of the Interior, transmitting a petition for organization under the Indian Reorganization Act (Hatteras Tuscarora file, Bureau of Indian Affairs).

Apr. 3, 1972 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, John Crow, Deputy Commissioner, letter to Honorable Glen M. Anderson, US House of Representatives, denying services to Lumbee Mrs. Christine Locklear Deeb based on 1956 Act, with reference to pendency of S. 2763 (Native American Rights Fund, Maynor v. Morton file).

When the BIA took the position that the Lumbee Bill also terminated the rights of the original 22 under the Wheeler-Howard Act the organization sought and obtained the legal assistance of the

Native American Rights Fund (NARF) and Thomas R. Tureen of Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc.

- Sep. 5, 1972 Thomas R. Tureen, Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc., letter to Louis R. Bruce, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, US Department of the Interior, re organization under Indian Reorganization Act of Robeson County 22 (Native American Rights Fund, Maynor v. Morton file).
- Nov. 28, 1972 Memorandum from William A. Gershuny, Associate Solicitor, Indian Affairs, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Attention Leslie N. Gray); Re interpretation of 1956 Lumbee Act as it relates to rights of recognized 22 Robeson County Indians to organize as a tribe under the Indian Reorganization Act; written in response to memorandum by Thomas N. Tureen on behalf of Eastern Carolina Indian Organization, Inc.; concludes Act simultaneously recognized and terminated the Lumbee therefore, the 22 had no right to organize (Copy on file LRLS).
- Jan. 10, 1973 US Department of the Interior, Charles G. Emley, Deputy Assistant Secretary, letter to Thomas R. Tureen, stating that 22 lost Indian Reorganization Act rights by enactment of 1956 Lumbee Act (Copy on file LRLS).
- Feb. 21, 1973 Vestia Locklear and Lawrence Maynor v. Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary, US Department of the Interior, Civil Action 337-73, filed in US District Court for the District of Columbia (John H. Pratt, Jr., presiding) (Native American Rights Fund, Maynor v. Morton file).
- May 4, 1973 Thomas R. Tureen letter to John Echohawk, Director, Native American Rights Fund, explaining Locklear v. Morton case (Native American Rights Fund, Maynor v. Morton file).
- Jul. 19, 1973 Locklear v. Morton motion by Secretary of the Interior for summary judgment granted. (Native American Rights Fund, Maynor v. Morton file).

Aug. 2, 1973 US Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, David E. Lindgren, Deputy Solicitor, letter to Vestia Locklear Lowery re her July 23, 1973 telegram (Native American Rights Fund, Maynor v. Morton file).

Sep. 6, 1973 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Harry A. Rainbolt, Director, Southeastern Agencies, Memorandum to Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs re "Tuscarora Indians of NC." (Hatteras Tuscarora file, Bureau of Indian Affairs).

Sep. 14, 1973 Locklear v. Morton notice of appeal to US Circuit Court for the DC Circuit filed.

While the original 22's case was pending before the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals the Lumbee again sought an amendment to the Lumbee Act.

1974 H.R. 12216, 93d Congress, 2d Session

Bill introduced by Representative Rose (NC) to amend the 1956 Lumbee Act to clarify that Lumbee are entitled to full status in parity with state recognized tribes; passed the House without objection; S. 159 in Senate, 94th Congress.

1974 S. 4045, 93d Congress, 2d Session

See remarks, 120 Congressional Record 32530 (Senate).

Apr. 5, 1974 Letter from John Kyl, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to Honorable James A. Haley, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, US House of Representatives. Recommending enactment of H.R. 12216 if amended as suggested (Hatteras Tuscarora file, Bureau of Indian Affairs).

During this time a question also had been raised as to the Lumbee's eligibility for funds under the Indian Education Act because

of the language of the Lumbee Bill. On April 10, 1974 the Office of the General Counsel for Health, Education and Welfare held the Lumbee eligible.

Apr. 10, 1974 Memorandum from Education Division,
Office of General Counsel, Health
Education and Welfare, (Charles
Cervantes, for Harry J. Chernock,
Assistant General Counsel for Education)
to Fred Hundemer, Jr.

Re: Lumbee eligibility for Indian
Education Act grants (Copy on file LRLS).

Congressman Rose's Bill continued to proceed through Congress
and the Original 22 pursued their claim thru the courts.

Oct. 01, 1974 H.R. Rep. No. 93-1394, 93d Congress,
2d Session.

US House, Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, Report (to accompany
H.R. 12216) "Amending the Act Relating to
the Lumbee Indians of NC."

Nov. 21, 1974 Maynor v. Morton argued before the DC
Court of Appeals.

Jan. 16, 1975 S. 159, 94th Cong., 1st Sess.

Bill paralleling H.R. 12216;
introduced by Senator Helms (NC); see
remarks of Helms, 121 Congressional
Record 531 (Senate, Jan 16, 1975).

Apr. 3, 1975 Memorandum of Galen D. Powers,
Assistant General Counsel, Human Resources
Division, Health Education and Welfare,
dated Apr. 3, 1975.

Re: Lumbee eligibility for Economic
Opportunity Act of 1964 grants under Title
VIII, sec. 803(a) (Copy on file LRLS).

Apr. 4, 1975 Maynor v. Morton, 510 F.2d 1254
(D.C. Cir).

Favorable decision construing effect of

1956 Lumbee Act on Lumbee with 1/2 or more Indian blood. Decision clarified that the Lumbee Act did not terminate the rights of the Original 22 under the Indian Reorganization Act.

After the Maynor v. Morton decision the tribal members of the Original 22 who were still living began to organize under the Indian Reorganization Act. There were 8 of these known as "the survivors."

Aug. 21, 1975 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Trust Responsibilities, John Gordon, Research Specialist, Memorandum to Area Director, Eastern Area Office, re: "Lands--Hatteras Tuscaroras of NC." (Hatteras Tuscarora file, Bureau of Indian Affairs).

Sep. 26, 1975 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Eastern Area Office, Harry A. Rainbolt, Director, Memorandum to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, re: "Hatteras Tuscarora Indians of NC," including a presentation in Indian Reorganization Act rights after Maynor v. Morton (Hatteras Tuscarora file, Bureau of Indian Affairs).

Simultaneously with the original 22 suit, the Lumbee leadership began its two-year long effort to "break double voting." Double voting was the system in Robeson County by which white majorities in the major towns operated with the white minority in the predominantly Indian county area to maintain white control over the county school system. The county had six school systems-five town systems and a predominantly Indian county system. Double voting allowed residents of the town administrative units to vote for town school board officials, and to vote for county school board officials; county residents could vote only for county school board officials.

Janie Maynor v. NC State Board of
Elections 379 F. Supp. 2 (E.D. NC 1974).

Janie Maynor v. NC State Board of
Elections, 514 F.2d 1152 (4th Circuit
Sept. 26, 1975). Decision reversed the
district court and ordered a halt to
voting by town residents in county school
elections.

The Lumbee tribe was also very interested and involved with the
American Indian Policy Review Commission.

1976

US Senate, Select Committee on Indian
Affairs, American Indian Policy Review
Commission, Task Force Five: Indian
Education, Final Report (Wash., DC:
United States Government Printing Office,
1976).

Pages 197-231: "Special Report on
Non-Federally Recognized Indians"; pages
219-23: North Carolina Haliwa, Coharie,
Waccamaw Siouan, and Lumbee.

Sept. 1976

US Senate, Select Committee on Indian
Affairs, American Indian Policy Review
Commission, Task Force No. 9: Law
Consolidation, Revision, and Codification
Final Report (Wash., DC: United States
Government Printing Office, 2 Vols., Sept.
1976).

Vol. I, pages 44-45: "Recognition of
Unrecognized Tribes," discussing Lumbee
right to organize tribe under Indian
Reorganization Act, citing Felix Cohen's
1935 memorandum on "Siouan Indians of NC,"
Morton v. Maynor decision, and Indian
Office response to 1890 petition for
educational assistance.

Oct. 1976

American Indian Policy Review Commission,
Task Force Ten, Final Report: Terminated
and Nonfederally Recognized Indians.

The eligibility of the Lumbee to receive services was again
challenged in 1976. The United Southeastern Tribes (USET) questioned
the eligibility of the Lumbee to receive Office of Native American

program (ONAP) and CETA funding. The Comptroller General of the United States ruled in favor of the Lumbee.

Nov. 2, 1976 In re United Southeastern Tribes, Inc.,
Decision of the US Comptroller General No.
B-185659, Nov. 2, 1976.

Denying protest filed against
refusal of HEW to fund USET for
ONAP because USET refused to
assist Lumbee.

A similar claim would be raised a year later on the eligibility of the Lumbee under Title VIII, Head Start, Economic Opportunity and Community Partnership Act of 1974.

Aug. 5, 1977 Letter from Health Education and Welfare
to Lumbee Regional Development
Association.

Re: Lumbee eligibility under Title VIII,
Head Start, Economic Opportunity and
Community Partnership Act of 1974 (ONAP,
42 USC Subsection 2991 et seq.); relies
on Apr. 3, 1975, HEW opinion (Copy on file
LRLS).

Aug. 1, 1979 In re Lumbee Indians of NC, 58 Comptroller
General 699 (Decisions of the US
Comptroller General, No. B-185659).

Issue: Whether the Lumbee, as either
nonfederally recognized or terminated
tribe, is eligible for funding under Title
VIII of the Head Start, Economic
Opportunity and Community Partnership Act
of 1974, 42 USC Section 270 (the Native
American Programs Act of 1974, 42 USC
Section 2991 et seq.) or other federal
legislation for which eligibility depends
on Indian status; result: yes, following
interpretation of Lumbee Act in Maynor v.
Morton.

The original 22 were not having as much success in getting a tribal constitution acceptable or land held in trust by the

bureau of Indian Affairs.

- Mar. 31, 1977 Eastern Carolina Indian Organization petition to Secretary US Department of the Interior, for land to be taken in trust and for tribal organization (Native American Rights Fund, Maynor v. Morton file).
- Apr. 19, 1978 Bruce T. Cunningham, Jr., Seawell Pollock Fullenwider Robbins and May, P.A., letter to Scott Keep, Assistant Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, re Eastern Carolina Indian Organization conveying land in trust for 22 individuals (Copy on file LRLS).
- Jul. 19, 1979 Arlinda Locklear, (NARF), letter to Ella Ackerman, Henry Brooks, Vestia Lowry, Lawrence Maynor, Anna Spencer, and Bruce Cunningham, relaying delay and request for further documentation by Kahlman R. Fallon in Atlanta on trust land decision (Copy on file LRLS).
- Aug. 20, 1979 Arlinda Locklear, NARF, letter to Ella Ackerman, Henry Brooks, Rosetta Locklear, Vestia Lowry, Lawrence Maynor, Anna Spencer, and Bruce Cunningham, transmitting second draft of tribal constitution as "agreed upon at the last meeting." (Copy on file LRLS).
- Sep. 11, 1979 US Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Atlanta Regional Office, John J. Scott, Assistant Regional Solicitor, letter to Bruce T. Cunningham, Jr., re "Eastern Carolina Indian Organization, Inc.--Title Opinion, requesting further documentation re title (Copy on file LRLS).
- Sep. 14, 1979 Bruce T. Cunningham, Jr., letter to John J. Scott, Assistant Regional Solicitor, Atlanta Regional Office, Office of the Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, re further title information for trust land (Copy on file LRLS).
- Oct. 25, 1979 Arlinda Locklear, NARF, letter to John Gordon, Rights Protection Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Department

of the Interior, re problems of Rosetta Brooks with her Bureau of Indian Affairs-constructed house, copy to H. Rainbolt (Copy on file LRLS).

- Nov. 19, 1979 Conversation between Bruce T. Cunningham, Jr., and Kahlman R. Fallon, Atlanta Regional Office, Office of the Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, re waiver of requirement that trust land title abstract include information on divestment of land by sovereign (letter Cunningham to Lawrence Maynor, Copy on file LRLS).
- Feb. 4, 1980 Arlinda Locklear, NARF, and Bruce T. Cunningham, Jr., Meeting with Scott Keep, Assistant Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor US Department of the Interior, re temporary organization needed for Secretary to attempt trust land (letter Cunningham to Rainbolt Feb. 26, 1980, Copy on file LRLS).
- Feb. 26, 1980 Bruce T. Cunningham, Jr., letter to Harry Rainbolt, Eastern Area Coordinator, Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Department of the Interior, re Feb. 4 meeting and enclosing Ackerman's alternative membership provision (Copy on file LRLS).
- Jun. 11, 1980 Lawrence Maynor letter to Scott Keep, Assistant Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, complaining of changes in position and demanding action on trust land and constitution (Copy on file LRLS).
- Jun. 12, 1980 US Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Clyde O. Martz, Solicitor, letter to Arlinda Locklear, NARF, and Bruce T. Cunningham, responding to May 22 letter, saying decision on trust land will be made first and then Interior and 22 will address type of organization to form, which probably should not be an organization with sovereign powers but powers as held by property owners (Copy on file LRLS).
- Oct. 9, 1980 Arlinda Locklear, NARF, letter to Ella R. Ackerman, Henry Brooks, Rosetta Brooks, Vestia Locklear, Lawrence Maynor, Anna Spencer, and Bruce T. Cunningham, re telephone conversation last week in which

Sam Deloria, special Assistant to Assistant Secretary Tom Fredericks, said the Assistant Secretary had decided to deny trust land request by East Carolina Indian Organization, and agreed to meet at Community Center October 21 (Copy on file LRLS).

Oct. 17, 1980 Arlinda Locklear, NARF, and Bruce T. Cunningham, letter to Sam Deloria, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, US Department of the Interior, re October 12 abrupt cancellation by Deloria of October 21 meeting, and the imminency of suit (Copy on file LRLS).

Oct. 22, 1980 Rep. Charlie Rose (NC), US House of Representatives, letter to Thomas W. Fredericks, Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, US Department of the Interior, requesting that Assistant Secretary meet with half-bloods and NARF (Copy on file LRLS).

Nov. 5, 1980 US Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Philip S. Deloria, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, letter to Arlinda Locklear, NARF, and Bruce Cunningham, conveying final written decision of Secretary not to take land in trust for seven Robeson County half-bloods (Copy on file LRLS).

83.7 A(2) LONGSTANDING RELATIONSHIPS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS BASED
ON IDENTIFICATION OF THE GROUP AS INDIANS

The Lumbee Tribe has been officially recognized by the State of North Carolina for over one hundred years. The Lumbee have enjoyed a relatively harmonious relationship with state government since the North Carolina General Assembly in 1885 officially recognized the tribe as Croatan and established a separate school system for the tribe's members.

Feb. 10, 1885 1885 NC Laws, Chapter 51 (pages 92-94)

Designating Robeson County Indians as "Croatan Indians" and providing for an Indian school system; "An [act] to provide for separate schools for Croatan Indians in Robeson County."

Mar. 7, 1887 1887 NC Public Laws, Chapter 254 (page 499)

Making void "all marriages between an Indian and a Negro or between an Indian and a person of Negro descent to the third generation inclusive"; act applies only to the Croatan Indians (section 1).

Mar. 7, 1887 1887 NC Public Laws, Chapter 400 (pages 699-701)

Authorizing Croatan Normal School and appropriating \$500 for two-year support of school, beginning Jan. 1, 1888, to pay teachers.

1889 1889 NC Public Laws, Chapter 458

Allowing Indians of Richmond County to attend Robeson County Indian schools.

Feb. 2, 1889 1889 NC Public Laws, Chapter 60 (page 72)

Making technical amendments in law relating to Indian schools; excluding "all children of the negro race to the fourth generation."

The first challenge to the right of the Croatan school committees to determine who was eligible to attend their schools came in 1890. This was a right given to the tribe by the 1885 legislature and one they vigorously protected for the next eighty years.

Sep. 1890 McMillan v. Preston Locklear, William Sanderson, Hector Locklear, School Committee of District Number 4, Croatan, 107 NC 609, 12 S.E. 330 (Sept. Term 1890)

Robeson County Indian School admission case, affirming decision of school committee in denying admission of plaintiff's children under statute excluding persons of negro descent to the fourth generation from Indian school.

Mar. 6, 1893 1893 NC Laws, Chapter 515 (page 469)

Croatan children 13 and over can attend normal school; 11 and 12 year olds who pass examination can attend.

Feb. 4, 1895 House Resolution by NC General Assembly requesting the state's Congressional delegation to support the Croatan's efforts to receive federal funds for the establishment and maintenance of their Indian schools.

Mar. 8, 1895 1895 NC Private Laws, Chapter 171 (pages 250-51)

Incorporation of Town of Pembroke.

1897 1897 NC Public Laws, Chapter 536

Funding for Croatan Normal School.

1901 1901 NC Private Laws, Chapter 401

Croatan Indian Normal School credit for Educational Fund.

Feb. 8, 1905 1905 NC Private Laws, Chapter 49 (page 169)

pembroke charter amended; biennial

elections for mayor and three commissioners.

1907 1907 NC Private Laws, Chapter 503

Croatan Indian Normal School trustees named

Jan. 19, 1909 Opinion of T.W. Bickett, NC Attorney General, to Honorable J.Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General Opinions, 1909, Raleigh, NC, (pages 189-90)

"Eligibility of certain children for white schools"; with reference to Scotland County schools, county is required by NC Constitution to provide separate schools for Croatans or descendants of Croatans to third generation inclusive; but Croatans who are children of lawful marriages between Croatan and white can attend the white schools; [Bickett later governor].

Aug. 5, 1909 Opinion of T.W. Bickett, NC Attorney General, By G.L. Jones, Law Clerk, to Honorable J.Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, NC, NC Attorney General Opinions, 1909, (page 193)

"Indian Race--Separate Schools For; with reference to an act passed in the last legislature providing Scotland County Board of Education "shall not exclude children of Indian blood other than Croatan Indians from attending any public school for the white race except upon petition of a majority of the patrons of said school"; opinion determines "patrons" means "those in the district who have children, or stand in loco parentis to children, within the school age."

Mar. 8, 1911 1911 NC Public Laws, Chapter 168

Authorizing trustees of Indian Normal School of Robeson County to convey school property by deed to State Board of Education.

Mar. 8, 1911 1911 NC Public Laws, Chapter 215

Changing name from "Croatan Indians" to "Indians of Robeson County."

May 16, 1911

J.A. Locklear v. Seaboard Airline Railway Company, complaint filed May 16, 1911 (Robeson County Superior Court May Term 1911)

Source, Robeson County Railroad Records, 1910-1914 (1911 folder), C.R. 083.925.7, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC; suit filed by Croatan expelled by conductor from car for whites; dismissed at Nov. Special Term 1911 for failure to prosecute; Locklear boarded in Claxton, Georgia, for return to Lumberton, NC.

1913 1913 NC Public Laws, Chapter 199

Further appropriation for Robeson County Indian School.

Mar. 11, 1913

1913 NC Public Laws, Chapter 123 (pages 215-216)

Changing name from "Indians of Robeson County" to "Cherokee Indians of Robeson County," amending 1911 NC Public Laws, Chapter 215.

Mar. 26, 1913

Opinion of T.W. Bickett, NC Attorney General, to Honorable J.Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, NC Attorney General Opinions, 1913, Raleigh, NC, (pages 129-30)

"Negro or Indian Race--Action of School committee--Power of County Board to Review"; County Board of Education has authority to reverse decision of local Indian school committee in Robeson Co., which denied admission of child as within exclusion of "all children of the negro race to the fourth generation"; school district and township not named.

The above decision by the North Carolina Attorney General threaten the autonomy of the tribe and appeared to be contrary to the Court's holding in *McMillan v. Locklear*. The Lumbee were dissatisfied with this decision and sought to correct it. The General Assembly enacted a law in 1921 reversing the Attorney

General's opinion. In the meantime, racial solidarity continued to be of utmost significance to the tribe and state. North Carolina's miscengenation laws apparently had no socio-economic bounds. The first Lumbee physician, Dr. Governor Worth Locklear was forced to divorce his wife because of the state's miscengenation laws.

Oct. 1915

G.W. Locklear v. M. McDeer [Locklear], Robeson County Superior Court (Judgment, Oct. Term, 1915) (H.W. Whedbee, J.) Voiding marriage between Croatan Indian husband and white wife as void ab initio.

Likewise, the tribe continued to assert autonomy over its schools and seek appropriations to improve the schools.

Oct. 27, 1915

A.A. Goins, et al. v. Trustees, Indian Training School, 169 NC 736, 86 S.E. 629 (27 Oct. 1915)

Smiling school suit, eventually leading to school systems for four races in Robeson County.

1917 1917 NC Laws, Chapter 163, (page 312)

\$1,000 from appropriation to Cherokee Indian Normal School "to establish" Indian Training School at Union Chapel; to be given to Robeson County Board of Education.

Pembroke, incorporated in 1895, quickly became the hub of the Lumbee community. In 1917, white residents, afraid of losing control of the town's government, successfully petitioned the General Assembly for a change in the Pembroke town law, to eliminate popular elections for town posts and to have the positions filled by gubernatorial appointments.

Jan. 9, 1917 1917 NC Private Laws, Chapter 63 (pages 126-27)

S.B. 435 and H.B. 512, amending Pembroke charter and providing for Governor to appoint mayor and four town commissioners; see 1917 Sen. J. 119, 128, 133, 170.

The state continued to enact laws which recognized the distinctiveness of its Indian people.

Mar. 10, 1919 1919 NC Public Laws, Chapter 211 (page 416)

Providing separate but equal treatment for "Cherokee Indians of Robeson County and Croatan Indians of the other counties of the state" in the hospital; for the insane at Raleigh; separate wards from whites.

1921 1921 NC Public-Local Laws, Chapter 426

Indians succeeded in regaining control over admissions to Indian schools and in excluding the authority of the County Board of Education.

Feb. 24, 1921 1921 NC Public Laws, Chapter 61

Indian School Act, later amended by 1931 Public Laws, Chapter 276 and 1941 Public Laws, Chapter 323; enlarging authority of State Board of Education.

1925 1925 NC Public Laws, Chapter 306

Cherokee Indian Normal School trustees; trustee appointments by State Board of Education hereafter to be made by Governor.

Jul. 7, 1927 Opinion of Dennis G. Brummitt, NC Attorney General, 19th Biennial Report of the Attorney General 262

"Admission--Cherokee Indian"; Eastern Band members, admission to State Hospital at Morganton denied; mentions Cherokee Indians of Robeson County and Croatan Indians of other counties as

exception to admission of whites only in Raleigh.

Mar. 16, 1929 1929 NC Public Laws, Chapter 195

Indian School, admission of Indian children (NC Code of 1935, 5847).

May 21, 1929 Opinion of Dennis G. Brummitt, NC Attorney General, 20th Biennial Report of the Attorney General 129-30.

"State Board--Indian Normal School"; defining "the relation of the State Board of Education to the Indian State Normal School at Pembroke"; states that school board adopted plan disapproved by State Board; concludes State Board has veto.

1931 1931 NC Public Laws, Chapter 141

Separate records kept for Cherokee Indian Normal School.

1931 1931 NC Public Laws, Chapter 275

Cherokee Indian Normal School trustees appointed by Governor and confirmed by the Senate (NC Code of 1935, 5775(b), 5844).

May 13, 1933 1933 NC Public Laws, Chapter 490 (page 853)

"An Act to Provide for Admission into the Stonewall Jackson Training School and Samarcand Manor Delinquent Boys and Girls of the Cherokee Indian Race, of Robeson County"; "under the same rules and regulations as are now provided for admitting delinquent boys and girls of the white race"; but separate facilities.

May 7, 1935 1935 NC Public Laws, Chapter 316 (pages 376-77)

H.B. 1042; for a building for Indian children at Stonewall Jackson Training School at Concord; \$20,000 for 1935-1937, plus \$2,500 per year 1935-1936 and 1936-1937 for maintenance.

1935 NC Code of 1935, Chapter 95, Sub-Chapter XIII

"Indians"; 6257: "Cherokee Indians of Robeson County; rights and privileges"; 6258: "Separate privileges in schools and institutions"; 6259: "Chapter not applicable to certain bands of Cherokee."

1935 NC Code of 1935, Chapter 96, Article 6

"Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County" (5843-5849).

May 11, 1935 1935 NC Public Law, Chapter 435 (page 736)

H.B. 1210; "An Act to Provide for the Teaching of Deaf and Dumb Indians in the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County."

Oct. 28, 1937 Opinion of Harry McMullan, NC Attorney General, 24 Biennial Report of the Attorney General 141-42.

"Subject: Indians; Eligibility; State Normal Indian School; Chapter 51, 1885, as amended by Chapter 195, 1929"; in response to question by George E. Butler as to whether Indians of Sampson County may attend Normal School; concluded that it is for Normal School Committee to determine whether applicants from Sampson County are descended from those on 1885 Robeson County Indian school census.

1939 NC Code of 1939 Chapter 5384

"All white children shall be taught in the public schools provided for the white race, and all colored children shall be taught in the public schools provided for the colored race; but no child with Negro blood, or what is generally known as Croatan Indian blood, in his veins, shall attend a school for the white race, and no such child shall be considered a white child.

Mar. 20, 1939 1939 NC Public-Local Laws, Chapter 256 (pages 243-45)

"An Act to Create and Establish the Fairmont Administrative Unit, [Robeson County] and Providing for the Administration and Control Thereof"; sec. 5(b) says: "this Act shall not apply to,

affect or include Indians residing in said unit or any Indian school therein and no Indian voter shall be entitled to vote in the primary or general election of trustees." and "that all Indian schools now or hereafter operated within the boundaries of said administrative unit shall continue to be and shall be operated as heretofore, unaffected by this Act."; H.B. 414.

Mar. 15, 1941 1941 NC Public Law, Chapter 323 (page 457)

H.B. 829; changing name of Cherokee Indian Normal School to "Pembroke State College for Indians"; amending 1931 Public Laws, Chapter 276, Section 3.

Apr. 2, 1943 Opinion of Harry McMullan, NC Attorney General, 27 Biennial Report of the Attorney General 532.

"Marriage Laws: White Persons and Indians"; "Marriage between white persons and Indians are forbidden in North Carolina by C.S. Sec. 2495."

Jun. 4, 1943 Opinion of Harry McMullan, NC Attorney General, 27 Biennial Report of the Attorney General 541.

"reformatories: Stonewall Jackson Training School; Segregation of the Races"; "Indian inmates of the Stonewall Jackson Training School should be segregated and instructed separately from the white inmates."

In 1945 the North Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation permitting attendance at Pembroke State College for Indians by any member of a federally recognized Indian Tribe. Before then, only Indians of North Carolina could attend the school (1945 NC Sess. Laws, ch. 817, pp. 1123-1127). Also, in 1945, under pressure from Lumbee Indians returning from military service during World War II, the General Assembly was persuaded to return the franchise to citizens of the Town of Pembroke, thus

ending the unique law established in 1917 which gave the governor the authority to appoint the mayor and Town Commissioners.

Mar. 7, 1945 1945 NC Session Law, ch. 410 (pp. 565-67)

Providing for elections for mayor and commissioners of town of Pembroke; repealing 1917 Priv. Laws, ch. 63; S.B. 247; ratified and effective Mar. 7, 1945.

May 28, 1946 Opinion of Harry McMullan, NC Attorney General, 28 Biennial Report of the Attorney General 537-38.

"Indians; Provisions for Care of Blind and Deaf Indian Children"; in response to question whether Indian children could be admitted to school, when statute speaks only of white and negro, and if so, in which of two schools (white or negro); concludes that Indian children may not be admitted, absent legislation, following Opinion dated June 20, 1938, concerning two Eastern Band deaf girls.

Jul. 23, 1946 Opinion of Harry McMullan, NC Attorney General, 29 Biennial Report of the Attorney General 57-58.

Property belonging to Indians in Fairmont school district of Robeson County not subject to school tax.

Sep. 22, 1947 Opinion of Harry McMullan, NC Attorney General, 29 Biennial Report of the Attorney General 77-78.

School attendance status of Eastern Band children; mentions separate schools for "Croatan Indians of Robeson, Richmond and Person Counties."

Mar. 23, 1948 Opinion of Harry McMullan, NC Attorney General, 29 Biennial Report of the Attorney General 82-83.

Indians residing in Fairmont school district not entitled to vote in supplemental tax election for school, and Indian-owned property exempt.

Feb. 11, 1949 1949 NC Session Laws, ch. 58 (pp. 49-50)

"An Act to Change the Name of Pembroke State College for Indians" to "Pembroke State College"; ratified Feb. 11, 1949; effective July 1, 1949; S.B. 77; amending G.S. 116-79 to 81, 116-83 to 85.

Despite the admission of federally recognized Indians, pembroke State College continued to receive pressure from the state because of its relatively high per capita costs. Many Indian students were going out-of-state to college where better opportunities were available to them. On May 2, 1952, the Board of Trustees approved the admission of white students (Pembroke State College Trustees, Mins., May 2, 1952, PSU Library, Archives Room, Pembroke, NC). The trustees acted before authority of legislation was secured allowing whites to attend ("Bill Introduced to Admit Non-Indians to Pembroke," PSC Vertical Files, PSC 1952-1953 Folder, Sheet 6, Tues., Jan. 27, 1952; "NC Indian School Segregation Policy Starts Debate in House," Robesonian, Lumberton, NC (February 1953), PSC Vertical File, PSC 1950 Folder, Sheet 9). Two years later, the trustees suggested that whites occupy seats on the Pembroke State College Board of Trustees in proportion to white enrollment (PSC Trustees, Mins., May 18, 1955).

In the middle of these wholesale changes at the college the Indian leadership began a campaign to have the tribe's name changed from Cherokee Indians of Robeson County to Lumbee. In 1951 a bill was introduced in the North Carolina General Assembly but the Assembly refused to act when it appeared the tribe was divided on the name change. Instead, it passed a resolution

calling for a vote of the Indian people of Robeson County on the name change. A referendum was held on February 2, 1952. The vote was reported as 2,109 favoring the change and 35 opposed. On April 20, 1953, the General Assembly enacted Senate bill 114 into law.

1951 Resolution No. 36, 1951 NC General Assembly

Calling for a vote of the Indian people of Robeson County on changing the tribal name.

Sep. 18, 1951 Opinion of Harry McMullan, NC Attorney General, 31 Biennial Report of the Attorney General 169.

"Joint Resolution No. 36, 1951 General Assembly; Election on Changing of the Indian Naming of Robeson County Indians"; "A resolution of the General Assembly which does not contain the enactment clause required by Article II, 21, of the Constitution, does not have the effect of law, and a Board of County Commissioners is not authorized to expend public funds to pay for an election called under the authority of such a resolution."

Apr. 2, 1953 1953 NC Pub. Laws, ch. 874 (S.B. 114)

Changing name from Cherokee Indians of Robeson County to "Lumbee Indians of North Carolina."

1961 1961 NC Pub.-Local Laws, ch. 97

Town of Pembroke, mayor and commissioners, election and terms, compensation.

1967 1967 NC Pub.-Local Laws, ch. 225

Town of Pembroke, mayor and commissioners, election and terms, compensation.

The late 1960s and early 1970 saw the demise of Indian

schools. The Lumbee, who had proudly maintained their separate Indian school system for more than 85 years resisted this change. In the summer of 1971, spurred on at least in part by the school problem, Lumbee leaders and leaders from the Waccamaw, Coharie, and Haliwa communities successfully lobbied for the creation of a North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs. The purpose of the Commission is to assist the state's Indian communities across a wide range of social, legal, political, economic, and cultural issues, including assisting in securing state and federal recognition.

Jul. 20, 1971 1971 NC Session Laws, ch. 1013 (pp. 1591-93) Codified at N.C.G.S. 714 to -20; 1981 NC Sess. Laws, ch. 47.

Jun. 30, 1977 1977 NC Session Laws, ch. 849 (pp. 1168-70)

"An Act to Transfer the Commission of Indian Affairs to the Department of Administration Under a Type II Transfer as Defined G.S. 143A-6"; repealing G.S. ch. 71 and adding new ch. 143B, art. 9; effective July 1, 1977; H.B. 1515.

Jun. 16, 1978 1977 NC Session Laws, (2d Sess. 1978), ch. 1189 (pp. 90-93)

"An Act to Amend Part 15 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes"; rewriting of art. 9 on NC Commission of Indian Affairs; H.B. 1634; ratified and effective June 16, 1978.

Jun. 1, 1979 1979 NC Session Laws, ch. 744

Sunset provision on NC Commission of Indian Affairs; ratified and effective June 1, 1979; H.B. 1345.

Mar. 4, 1980 State v. Braxton Chavis, 45 NC App. 438, 263 S.E. 2d 356, disc. rev. denied, 449 U.S. 1035, 101 S. Ct. 610, 66 L. Ed.2d

496 (1981)

Upholding convictions of Lumbee for violations of Compulsory School Attendance law for refusing in 1978-79 school year to comply with attendance rules resulting from desegregation of county Indian schools (Prospect); convicted 22 Feb. 1979, Robeson County Superior Court, Brannon, J.

1981 1981 NC Session Laws, ch. 47 (pp. 28-29)

Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of House, or Senate President to appoint some members of NC Commission of Indian Affairs; H.B. 67.

Jun. 23, 1980 1981 NC Session Laws (Reg. Sess. 1982), ch. 1294

1982-1983 FY appropriation of \$100,000 for non-service scholarships to UNC schools "for needy resident NC Indians under rules and regulations" which shall be adopted by the UNC Board; H.B. 1649; Board to seek advice of NCCIA and Western Tribal Council of Cherokee on eligibility.

83.7 A(3) REPEATED DEALINGS WITH A COUNTY, PARISH, OR OTHER LOCAL
GOVERNMENT IN A RELATIONSHIP BASED ON THE GROUP'S
INDIAN IDENTITY

The Robeson County Court Records from 1797 to 1865 have been indexed for Indian references. Indians in the Robeson County Court Records were labeled as free people of color. The court records do not refer to the tribe but had jurisdiction over tribal members. In most instances one can distinguish tribal members by their surnames or those of their witnesses, and the label of free persons of color. In particular, free people of color (virtually always Indian men) had to get gun permits every year.

Recognition by local officials followed on the heels of state recognition and was mostly tacit, though occasionally such recognition was explicitly spelled out in the records of local governments. In an apparently untitled Robeson County Voter Registration book in October, 1904, the registrar in Back Swamp township listed 38 voters as Indians, and the registrar in Saddletree township listed 45 voters as Indians. In October 1906 the registrar listed two voters as Indians. These cases are aberrations from normal procedure, that being for the registrar to fill in the blank under the column labelled "from who descended, unless a voter himself January 1, 1867, or prior thereto," with an ancestor's name and not with the race of the prospective voter. No one could vote unless he or an ancestor had voted before the slaves were freed at the end of the Civil War in 1865; the idea was to keep the freedmen, the blacks, from

voting. Everyone in Robeson county knew the Indians had voted there until 1835; thus, in the early 1900's, Indians in Robeson county were eligible to vote.

A ledger giving the "Names of Electors Registered in Pembroke precinct, Robeson County, North Carolina" gives the race of innumerable voters as Indian from 1910 to 1938 (Pembroke Precinct Book 1910-1938). In February of 1912 the Robeson County Auditor apparently already listed Indians separately, seeing that he told a visiting representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that "These people own 28,092 acres of very good land." (McPherson Report 1915, page 240.) The State Auditor in Raleigh told the same representative, McPherson, that in 1912 Robeson county had 950 Indian polls, with 38 in Scotland county and 13 in Hoke county. This information could only have been gotten from the County Auditors. In the same letter, date of July 28th, 1914, the State Auditor said that 1,010 Indian-polls lived in Robeson county in 1913, with 44 in Scotland county and 13 in Hoke county. (Ibid., page 24 and 234.)

On the 1st of July 1933, C.B. Skipper, the Juvenile Judge of Robeson County, wrote a letter from the Office of the Superior Court in Robeson County to Governor Ehringhaus, which begins as follows:

"Dear Governor:--

I have been handicapped since the Juvenile Court law has been in effect, because of the fact that I have no place to send Indian delinquents.

These young Indians learned a considerable time ago, that I could not do anything with them, and some of them have been almost

desperadoes..." (Governor's Papers, J.C.B. Ehringhaus, Box 27, Indians, NC Archives).

In 1933 the "County Clerk's Office, Robeson County Court House" put on file 109 birth certificates for births in Pembroke Township-97 for Indians, and 6 each for "Whites" and "Colored" (Pearmain 1935: 11).

In June 1935 the County Manager of Robeson County was able to show from "the official records of Robeson County" that 220 Indian families in Robeson County were then on relief-200 of them living in "open country," 22 in villages and none in cities (Baker 1935).

The Minutes of the Pembroke Town Meetings scarcely ever mention the ethnic groups. However, on May 6, 1938, these Minutes state that "By request of the Mayor and Board of Commissioners a goodly number of representative citizens of both the white and Indian voters of the town of Pembroke NC met and sat with the board.

Mayor Bracey stated that "apparently there has been some dissatisfaction expressed in the former method of selecting and submitting nominees to the Governor for the annual appointment of a Mayor and board of Commissioners for the town of Pembroke..." After some discussion it was ordered and carried that the town call a selective primary election to be held May 10th, between the hours of 9 AM and 5:30 PM for the purpose of nominating 2 white men and 2 Indian men to serve as Commissioners.. Upon recommendation of Rev. L.W. Jacobs, representing the Indian side, suggested: that each side both Indian and white put up the names of 4 ... with the understanding that the 2 whites and the 2

Indians receiving the highest number of votes be declared the nominee ... The Indian side submitting the following 4 names for Commissioners Viz., J.H. Sampson, Lacy Maynor, C.E. Locklear and Jas. C. Oxendine." (Pembroke Town Minutes 1909-1944, page 394; with the punctuation amended for clarity)

On February 5th, 1940, the last order of business for the day was as follows: "5th, The Rev. L. W. Jacobs appeared before the board with a request asking that the town of Pembroke agree to sponcer [sic] a W.P.A. project for erecting an Orphanage Home for the Indian orphan children of Robeson and adjoining county's. Upon motion of Lacy W. Maynor duly seconded by Ira Pate Lowry it was ordered and agreed that [the] town hereby grants this request." [Pembroke Town Minutes, 1909-1944, page 476]

On September 14, 1981, Furman K. Biggs, Jr., Mayor of Lumberton, formally proclaimed the week of September 20 through September 26, 1981 to be Indian Heritage Week, saying that "the Indian people have played a vital role in the history and development of the city of Lumberton" and that "the City of Lumberton recognizes the positive impact of the Indian poeple on the city's history, the city's current vitality and effectiveness and the city's future potential." (Lumberton Mayor's Proclamation, Sept. 14, 1981. Copy on file LRLS).

83.7 (A)(4) IDENTIFICATION AS AN INDIAN ENTITY BY RECORDS
IN COURTHOUSES, CHURCHES, OR SCHOOLS

Section 83.7 A(4) will be divided into two separate sections: (A) Identification by school records; and (B) Identification by church records. The latter will consist of sub-topics of the three prominent religious denominations, and the Indian Orphanage among the Lumbee. This is not an attempt to give a history of the churches and schools of the Lumbee, but rather a compilation of written records that show those schools and churches recognized the tribal members as Indian. For an abbreviated history see the Historical Narrative pages 39 and 46.

A. IDENTIFICATION AS INDIAN BY SCHOOL RECORDS

The Lumbee Tribe's historic struggle for recognition has found its most concentrated and successful expression in the collective effort to secure, operate, and retain a tribal school system. A tribal elementary and secondary school system was maintained from 1885 until the final stages of desegregation in the early 1970s, and the Indian Normal School founded in 1887 survives today as Pembroke State University, one of the 16 institutions of the University of North Carolina system.

Listed below is a sample of school records and correspondence of the Robeson County Indian schools. This sample includes records from both the Indian elementary schools and the Indian Normal School. In Section (A)(1) and (A)(2) the various laws establishing and helping to maintain the schools for the Indians of Robeson County are listed. In the Board Minutes from 1885 until 1911, the Board referred to the Lumbee as Croatan. In

1911, the Robeson County Board of Education ceased to refer to Croatan and started using the term "Indian." These Minutes include statistical data for the Indian schools such as, attendance, length of school terms, etc. Also throughout the Minutes are the committeemen who were elected to serve a two-year term for each Indian school district. (See Historical Narrative, p. 30 for more details on the Indian School Committees.) The Minutes also include hearings before the committeemen concerning admission to the Indian schools upon the requirement of being of Indian descent. In addition, the reports of the county Superintendent appear throughout these documents.

Robeson County Board of Education Minutes, Volume I, 1885-1911, C.083, 94003, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Robeson County Board of Education Minutes, Volume II and Volume III, 1911-1936, C.083, 94004, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Robeson County Board of Education Minutes, Volume IV and Volume V, 1937-1955, C.083, 94005, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Robeson County Board of Education Minutes, Volume V, 1956-1966, C.083, 94005, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Letter, Trustees of Croatan Normal School to Honorable S.M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oct. 12, 1890, "1890-1911 Croatan Normal School" folder C/SPI/475, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

NC Department of Public Instruction, Report of the Superintendent of State Colored Normal Schools and the Croatan Normal School for the year 1889-1890 (NC Department of Public Instruction), NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

NC Department of Public Instruction, Report of the Superintendent of State Colored Normal Schools and Croatan Normal School for the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 1902), NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

NC Department of Public Instruction, Report of the Superintendent of State Colored Normal Schools and

Croatan Normal School for the years 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 1908), NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

"Catalogue of the Croatan Normal School," 1906-1907, NC Department of Public Instruction, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Open letter to the Croatan People from John Duckett, Superintendent of the State Croatan Normal School, Dec. 16, 1907, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Croatan Indian Normal School folder, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Announcing Prof. H.L. Edens being elected Principal and Miss M.E. Sharpe assistant teacher of the Croatan Normal School for the Spring Term, 1908; also urging people to take advantage of the opportunity to go to school.

Monthly Report of Principal of Croatan Indian State Normal School by Professor H.L. Edens, 1909, Croatan Indian Normal School folder, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Reports for January, February, March, and April 1909.

Report of H.L. Edens, Principal of the Croatan Indian Normal School to the Trustees and Superintendent of the Croatan Normal School, n.d., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Croatan Indian Normal School folder, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

NC Department of Public Instruction, Report of Superintendent of State Colored Normal Schools and Croatan Normal School for the years 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 1912), NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

NC Department of Public Instruction, Report of Superintendent of State Colored Schools and Indian Normal School of Robeson County for the years 1912-1913 and 1913-1914 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 1914), NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

NC Department of Public Instruction, Report of Superintendent of State Colored Normal Schools and Cherokee Normal School of Robeson County for the years 1914-1915 and 1915 and 1916 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 1916), NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

NC Department of Public Instruction, Report of Superintendent of State Colored Normal Schools and Cherokee Normal School of Robeson County for the years

1916-1917 and 1917-1918 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 1918), NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

NC Department of Public Instruction, Report of Superintendent of State Colored Normal Schools and Cherokee Normal School of Robeson County 1918-1919 and 1919-1920 (NC Department of Public Instruction, 1920), NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

"The NC Public School Register, Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County, 1920-1921, Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

Cherokee Indian Normal School, Bulletin and Outlined Course of Study, (Raleigh, NC: Edwards & Broughton, 1928), Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

List Board of Trustees; faculty; a historical sketch of the school; departments of instruction and courses of study.

Biennial Report of the Cherokee Indian Normal School to Governor A.W. McLean, Dec. 20, 1928, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

This report covers the biennial period beginning July 1, 1926 and ending June 30, 1928.

Cherokee Indian Normal School, Class of 1932: Graduating Exercises, June 9, 1932," Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

NC Department of Public Instruction, "Education Directory of NC 1932-1964, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Cherokee Indian Normal School, "Historical Sketch: Origin to Present Day History of the Cherokee Indian Normal School at Pembroke," Cherokee Indian Normal School Catalogue, 1935-1936, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC, Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

This paper was written by Clifton Oxendine a Professor of the Cherokee Indian Normal School.

Letter, Clyde R. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of NC to Honorable J. Melville Broughton, Governor of NC, August 26, 1941, Office of the Governor, Papers of Governor J. Melville Broughton, Box 65, Pembroke State College for Indians, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Recommendations for the Board of Trustees of the Pembroke State College for Indians.

Memorandum, James E. Hillmann, Director, Division of Professional Service to the Advisory Budget Commission; re: Budget Request, Pembroke State College for Indians, Oct. 19, 1942, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC, Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

NC Department of Public Instruction, "Indian Schools," State School Facts, 17(12), Sept. 1944, Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

Legal Status and History of Indian Schools of NC; NC Attorney General Opinions 1935-1938, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC, Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

Letter, Henry McKinnon, Attorney at Law from R. Gregg Cherry, Governor, April 26, 1945, Office of the Governor, Papers of Governor R.G. Cherry, Box 39, Pembroke State Indian College, NC State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

Letter list members of the Board of Trustees for Pembroke State College for Indians whose term had expired.

Robeson County Board of Education, "Racial Breakdown of Each School in the Robeson School District," 1980. Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

NC Department of Public Instruction, 1980-1981 Statistical Guide for NC Public Schools (Raleigh, NC: NC Department of Public Instruction, 1980).

Information on employment in Robeson County School Systems by Race; Robeson County, 60% Indian; Fairmont, 24% Indian; Lumberton, 16% Indian; St. Pauls, 11% Indian; and Red Springs 32% Indian.

Robeson County Board of Education, Final Report and Project Evaluation: Robeson County Compensatory Indian Education Project (Wash., DC: United Specialists Associates for Robeson County Board of Education, NC, 1983).

Total enrollment of Lumbee is 8,635.

Robeson County Board of Education, Indian Families: An Indian Studies Skillstext for Kindergarten to Accompany Unity Curriculum Guide, 1983. Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

Robeson County Board of Education, How The Indians Lived: An Indian Studies Skillstext for First Graders to Accompany Unity Curriculum Guide, 1983. Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

Robeson County Board of Education, Indian Customs, Traditions and Superstitions: An Indian Studies Skillstext for Second Graders to Accompany Unity Curriculum Guide, 1983. Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

Robeson County Board of Education, Indian Communities: An Indian Studies Skillstext for Third Graders to Accompany Unity Curriculum Guide, 1983. Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

Robeson County Board of Education, Our Indian Heritage: History, and Customs of Indians of Robeson County (History, Education, Henry Berry Lowrie, Lifestyles): An Indian Studies Skillstext for Fourth and Fifth Graders to Accompany Unity Curriculum Guide, 1983. Copy on file Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

B. IDENTIFICATION AS INDIAN BY CHURCH RECORDS

This section will be divided into four sub-topics: (1) The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association; (2) The Indian Orphanage; (3) The United Methodist Conference; and (4) The Lumber River Holiness Methodist Conference.

Christianization may not have occurred among the Lumbee until 1792, with the founding of Saddletree Meeting House, also called Hammons Meeting House, which is deeded in 1792. This was the earliest native American church in the county (letter Franklin Grill, United Methodist Conference Historian to Rev. Robert Mangum, March 27, 1984. Copy on file at LRLS).

1. The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association

The first formal religious order of the Lumbee Indians is the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association which began formally in 1880. (For an abbreviated history of the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association see the Historical Narrative page 43). Listed below are various documents from the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association:

The Minutes Of The First Annual Session Of The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, January 21-23, 1881, (Edwards, Broughton & Co., Steam Printers and Binders, 1881: Raleigh, NC), Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

This first meeting was called to organize the Baptist Indian churches for fellowship. The meeting was called for three congregations, Burnt Swamp, Magnolia, and Reedy Branch. During this meeting, the Resolution was adopted that the Association be denominated and known as "The Burnt Swamp Missionary Baptist Association of the Mixed Race."

The Minutes Of The Second Annual Session Of The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, November 3-6, 1881, (Edwards, Broughton & Co., Steam Printers and Binders, 1882: Raleigh, NC), Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

The Minutes Of The Sixth Annual Session Of The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Of The Croatan Indians, November 5-8, 1885, (Edwards, Broughton & Co., Power Printers and Binders, 1886: Raleigh, NC), Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

During this session, the Constitution was revised and the Association's name was changed from "the Mixed Race" to "the Burnt Swamp Missionary Baptist Association of the Croatan Indians" (page 4). The Association also passed the motion "that each church in this Association and those of the other denominations of the Croatan Indians, have a committee of one from each church, who shall endeavor to raise all the money they can for the purpose of establishing a high school among the Croatan Indians." The Indians in Robeson County had no formal schools when the motion was made; the Normal School did not begin until the fall of 1887 (page 9).

Minutes Of The Twenty-First Annual Session Of Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, November 13-15, 1900, (Robesonian Job Print: Lumberton, NC, 1901), Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

The Association had grown to 15 churches (Statistical Table Page 9).

Minutes Of The Thirty-First Annual Session Of The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, November 17-19, 1910, Burnt Swamp Baptist Collection, Indian Religion Museum, pembroke, NC.

The session in 1910 adopted the following motion to change the Constitution of the Association:

"this Association shall be composed of members chosen by the different churches in our union, who shall be known, designated and styled as Indians or lenial descendants of Indians, and duly sent to represent them in the Association who shall be members whom they judge best qualified for that purpose and producing letters from their respective churches certifying their appointment of delegates" (page 6).

Proceedings Of The Thirty-Fourth Annual Session Of The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, November 13-15, 1913, (Freeman Printing Co., Lumberton, NC), Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

In 1913, there was an additional sentence added to Article 2 of the Association's Constitution worth noting:

"And further, that, no church shall be represented which holds any member in any official capacity, who is not an Indian or a colonial descendant of Indians" (page 10).

Proceedings Of The Thirty-Eighth Annual Session Of The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, November 1-3, 1917, (Bynum Printing Co.: Raleigh, NC), Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

Proceedings Of The Annual Forty-Third Annual Session, November 3-6, 1921, (Bynum Printing Co.: Raleigh, NC), Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

Once again the name of the Association changed. The new name would be "the Burnt Swamp Missionary Baptist Association Of The Cherokee Indians of Robeson County."

Minutes Of The Sixty-First Annual Session Of The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, November 3-4, 1938, Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

This was the last time the name "Cherokee" appeared

on the Minutes of the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, although the name appears in the Constitution until 1956.

Minutes Of The Sixty-Second Annual Session Of The Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, October 12-13, 1939, Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

During this session, a report was made on the need for an "Indian" Orphanage.

Burnt Swamp Baptist Association of North Carolina, 1964, Burnt Swamp Baptist Association Collection, Indian Religion Museum, Pembroke, NC.

It was in 1964, that the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association received membership into the Baptist State Convention. The Association had previously applied in 1929, but was denied membership.

Today the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association has a total of 51 churches with 2 in its watchcare located in 9 different counties. The Association has a total membership of 8,500.

2. The Indian Orphanage

One of the major concerns of the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association was the need to minister and care for Indian orphans. During the 1929 meeting, Rev. C.E. Locklear reported on this urgent need. At that particular time, no Indian orphans received state or Baptist State Convention help. An "Orphan and Mother's Aid Society" was established to provide such aid through the associational churches (Barton 1984).

In 1938, Ms. Mary Livermore, a social worker who had visited Robeson County earlier, and who frequently attended the meetings of the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association, led in establishing the "Indian Child Welfare Association." The Association was formed "to promote the welfare of Indian children," as stated in the

Constitution. Physical needs such as food, clothing and medical services were administered to, as well as spiritual needs. While working with the Indian Child Welfare Association, Ms. Livermore launched an active, aggressive movement to help the Burnt Swamp Baptist Association fulfill their dream of an orphanage for the Indians of Robeson County.

In 1940, construction began on the first cottage, which would house eight girls and two workers. By 1941 the cottage was completed. In October, 1942 four girls with the managers, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Sampson, an Indian couple from Pembroke, occupied the home (Ibid. 36). A boys cottage was completed in 1948. The establishment and maintenance of the Indian Orphanage was a surmountable task for the Indian leaders. They worked zealously on this project, encouraging the white citizens to support it (Ibid.).

During the 1950s an appeal was made to the Baptist State Convention and the Baptist Children's Homes of North Carolina, Inc. to offer financial and supervisory assistance to the Indian Orphanage. At the request of the Trustees, the Baptist State Convention asked the Baptist Children's Home Trustees to assume direction of the work at Pembroke on January 1, 1958 (NC Baptist Children's Home 1981).

The Indian Orphanage, now known as Odum Home still operates in Pembroke, NC. The uniqueness of Odum Home is that it was the first of its kind established for Indian children in North Carolina.

3. The United Methodist Conference

United Methodism is the second largest denomination among the Lumbee, with Baptist being the first. It is believed to have existed among the Lumbee during the Civil War, at which time, Rev. Patrick Lowry was a Methodist preacher. (Unpublished paper, Prospect United Methodist Church (author unknown), 1972. Copy on file at LRLS). There must be some truth to this assertion. Ms. H.W. Doub, a reporter for the Women's Society of Christian Service of the North Carolina Conference, reports the following:

Lumbee Indians were in the Methodist Episcopal Church before the War Between the states. When the Methodist Episcopal in the South was organized, they (Lumbee) were left out. They were finally organized in the Blue Ridge Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During this period, the Southern Methodist would allow them to attend their churches, but there was a wooden strip nailed to the tops of the middle row of the pews, with the Indians seated on one side and the whites on the other. All however, could say, 'men' together. (Doub 1975: 1965).

During the early years, Lumbees were moved from one district to another, and from one conference to another. Because of this many of the early records concerning the Lumbee have been lost. However, there are a few in existence listed below.

Minutes of the Blue Ridge Annual Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, 1888, (Divinity School Library, Duke University, Durham, NC).

In these Minutes, we find three Circuits among the Lumbee and one clergy. They were New Hope, Red Banks, and Robeson, and H.H. Lowrie was listed as a local preacher. Also in the statistical report of that same year, we find 174 members and four pastors. (page 14)

Minutes of the Blue Ridge Annual Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892 (Divinity School Library, Duke University, Durham, NC).

We find the following statement in the 1892 Minutes:

In 1884, the General Conference changed our boundaries, so that it now reads: "Blue Ridge Conference shall include the work among the white people in the State of North Carolina, also the Croatan Indians. (page 27)

Official Journal of Blue Ridge Annual Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, 1896 (Divinity School Library, Duke University, Durham, NC).

The Lumbee Methodist membership had grown approximately to 250. (page 10)

Official Journal of Blue Ridge Atlantic Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, 1931 (Divinity School Library, Duke University, Durham, NC).

This Journal contains remarks giving high regards to Rev. W.L. Moore, a pioneer of Lumbee Methodism.

Minutes of North Carolina Annual Conference, 1979 (Divinity School Library, Duke University, Durham, NC).

Below are Lumbee Methodist pastors who were listed as key leaders in the above Minutes:

French R. Lowry
James Walter Smith
R.W. Woodell
D.F. Lowry
Jakie Locklear
P.M. (Mahoney) Locklear
Harvey Lowry (page 13)

Today the United Methodist Conference consists of twelve churches and has a total enrollment of 2,000.

4. The Lumber River Holiness Methodist Conference

The Lumber River Holiness Methodist Conference was established in 1900. The reason for the formation was to bring self-determination to the Lumbee people, to create an organization in which the Lumbee made decisions from top to bottom. At their organizational meeting, they stated that their

purpose was to organize a "Conference for the Indian descent." In an interview with Rev. James Woods, long time pastor in the Lumbee River Holiness Methodist Conference, he indicated that after the formation of the Conference, its churches only served the Indian communities (Seib 1982).

Official Journal of the Lumbee River Annual Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church, November 9-11, 1916, (Private Collection of Charity Bullard, 913 East Second Street, Lumberton, NC), Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

At this time the Conference had a total of 6 churches. Each member church gave a report, as well as appointed committees on education, mission work and church expansion.

Official Journal of the Twenty-Second Annual Session of the Lumbee River Annual Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church, November 10-13, 1921, (Private Collection of Charity Bullard, 913 East Second Street, Lumberton, NC), Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

During this session the Conference added 1 church and had a total membership of 296.

Official Journal of the Twenty-Third Annual Session of the Lumbee River Annual Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church, November 9-12, 1923, (Private Collection of Charity Bullard, 913 East Second Street, Lumberton, NC), Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

The total membership of the Lumbee River Holiness Methodist Conference had grown to 374 at this meeting.

Official Journal of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Session of the Lumbee River Annual Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church, November 6-9, 1924, (Private Collection of Charity Bullard, 913 East Second Street, Lumberton, NC), Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

The title page list the places, dates, presidents, and secretaries of the Lumbee River Holiness Conference from the time of its formation. All the presidents and secretaries listed were Lumbee

Indians.

Official Journal of the Sixty-Second Annual Session of the Lumber River Holiness Methodist Church, November 9-11, 1962, (Private Collection of Charity Bullard, 913 East Second Street, Lumberton, NC), Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc.

Today the conference includes nine churches with a total enrollment of 1,200.

For the 30,000 Indians in Robeson County, Christianity has long been integral in drawing even closer the already close Indian community of 14,000 church members.

This compilation of documents clearly satisfies Criterion A(4) of the federal regulations for federal recognition of the Lumbee Indians.

83.7 A (5) IDENTIFICATION AS AN INDIAN ENTITY BY ANTHROPOLOGISTS,
HISTORIANS, OR OTHER SCHOLARS

The Lumbee have been written about numerous times by anthropologists, historians and other scholars. Further, various thesis and dissertations have been written about the tribe and have been included below. Other books and articles not written by anthropologists, historians and other scholars have been included in A(6).

Mooney, James, "Croatan," in the Handbook of North American Indians (Bulletin 30 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, published in Washington, D.C. in 1907), Volume 1, page 365.

Annual Report Of The Smithsonian Institution 1912 (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913), pages 42-43. Reprinted in F.W. Hodge, 33rd Annual Report Of The Bureau of American Ethnology (Washington, DC, Government Printing Office, 1919), page 17.

James Mooney's report on his first visit to the Lumbee in 1911.

Negatives 866-a and 866-b, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution. Portrait photos "by Gill 1911," "Tribe: Croatan."

Delancey Gill was the Smithsonian's photographer.

Parsons, Elsie Clews, "Folk-lore of the Cherokee of Robeson County, North Carolina," Journal Of American Folklore, Volume 32 (1919), pages 384-393.

Based on her visit in March of 1919 to a Locklear household, including youngsters Claymiller and Coleyounger Locklear, on Lumber river near Wagram in Scotland county.

Farris, James J., "The Lowrie Gang: An Episode In The History Of Robeson County, N.C., 1865-1874", Historical Papers Published by the Trinity College Historical Society, Series XV (Durham, Duke University Press, 1925 pages 55-93.)

Grigg, C., M.A., State Support of Public Elementary and High Schools in North Carolina Since 1868, Duke University, 1929. No order number.

Jenkins, Paul B., "American Indian Cross-Bow", Wisconsin Archeologist, New Series Volume 8 (1929), pages 132-135.

Information from Calvin Lowrey, who resided near Pembroke, North Carolina on the Lumbee use of a cross-bow.

Barnes, Bahnson N., M.A., A History Of The Robeson County School system, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1931. No order number.

Discusses the creation and operation of the Indian, Black and White school systems in Robeson County.

Oxendine, Clifton, M.A., A Social And Economic History Of The Indians Of Robeson County, NC, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, 1934. No order number.

Mr. Oxendine is a Lumbee who went to George Peabody College for Teachers to obtain a masters degree in the early 1930s. He retired from teaching at Pembroke State University and served as dean emeritus. Good discussion from a local stand point on the social and economic history of the Lumbee.

Swanton, John Reed, "Probable Identity Of The 'Croatan' Indians," in U.S. Senate Reports, Siouan Indians Of Lumber River, report no. 204, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session (Washington, D.C., US Government Printing Office, 1934).

Discusses Swanton's theory of the Cheraw origin of the Lumbee.

Hancock, Ernest D., M.A., A Sociological Study Of The Tri-Racial Community In Robeson County, NC, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1935. 128 pages. No order number.

Concerns the whites, blacks and Indians in Robeson County.

Swanton, John Reed, "Early History Of The Eastern Siouan Tribes," in Essays In Anthropology Presented To A.L. Kroeber in celebration of his sixtieth birthday, June 11, 1936 (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1936), page 376. Robert Harry Lowie, editor.

Identifies the Lumbee as descendants of the Cheraw Tribe.

Unpublished and untitled report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by Carl C. Seltzer, Associate Anthropologist, Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 30, 1936. The original is at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC.

Based on Dr. Seltzer's examination of 108 applicants, all Indians, in Robeson county between June 4-11, 1936. A similar report by Dr. Seltzer, done in 1937, concerning another 101 applicants, was lost in the BIA takeover in 1972.

Harper, Roland M., "A Statistical Study Of The Croatans," Rural Sociology, Volume 2 (December 1937), pages 444-456.

Harper, Roland M., "The Most Prolific People In The United States," Eugenical News, Volume 23 (1938), pages 29-31.

Swanton, John Reed, "The Croatan Indians," Geographical Record, Volume 28 (1938), pages 323-324.

Johnson, Guy B., "Personality in a White-Indian-Negro Community," American Sociological Review, Volume 4 (1939), pages 516-523.

Morgan, Ernest W., M.A., A Racial Comparison Of Education In Robeson County, North Carolina, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1940. No order number.

Speck, Frank G., Gourds Of The Southeastern Indians, A Prolegomenon On The Lagenaria Gourd In The Culture Of The Southeastern Indians (New England Gourd Society, 1941), pages 5,14,35 [figures 21 and 23], 38 [figure 29], 44-45, 72-75.

Information from Hayes Locklear, Locke Oxendine and Chesley Locklear in 1939 and 1940.

Lowry, Ira Pate, M.A., Instrumental Music Of The Indians of Robeson County, Ohio State University, 1942. No order number. 61 pages.

Ira Pate Lowry is a Lumbee Indian.

Oxendine, Clifton, "Pembroke State College For Indians: Historical Sketch," North Carolina Historical Review, Volume 22, No. 1 (January 1945), pages 22-33.

Gilbert, William Harlen, "Memorandum Concerning The Characteristics of the Larger Mixed-Blood Racial Islands of the Eastern United States," Social Forces Volume 24 (1946), pages 440-442.

Dunlap, A.R., and C.A. Weslager, "Trends in the Naming of Tri-Racial Mixed Blood Groups in the Eastern United States," American Speech, Volume 22 (1947), pages 81-87.

Gilbert, William Harlen, Jr., "Surviving Indian Groups Of The Eastern United States," Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report of the Board of Regents, 1948, pages 420-421, 432-434.

Beckwith, Evalina G., M.A., A Study Of The Physical Equipment And Teaching Personnel Of The Indian Schools Of Robeson County,

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1950. No order number.

Price, Edward Thomas, Jr., Ph.D., Mixed-blood Populations of Eastern United States as to Origins, Localizations, and persistence," The University of California at Berkeley, 1950. No order number.

Thompson, Vernon Ray, M.A., A Study Of The Indian Schools Of Robeson County, North Carolina, Ohio State University, 1951. No order number.

Vernon Ray Thompson is a Lumbee Indian.

Price, Edward Thomas, Jr., "A Geographic Analysis Of White-Indian-Negro Racial Mixtures in the Eastern United States," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Volume 43 (1953), pages 139-142, 150, 153-155.

Beale, Calvin, "American Tri-Racial Isolates: Their Status And Pertinence To Genetic Research," Eugenics Quarterly, Volume 4 (published in 1957), pages 194-195.

This journal later renamed Social Biology.

Pollitzer, William S., et al. "Hemoglobin Patterns In American Indians," Science, Volume 129 (1959), page 216.

Compares the Eastern Band of Cherokee and the Lumbee.

Berry, Brewton, "The myth of the Vanishing Indian," Phylon, Volume 21 (1960), pages 56 and 57.

Berry, Brewton, Almost White (New York, MacMillan Company, 1963), pages 9-12, 152-159, 173-174.

Pollitzer, William S., "Analysis of a Tri-Racial Isolate," Human Biology, Volume 36 (1964), pages 362-373.

In 1958, blood samples were collected from 1,273 Indian students at the grammar school, high school and college in Pembroke, NC. If they descended from North Carolina's "full blood" Cherokees, from whites in England and from the Gullah-speakers on the Sea Islands in South Carolina and Georgia, they would average 20% American Indian ancestry.

Evans, William McKee, Ballots and Fence Rails: Reconstruction on the Lower Cape Fear (Chapel Hill, 1966), page 255. Reprinted in 1967.

Stanley, Samuel and Sturtevant, William, "Indian Communities In The Eastern States," Indian Historian, Volume 1, (Summer 1968), pages 15-19.

Dr. Sturtevant and Dr. Stanley, ethnologists at the Smithsonian beginning in 1956 and 1966, respectively, speak of "the Lumbee, known to be a genuine social isolate which claims Indian identity and has a large Indian biological component.. this community is larger than any other Indian group in the United States except the Navaho." Their article gives a population figure of 31,380 Lumbee in North and South Carolina in 1960.

Maynor, Waltz, Ed.D., Academic Performance And School Integration: A Multi-Ethnic Analysis, Duke University , 1970. 116 pages. Order number 7110401.

Hoke county population: 17,000 people, 35% white; 50% black; 15% Indian. Waltz Maynor is a Lumbee Indian.

Barton, Lewis R., "Me-Told Tales Along The Lumbee," North Carolina Folklore, Volume 19 (November 1971), pages 173-176.

Lewis R. Barton is a Lumbee Indian.

Dial, Adolph L. and Eliades, David K., "The Lumbee Indians Of North Carolina And Pembroke State University," The Indian Historian, Volume 4 (Winter 1971), pages 20-24.

Evans, William McKee, To Die Game: The Story Of The Lowry Band, Indian Guerillas Of Reconstruction (Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1971).

Mr. Evans is a white native of Robeson county, since removed to California State Polytechnic University, where he is a history professor. The definitive account of the Lowrie Gang, chiefly 1865-1874, by a fine historian who makes facile use of numerous obscure and hard-to-get newspaper articles published during those years.

Makofsky, Abraham, Ph.D., Tradition And Change In The Lumbee Indian Community Of Baltimore, The Catholic University of America, 1971. 247 pages. Order number 725749.

Sider, Gerald Marc, Ph.D., A Political History Of The Lumbee Indians Of Robeson County, North Carolina: A Case Study Of Ethnic Political Affiliations, New School for Social Research, 1971. 207 pages. Order number 724038.

Dr. Sider lived several years in Robeson County and has made numerous visits to the area.

Ackley, Randal, "Discussion: Pembroke State University," The Indian Historian, Volume 5 (Summer 1972), pages 43-45.

Ackley then had a Ph.D. in English Literature and was working on a second Ph.D. in Native American Humanities and Aesthetics, and had lived in pembroke since at least the summer of 1971.

Blu, Karen, Ph.D., *We People: Understanding Lumbee Identity In A Tri-Racial Situation*, University of Chicago, 1972. No order number.

Dr. Blu lived several years in Robeson County and has made numerous visits to the area.

Peck, John Gregory, Ph.D., *Urban Station-Migration Of The Lumbee Indians*, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1972. 160 pages. Order number 7224830.

Pollitzer, William S., "The Physical Anthropology And Genetics Of Marginal People Of The Southeastern United States," *American Anthropologist*, Volume 74 (June 1972), pages 722, 725-728.

Thompson, Norma Jean, Ph.D., *An Analysis Of Factors Relating To Job Satisfaction And Training Of American Indians Graduates Of Pembroke State University With Emphasis On Business Education Graduates*, Georgia State University, 1972. 169 pages. Order number 7218116.

Ms. Thompson is a Lumbee Indian.

Wooten, Sylvester Wendell, Ed.D., *A Comparison Between Lumbee Indian Commuting Students, Non-Indian Dormitory Students, And Non-Indian Commuting Students In Terms Of Their Perceptions Of The College Environment*, University of Virginia, 1972. 79 pages. Order number 7226268

Magdol, Edward, "Against The Gentry: An Inquiry Into A Southern Lower-Class Community And Culture, 1865-1870," *Journal of Social History*, Volume 6 (1973), pages 259-283.

Makofsky, Abraham and Makofsky, David, "Class Consciousness And Culture: Class Identification In The Lumbee Indian Community Of Baltimore," *Anthropological Quarterly*, Volume 46 (1973), pages 261-277.

Thompson, Vernon Ray, Ed.D., *A History Of The Education Of The Lumbee Indians Of Robeson County, North Carolina From 1885 To 1970*, University of Miami, 1973. 114 pages. Order number 7416090.

Dr. Thompson is a Lumbee Indian.

Bigony, Beatrice Ann, Ph.D., *Migrants To The Cities: A Study Of The Socioeconomic Status Of Native Americans In Detroit And Michigan*, University of Michigan, 1974. 311 pages. Order number 75634.

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Dr. Dial is a Lumbee and a notable Lumbee historian. He is presently Chairman of the Indian Studies Department, Pembroke State University, Pembroke, NC. David Eliades is a white native of Robeson County.

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Blu, Karen, "The Uses Of History Of Ethnic Identity: The Lumbee Case," in: Currents In Anthropology: Essays In Honor Of Sol Tax. Robert Hinshaw, editor (The Hague: Mouton, 1979), pages 271-285.

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Helen Maynor Scheirbeck is a Lumbee Indian and her doctoral largely concerns the educational history of the Lumbee specifically.

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Croom, Edward M., Ph.D., *Medicinal Plants Of The Lumbee Indians*, North Carolina State University, 1982. 187 pages. Order number DA8302121.

Makofsky, Abraham, "Demographics And Culture: The 1980 Census Report on Lumbee Indians of the Baltimore Metropolitan Area," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Volume 79 (1984), pages 239-246.

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Knick, Stanley, Ph.D., *Growing Up Down Home: Health And Growth In The Lumbee Nation*, Indiana University, 1986. About 200 pages. Order number 8617756.

Stan Knick's Lumbee Child Health Program started in 1984, and in the course of it studied the health of 2,048 Indian children at Pembroke Elementary, Prospect, Pembroke Middle, Magnolia, Fairgrove and Union Chapel Schools, and other schools. Most of the children were from Robeson and Scotland counties.

Rosengarten, Dale, "Spirits of our Ancestors: Basket Traditions In The Carolinas," in: *Carolina Folk: Cradle of a Southern Tradition* (University of South Carolina, McKissick Museums, 1986), pages 1 & 5.

Includes a color photograph of a very large antique Lumbee basket from Maxton.

Eliades, David and Linda Oxendine, *Pembroke State University: A Centennial History* (Brentwood University Press, 1986).

83.7 A (6) REPEATED IDENTIFICATION AS AN INDIAN ENTITY IN
NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS

The Lumbee have consistently been identified as Indian and an Indian tribe by state and local newspapers. The oldest county newspaper on record is a March 18, 1871 Extra Edition of the Robesonian concerning the capture and hanging of Henderson Oxendine one of the members of the Henry Berry Lowery gang.

The Robesonian was first published in 1870. A fire in 1917 destroyed the paper's file. Only a few isolated copies of the Robesonian survived. The next oldest paper in the county is the Maxton Union which was published from 1889 to 1891. Numerous references were made concerning the tribe and its members by this newspaper.

MAXTON UNION, Maxton, N.C.

May 7, 1889 (p.3) Marriage license for April 1881.

Newspaper list a marriage being issued to a Croatan couple--James Locklear to M.A. Locklear.

Aug. 13, 1889 (p.2) "Steve Jacobs Escapes"

"Jacobs is a Croatan and was under sentence of death for murder. Jones was also a Croatan and was in for forgery."

Aug. 27, 1889 (p.2) "A Gross and Malicious Slander"

The Marion, S.C. Star has slandered Scuffletown and is bitterly denounced.

Sep. 10, 1889 (p.3) "Marriage Licenses for August"

"Croatan-I.W. Oxendine to R.E. Moore."

Oct. 1, 1889 (p.2)

"Robeson County and Her Resources"

"We have many different nationalities in our county, but the greatest portion are Scotch, English, Hebrew, Irish, African and Croatan are represented."

(p.3)

"Very Good"

"A Washington correspondent of the Macon Telegraph has been writing up a history of the Lowerys, of Robeson County. He says that Henry Berry is not dead, but will be forthcoming when wanted."

Dec. 31, 1889 (p.3)

"Local and General"

"We learn that Purdie Jacobs, one of the Robeson County modern outlaws was captured after much difficulty, Wednesday, by a party of Croatans..."

May 5, 1891 (p.2)

"An Old Offender"

"The culprit is James Lowry who has been doing an illicit whiskey business at Scuffletown for the past twenty years."

Another old local newspaper that identified the Lumbee was the Red Springs Comet published in Red Springs, NC in 1892 and 1893.

RED SPRINGS COMET, Red Springs, NC

Aug. 11, 1892 (p.3)

Reprint from the Wilmington Star; "Lewis and a Croatan had some dispute and Mr. McLean tried to pacify them."

Sep. 29, 1892 (p.2)

"There is a class of voters in Robeson county known as the Croatans... They are settled along the swamps and streams of Robeson, and are a law-abiding and many of them thrifty citizens. They have no negro blood in them." Continued praise; hope that they will vote like

the Comet wants them to-"in proportion to their numbers they will be truer to the Democratic party than the whites in many sections of the state."

The 1897 editions of the Robesonian have been indexed for Indian references. The 1898 and 1899 editions are not in existence.

ROBESONIAN, Lumberton, NC

Jan. 20, 1897 (p.3) "The Croatan Normal School"

"On it depends the twenty-two public schools with their thousand pupils, for teachers, their being no other normal school in the county."

Sep. 8, 1897 (p.1) "The Croatans Greatly Excited"

Reprint from the Laurinburg Exchange; Wiley Oxendine's wife, Belle Oxendine, seized with religious fervor, reported is immune to flame. They live "about three miles from Pembroke."

Nov. 10, 1897 (p.3) "Rhoda Lowrie/Widow of the Noted Outlaw..."

"... the widow of Henry Berry Lowrie. She is about forty-nine years of age and still bears some resemblance of the beauty that she once possessed, while her carriage is perfectly erect."

The Lumberton Argus began in the county on July 6, 1900. It ended with its merger with the Robesonian in 1905.

LUMBERTON ARGUS, Lumberton, NC

Sep. 18, 1902 (p.2) "Old Family Names in Robeson"

"Among the Croatans in Robeson are

found many old English names. With the exception of Lowrie, Locklayah, and Oxendine the names are Irish, English and French. Locklayah is a Mattamuskeet Indian name and belongs to prisoners captured in 1713 by Indians under Col. Barnwell in the war with the Tuscaroras."

Feb. 12, 1903 (p.2) "From Prof. Henderson"

Letter from the "Principal of the Croatan School."

Mar. 19, 1903 (p.3) "Of All Sorts"

"We were among the Sampsons near Moss Neck last week, and our experience confirmed the good reports their neighbors gave of this tribe of red men. We entered five of the group on our subscription list."

May 21, 1903 (p.3) "The Lost Colony"

"The following clipping from Lawson's History of North Carolina, now running as a serial in the Charlotte Observer, throws light on the supposed origin of our 'Croatan.'"
Lawson on the Hatteras Indians.

Nov. 5, 1903 (p.2) Untitled

"Some of our contemporaries seem to have conceived of 'Scuffletown' as a real town. The Charlotte Observer, in speaking of the Croatans, says 'they have their own towns.'"

Mar. 3, 1904 (p.5) "Marriage License for February"

"Croatan," "White" and "Colored"

Mar. 3, 1904 (p.8) "All Sorts"

"Edmond Lowery, one of the brightest of his race, was in, Saturday, to run up his date.. There are few, if any, better Indians in this county than Jim Dial, and he always keeps his subscription to the ARGUS well ahead."

Apr. 15, 1904 (p.1) Untitled

"William Sampson, of Pembroke, one of the best Indians in the county," tells of trouble the Pembroke community has in getting its mail.

- Jun. 10, 1904 (p.1) "Colonial Days in ROBESON"
by James D. Proctor; "The first settlers of Robeson were Croatan Indians... How these Indians survived the original savages is not known, but the fact is they are still in Robeson and are making good citizens."
- Jun. 14, 1904 (p.4) "Through Scuffletown"
"Wash Lowrie.. is a true Indian.. The Indians are in many cases prosperous.. The days of the 'Lowrie gang' will possible furnish themes for poetry and romance when the Croatans are a cultured people - how long hence?"
- Jul. 8, 1904 (p.2) "Croatans to Establish School"
"It is gratifying to see the spirit of education rising among our Indian citizens."
- Jul. 22, 1904 (p.3) Untitled
"We, the voters of the Croatan Indians of Robeson County," endorse L.H. Townsend for sheriff; "as far as the Indian vote is concerned:" 28 men sign, named Blanks, Chavis, Locklear, Cummings, Rone [Pone?], Brayboy, Oxendine, Canady, Hardin, Lowrie, Barton, Moore, Anderson, Revels, & "Bruar" [Brewer].
- Sep. 2, 1904 (p.2) "Our County's Political Danger"
In 1898- "The desire to gain the good will of the Croatans, and to win votes from the Populists, were the chief influence, in their selection."
- Oct. 7, 1904 (p.2) - Untitled
There were "125 bonafide Participants in the Convention," among them were

- Nov. 15, 1904 (p.1) "several Croatans present, notably G.W. Lowery and Issac Brayboy."
 "The Origin of Scuffletown"
 Wash Lowrie, "a citizen of Prospect Community," says that whiskey-haulers would camp under a large mulberry tree next to Prospect Church, and drink and "scuffletown around."
- Dec. 2, 1904 (p.2) Untitled
 "We spent Wednesday morning in Pembroke, where the 'mens' were coming out to pay the Sheriff their tax--but ye Scuffletonians are not great readers yet. However, we expect improvements within the coming generation..."
- Mar. 21, 1905 (p.4) "History of the Lowrie Boy"
 "We once seriously considered publishing, in serial, Mrs. Norment's story of the 'Lowrie Gang', but upon consultation with a good friend of the 'Croatans,' decided it would be better to let the matter rest till there should be no danger of re-arousing prejudice that might work injury to these people now on the upward trend..."
- Jun. 27, 1905 (p.1) "Croatan Saw President"
 "Locklear told the President as he shook the latter's hand that he was the first of his race to meet a President."
- Jul. 28, 1905 (p.7) "The History of Robeson"
 "Before his theory was worked out, the Croatans were simply 'mulattoes.' That they were of Indian origin was self-evident..."
- Sep. 22, 1905 (p.3) "Personal and Local"
 "the Croatans of Robeson and Scotland counties are expected to be present at the Normal School building at Pates October 19.. when an

educational rally will be held, looking to the securing of aid from the national government for their schools... preliminary to the effort to secure a census of the Indians of this section."

Oct. 3, 1905 (p.3)

Reprint from the Fayetteville Observer, containing a reprint from the Florence Times; "one of the Oxendines, a brother-in-law of Lowry," 28 years in Mexico, said he helped bury HBL's body in a hollow log in the swamp.

Simultaneous with the Lumberton Argus the Robesonian published a bi-weekly newspaper. The Robesonian is still in existence and has been viewed as the County newspaper for more than 100 years. Except for small gaps in its editions the Robesonian may be viewed at the Robeson County Public Library, Lumberton for the years 1900 to the present.

ROBESONIAN, Lumberton, NC

Jun. 22, 1900 (p.2) "Local and Personal News"

Rain today, disappointing "quite a number" who planned to attend the commencement of the Croatan Normal School at Pates.

Jul. 3, 1900 (p.2) "A Card From Prof. Henderson"

speaks at length about "the Croatan Indians"

Aug. 7, 1900 (p.1) "Robeson's Official Returns"

A.N. Locklear one of the 3 justices of the peace for Smiths township

Sep. 28, 1900 (p.1) "Need of Education"

concerning the Croatan Normal School

Dec. 11, 1900 (p.2) "Private Examination of Teachers"

separate examinations of White,

- Croatan, and Colored teachers
- Nov. 19, 1901 (p.3) "Croatan Normal Celebration"
- Dec. 24, 1901 (p.3) "Injured In A Mill"
- 7 items of local news, one concerning
"A young Croatan, Joe Locklear", who
broke his arm while working at a
grist mill
- Jan. 1, 1902 (p.3) "Jas. Jones Dead"
- "Jas. Jones, a Croatan," died of
rabies; he was 54
- May 20, 1902 (p.3) "Croatan Normal Closes"
- May 30, 1902 (p.1) "The Croatan School"
- reprinted from the Raleigh News &
Observer
- Jul. 26, 1902 (p.3) "Public Schools in Robeson"
- "6748 White children, 5989 Colored
children, and 1764 Croatans" between
the ages of 6 & 21; number of
illiterates given
- Aug. 8, 1902 (p.1) "The Croatans"
- Article in praise of "the Croatan
Indians" from the Charlotte Observer.
- Oct. 28, 1902 (p.2) Untitled Editorial
- average length of the school term for
"Whites, Colored" & "Croatans",
yearly, 1896-1902
- Mar. 6, 1903 (p.2) Untitled Editorial
- Third column: "'How about the
Croatans?' was asked. 'I say that
you have as many Croatans on your
petition as we have'." Most of the
"jailbirds" from Pembroke; 5 Croatans
in jail now.
- Aug. 7, 1903 (p.2) Untitled Editorial
- False rumor in the Charlotte Observer
concerning how "a number of croatans
and negroes became involved in a

row."

May 10, 1904 (p.1)

"Lumberton As It Now Is"

"Tradition, however, has it that Lumberton, earlier known as Red Bluff, was an Indian trading post, where gathered the forebears of our Croatan people on the river to which they had given the name Lombe which, in the Indian tongue, means black, because of its dark waters. This name in time became corrupted into Lumber, the cause being the floating of lumber down its stream ... Lombeton or Lumberton, as it is now called ... is situated near the centre of the county..."; the date of the first plat of the town given as May 5th, 1787 under the name of Lumberton"

Oct. 18, 1904 (p.1)

"The Tales They Tell"

Political speech "at Prospect, a Croatan settlement."

Nov. 1, 1904 (p.4)

Untitled Editorial

"..the credulous and ignorant whites; the thoughtless Croatans or the too-trusting negro"

Jan. 13, 1905 (p.5)

Untitled Editorial

"The town of Pembroke is to be incorporated,"etc.

Feb. 3, 1905 (p.5)

Untitled Editorial

purported letter from Henry Berry Lowry in Mexico, "received by a citizen in Scotland county."

Feb. 17, 1905 (p.4)

Untitled Editorial

Comments on a Charlotte Observer article dated Feb. 14, 1905, about Henry Berry Lowrey supposedly written a letter to Sheriff T.S. Wright of Scotland county.

Jun. 23, 1905 (p.1)

"Worked 'Flim-Flam' Game"

8 Croatans, travellers named Lowry,

Cumming, Wilkins, "Lochlin" &
Sheridan, victims of a flim-flam in
Wilmington.

- sep. 22, 1905 (p.1) "Croatan Educational Rally"
- Nov. 10, 1905 (p.1) "The Holiness Methodist Among the
Croatan Indians"
- Dec. 22, 1905 (p.1,8) "Good Showing Is Made By Robeson"
12 paragraphs of the County School
Superintendent's report, including
one paragraph on "The Croatan
Indians."
- Feb. 9, 1906 (p.5) "Married At Midnight: Croatans
Were Anxious to Become Wedded"
- Jun. 21, 1906 (p.1) "Pembroke Supply Company"
Incorporated by 22 men, all of whom
have Indian surnames.
- Jul. 19, 1906 (p.1) "Marriage Objected To: John
Chavis, Croatan, Objects to His
Daughter's Marriage to Non-Genuine
Croatan"
"John Chavis, objected alleging that
Sealy is not a Croatan."
- Oct. 18, 1906 (p.4) Untitled Editorial
Comparison of white, negro and
"Croatan" school system.
- Jul. 4, 1907 (p.4) "School Matters"
Article has much detail on "white",
"colored" and "Croatan" school
districts.
- Jul. 8, 1907 (p.5) "Examination of Teachers"
"Examination for teachers will be
held this week as follows: Thursday
the 11th, for white teachers; Friday,
colored, and Saturday for Croatans."
- Jul. 25, 1907 (p.3) "The Lost Colony: Croatans of
Robeson Remnant of Tribe Made Up of
Hatteras Indians and English
Colonists of Governor White"

- Jul. 29, 1907 (p.6) "J.H.M. in Charlotte Observer"
 "Notice"
- Aug. 5, 1907 (p.5) "Raising money for the building of
 the Croatan Normal School house."
 "Croatan Picnic and Rally: \$800
 Subscribed for New School Building"
- Oct. 21, 1907 "Croatan Normal: Great Interest in
 Educational Manifested by Peculiar
 Race of Tragic History"
 Raleigh News and Observer reprint;
 "Plainly showing their Indian
 ancestry in feature and the structure
 of their faces, their swarthy
 complexions and, for a long time,
 semi nomadic ways..."
- Nov. 7, 1907 (p.3) "Croatan Teacher's Institute to be
 Held at Pates Saturday: An
 Interesting Program"
 Letter from D.F. Lowrey; "proved to
 be such a success that it was thought
 best to organize a Teacher's
 Association for the Indian teachers
 of Robeson and adjoining counties.."
- Jan. 16, 1908 (p.3) "Local Briefs"
 "At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of
 Masons... a petition was presented by
 the Croatan Indians of this county.."
- Jan. 30, 1908 (p.2) "Might Guard Their Frontiers"
 "It is against the law in this State
 for whites and Indians to intermarry.
 It may be against the law in South
 Carolina for all we know, but down in
 this part of the vineyard you can't
 always tell to a dead moral certainty
 that certain croatans are not whites
 or that certain whites are not
 Croatans. If a white man and a
 Croatan woman want to marry they try
 first, maybe to run it over the
 register of deeds, and, failing that,
 maybe they go to South Carolina."
- Feb. 6, 1908 (p.3) "As It Sometimes Happens: Hard
 Lines for a Young Croatan"

"Arthur Pone, a good, steady, law-abiding young Croatan Indian, son of E. Pone, of Saddle Tree township..."

Feb. 20, 1908 (p.4) "Black Ankle"

"Fifteen or twenty years ago, there was not a public road through the section, very little farming was attempted, and some of its inhabitants were constantly outlawed. Being so close to the State line and the large swamps of the Ashpole and Lumber river made it the best hiding place to be found."

Mar. 5, 1908 (p.3) "Report of Croatan School"

"White men, as a rule, mingled with the Croatans to degrade them, and the State until recently contented itself with throwing the Croatans a crust..."

Jul. 13, 1908 (p.2) "The Lowrie Gang: A Portion of Col. Old's Article False and Misleading: The Beginning of Henry Berry Lowries Career of Crime-Some Statements Corrected"

Oct. 3, 1910 (p.3) "Sojourning in Georgia: A Prosperous Colony of Indians"

from "A.B. Harding, Adabelle, Ga."

Oct. 6, 1910 (p.1) "Annual Indian Educational Rally"

notice from "A.A. Locklear, Sec'y Pembroke, NC"

Oct. 17, 1910 (p.1) "Indians of Robeson: Their True Status: What They Desire and Should Have"

Oct. 31, 1910 (p.3) "Pembroke"

"Pembroke was incorporated ten years ago but has done its growing within the past four years. It has a population of 300.. The Indian State Normal School is situated near Pembroke, in the heart of the Indian district of Robeson County. The

- Indians seem to be as industrious and energetic as the whites.."
- Jan. 26, 1911 (p.1) "Recent Meeting of Indian Teachers at Pembroke"
- Letter to the editor from A.A. Locklear, Lecturers mentioned include Prof. J.R. Poole, Mr. O. R. Sampson, Prof. Edens, Miss Armstrong, Prof. C.D. Brewington, who is in charge of the school in Raft Swamp No. 1, Mr. D.F. Lowry, Mr. A.N. Locklear, and Mr. S.A. Hammond
- Jan. 26, 1911 (p.1) Final sentence: "The Senate Judiciary Committee will have a special hearing Fri., Feb. 3, on the bill to change the name of the Croatan Indians to Cherokees"
- Feb. 6, 1911 (p.1) "Indian Tribal Names: Croatans of Robeson Seek to Change Name to Cherokee: Most Unique Committee Hearing in Recent Years"
- Col. N.A. McLean, ex-sheriff McLeod, Anderson Locklear, Gaston Locklear, and Emmitt Sampson for; Chief Welsh (Walsh) and Assistant Chief Sounock against; Welsh spoke in Cherokee with an interpreter. Reprinted from the Charlotte Observer.
- Feb. 9, 1911 (p.1) "County School Matters: Three Special School Tax Petitions: Special Meeting on the 21 Inst., to Hear Questions of Admission to Indian Schools: Meeting of Board of Education"
- Many diverse details concerning Indians; "The [county school] board adjourned to meet on the 21 inst. to hear the cases of O.B. Bond and Griffin Lewis for exclusion from the Indian schools of the county; Issac Hunt, to be admitted to the Indian schools and G.C. Colder for expulsion".
- Mar. 6, 1911 (p.4) "Closing of the Indian School at Magnolia"
- Mar. 9, 1911 (p.1) "The General Assembly: Adjourned"

Sine Die Yesterday Afternoon: Teeth
of Anti-Trust Bill Pulled: Name of
Croatan Changed: Health Laws
Amended"

- Mar. 27, 1911 (p.8) "Closing Exercises of the Indian
School at Joe Branch"
- Dateline, Fairmont, by L.W. Jacobs
- Apr. 3, 1911 (p.4) "Closing of Indian School at Deep
Branch"
- School taught by J.R. Lowrey.
- Jun. 5, 1911 (p.2) "An Invitation to Robeson County
Indians from a Georgia School"
- Letter to the editor from "H.B.
Hardin, Teacher, Claxton, Ga., May
30, 1911."
- Jun. 12, 1911 (p.2) "The Indian Normal: One of the
Most Important School Closings in the
County: Indians Making Good Use of
Their Opportunities: Excellent Acting
and Speaking: Prof. Edens' Good
Works"
- Jun. 22, 1911 (p.3) "Colony of North Carolina Indians
in Georgia Making Fine Progress"
- Jul. 17, 1911 (p.1) "Annual Indian Picnic at Union
Chapel"
- Aug. 21, 1911 (p.3) "Two Important Bills: A Bill
Authorizing a Survey of Lumber River
and a Bill to Acquire a Site and
Erect a Building for a School for the
Indians of Robeson County-Both
Introduced by Senator Simmons"
- Sep. 4, 1911 (p.5) "Congressman Godwin Will Speak at
the Indian Picnic at Reedy Branch"
- Sep. 11, 1911 (p.2) "A Word to Indians: The Normal
School at Pembroke Opens First Monday
in October"
- Sep. 14, 1911 (p.8) "Lumber River Improvement: All
Loyal Robesonians Should Support
Efforts to Improve the County's
Principal Stream: Already Classed as
a Navigable River: Steamboats Would
Have Been Plying the River if

Democrats Had Remained in Power:
Government School for Indians:
Benefits Robeson Would Derive From
Improvement of River: Valve as a
Drainage Project: Sorry Spectacle of
Those Who Belittle Efforts to Improve
the County to Play Cheap Politics"

sep. 18, 1911 (p.4) "Special Newspaper Work"

"The Indian Observer is a new paper
that made its first appearance last
Wednesday at Pembroke. It will be
published biweekly"; editors, C.D.
Brewington & A.S. Locklear.

sep. 18, 1911 (p.4) "The Truth About Senator Simmons'
Record on the Indian Educational
Problem"

Article is about Senator Simmons
Congressional support for education
of Indians of Robeson County.

Oct. 5, 1911 (p.8) "Not Robeson County Indians' First
Conference"

protest by D.F. Lowry

Nov. 18, 1911 (p.4) "An Indian Picks 518 Pounds of
Cotton in a Day"

Curtis Jones

Jan. 1, 1912 (p.5) "Personal"

"Prof. H.L. Edens, principal of the
Indian Normal School at Pembroke.."

May 20, 1912 (p.1) "Indian Normal Closing:
Commencement of Indian Normal School
at Pembroke-An Excellent Address by
Mr. A.W. McLean of Lumberton-Great
Progress Made by this Race in Robeson
in Recent Years"

Several hundred Indians from all
parts of the county and some from
adjoining counties assembled; Prof.
H.L. Edens, principal of the Normal
school, introduced speaker; McLean
talked about various subjects that
greatly concern Indians; Told the
crowd that he felt they belonged to
some branch of the Cherokee; Listed

faculty as Leilice McCulloch, Pa.;
Belle Armstrong; Pittsburg, Pa.;
Trustees-W.D. Oxendine, Gaston
Oxendine, Edmond Lowrie, J.E. Dial,
Ralph Lowrie, A.A. Locklear.

Jun. 13, 1912 (p.4)

"Indian Mass Meeting Held at
Pembroke June 1"

Committee appointed to consult with
anyone concerning S.3258; Committee:
D.F. Lowry, Chair; W.F. Sampson,
Sec.; A.N. Locklear, W.D. Oxendine,
E. Sampson, J.J. Bell, Lumberton,
Rt.1; Jas A. Locklear, L'ton, Rt. 2;
C.B. Sampson, L'ton, R. 6; S.A.
Hammond, F'mont; Irwin Hammond,
F'mont; Steven Hunt, Hamer, S.C.,
Rt.1; J.O. Brooks, R'land; D.F.
Lowry, Elwood, Rt. 1; Henderson
Lowry, Maxton, Rt. 3; J.W. McGirt,
Maxton, Rt. 5; C.F. Lowry, Buie, Rt.
2.

Jul. 18, 1912 (p.1)

"Annual Indian Picnic at Union
Chapel"

Speakers: Joe A. Brown, Columbus
County; Ex-Sheriff Geo. B. McLeod;
Hamilton McMillian, Red Springs;
Calvin Lowrie in charge of event.

Aug. 8, 1912 (p.4)

"Indians Want Good Men in Office"

To The Editor-"Unless Indians of
Robeson County stand up as heroes and
be led by the very best element of
the white race they will never reach
a high standard in office"; B.W.
Lowry, Pembroke, Aug. 5, 1912.

Aug. 15, 1912 (p.1)

"50,000 for Indian School at
Pembroke"

\$50,000 for school buildings at
Pembroke provided in bill by Sen.
Simmons, which passed the Senate on
the 8th; also appropriated \$10,000
for care of the buildings the first
year after their erection.

Aug. 26, 1912 (p.3)

"A Trip to Georgia"

Letter to Editor. Re. trip to
Claxton, Ada Bell and other places.

Stopped at Canoochee river where a group of our Indian relatives and friends were gathered for a fish fry; Affair conducted by Ashley Jacobs; Rev. T.A. Taylor, Pembroke.

Jan. 23, 1913 (p.1)

"School Board Hearings & Decision of School Committeemen Debarring Children from School Reversed at Called Meeting of County Board of Education Yesterday"

Called meeting of board of education held to hear two cases; negro blood; Board reversed committeemen and ordered children admitted; School committeemen of district no. 1 (Indian-Saddletree) charged that Devie Scott had negro blood; board after evidence decided she was full-blooded Indian; Other case from No. 26 (Indian-Thompson) re children of John Hammond; Committeemen represented by McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor; Children of Hammond represented by McLean, Varser & McLean.

Feb. 3, 1913 (p.5)

"Indian Mass Meeting at Pembroke February 8"

Committee elected to go to Washington in February to meet at Indian Normal School; General mass meeting also to be held; D.F. Lowry, Chairman.

Feb. 13, 1913 (p.4)

"Delegation of Robeson County Indians Visiting Washington in Interest of Simmons \$50,000 Appropriation Bill"

Sen. Simmons received letter from A.W. McLean, Lumberton, saying that a group of Indians of Pembroke would appear before the House Committee on Indian Affairs to ask that the \$50,000 appropriation which Sen. Simmons had made in the Senate be adopted by the House. Appropriation is the only one its kind made in the South.

Feb. 17, 1913 (p.1)

"Indian Training School: Robeson County Indians and A.W. McLean Before House of Congress Committee: Ask for

\$50,000 Appropriations: Senate Has
Already Passed Simmons Appropriation
Bill"

A.W. McLean accompanied by six
Indians: A.B. Locklear, Preston
Locklear, A.N. Locklear, James A.
Locklear, W.R. Locklear and B.F.
Loud.

Mar. 13, 1913 (p.4) "Cherokee Indians of Robeson:
Rightful and Ancient Name of Indians
of Robeson and Adjoining Counties
Restored"

A.W. McLean, Lumberton, drew the bill
and was instrumental in securing its
final passage.

Apr. 3, 1913 (p.2) - "Historical Sketch of Indians of
Robeson County"

Printed as part of the recent
hearings before the Committee on
Indian Affairs of the House of
Congress.

Apr. 21, 1913 (p.1) "To Change Name to Cherokee"

Sen. Simmons has introduced a bill in
U.S. Senate to change the name of the
Indians of Robeson County to
Cherokee; A bill to that effect was
passed by N.C. Legislature at its
recent session.

Jun. 23, 1913 (p.4) "Indian Normal Finals: A Big Day
for Indians of Robeson Interesting
Exercises at Close of School at
Pembroke: Address by Dr. E.W. Sylvis
of Wake Forest"

Oct. 16, 1913 (p.5) "Indian School District Votes
Special Tax"

Special school tax vote in district
No. 1, Indian Burnt Swamp, carried;
known as Barn Chapel School.

Dec. 17, 1913 (p.1) "Indian Industrial School: Bill
to Establish Industrial School for
Indians at Pembroke Re-introduced in
Senate by Simmons: Godwin Hopes to
Put it Through House This Time"

- Jan. 26, 1914 (p.8) "Canoeing Down Lumber River"
sub-headline: "Croatan Section":
"Halfway between Maxton and Lumberton
lies the Croatan Indian section."
- Feb. 23, 1914 (p.5) "Box Supper at Indian Normal
School House"
- Mar. 12, 1914 (p.5) "Box Social at Pembroke Tomorrow
Evening"
"The Excelsior Literary Society of
the Indian Normal will hold a box
social..."
- Mar. 26, 1914 (p.1) "Recorder's Court: Interesting
Trial This Afternoon"
"Some time ago an effort was made to
exclude from this Indian school the
children of Joe Evans on the charge
that they had negro blood in their
veins, but the county board of
education decided that the charge was
not sustained.."
- Apr. 30, 1914 (p.2) "Rowland Indian School Closing
Enjoyed by Large Crowd"
- Apr. 30, 1914 (p.1) "Investigation of Indians:
Simmons and Godwin Want to Know
Whether There are Any Lands or Moneys
Due Indians of Robeson and Adjoining
Counties from the Government"
- May 4, 1914 (p.3) "Good Georgia Indian School:
Farmers Through Planting"
Letter from W.B. Locklear concerning
Glennwood Indian School of Claxton,
Georgia; Mr. C.L. Oxendine,
principal.
- May 7, 1914 (p.3) "Indian Mass Meeting"
The notice is signed by W.R.
Locklear, A. Chavis & W.M. Lowrie.
- Jun. 4, 1914 (p.1) "County School Matters: Hearings
In Regard to Proposed Changes in
District Boundaries to be Heard June
23: New School District for Indians:
Other Matters"

- Jun. 8, 1914 (p.8) "...instructed to investigate condition of school house in district no. 3, Indian Pembroke,..."
- Jul. 9, 1914 (p.1) "Indian Normal Finals: Commencement of Indian School at Pembroke Friday Attended by a Large Crowd"
- Jul. 13, 1914 (p.7) "Friday was a good day for the Indians of Robeson County..."
- Jul. 27, 1914 (p.1) "Robeson County Indians: Their Status to be Established: Among Most Interesting Red Men in United States"
- Jul. 30, 1914 (p.1) A reprint from the Fayetteville Observer containing quotes from the Charlotte Observer.
- Aug. 6, 1914 (p.1) "Public School Committeemen"
- Aug. 20, 1914 (p.3) for the whites, the "Colored Race" and the "Indian Race"
- Sep. 10, 1914 (p.2) "Annual Indian Picnic"
- Nov. 19, 1914 (p.4) "...and many of their white friends were present, as usually, to enjoy the day with them."
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) "Getting Date On Indians"
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) O.M. McPherson has come down from the B.I.A.
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) "Indian Mass Meeting"
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) from "A. Chavis, St. Pauls, NC"
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) "Committees of Indians: Committees Appointed by General Committee to Look After Interests of Indians in Various parts of County"
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) "Red Men Picnic"
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) "The annual Indian picnic..."
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) "Notice to Indians"
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) from "J.A. Locklear, Chairman of Committee."
- Jan. 4, 1915 (p.1) "A Man After The Editor's Own

Heart"

"Some men are good, and Peter Oxendine, Indian is one of that kind.."

- Jan. 21, 1915 (p.7) "Rainbow Unveiling: Indians Invited to Attend Meeting at Reedy Branch Saturday"
- Feb. 18, 1915 (p.7) "That Puzzling Problem: Reply to Indians of Robeson to the County Superintendents"
- ".. it would be an impossibility for the white schools of North Carolina to clear themselves of Indian blood.. With this much prejudice one should go back to England."
- Mar. 8, 1915 (p.2) "County School Matters: Petition for Special School Tax Election Ganted [Granted]: Rehearing in case of Joseph Evans Ordered Held March 19: Thomas and Porter McKay Excluded from Indian Schools"
- Apr. 5, 1915 (p.5) "Indian Mass Meeting at Pembroke Saturday"
- Apr. 15, 1915 (p.3) "Indian School Committmen [Committeemen] Requested to Meet at Pembroke Apr. 23"
- Apr. 22, 1915 (p.8) "Talk With Farmers: The One Thing Lacking: A Word to Indians"
- Apr. 26, 1915 (p.4) "Closing of Indian School in Hoke County"
- May 6, 1915 (p.17) - "This strange settlement of 50 families were probably the ancestors of our Indians, tho this is not at all certain."
- May 6, 1915 (p.17) "Public Schools of Robeson County"
- "A Comparative Statement Showing Educational Progress in Robeson County From 1904-1914.", comparing "White.. Colored" and "Indian" in several ways
- May 20, 1915 (p.7) "Report On Indians: Special Indian Agent McPherson, Who Spent Several

Weeks in Robeson Studying History and
Ways of These People, Makes Report:
Worked Under Senate Authority:
Effort Being Made to Secure Provision
for Their Support and Education"

reprint from Charlotte Observer.

May 24, 1915 (p.8)

"Visiting Carlisle Indian School"

Mrs. Jessie Dees of Pembroke has a
brother, Lacy Oxendine, at Carlisle
Indian School.

Jul. 5, 1915 (p.4)

"Annual Picnic of Confederation of
Red Men at Pembroke July 22"

Jul. 8, 1915 (p.4)

"Notice To Indians: Meeting at
Pembroke to Clean Off School
Grounds"

Jul. 12, 1915 (p.6)

"Important Meeting: Indian
Public School Committeemen of Robeson
Will Meet at Normal School July 17"

Jul. 29, 1915 (p.8)

"Notice To Indians: Some Work to
be Done on Indian School Grounds at
Pembroke August 4"

Aug. 5, 1915 (p.1)

"Annual Indian Picnic: It Will Be
Held at Union Chapel August 14"

Aug. 23, 1915 (p.2)

"Indian Picnic Aug. 28: It Is
Expected That the Approaching Picnic
at Pembroke Will be a Great Occasion"

Sep. 6, 1915 (p.3)

"State Should Provide For Indian
Insane"

Sep. 9, 1915 (p.4)

Untitled

"One cannot but sympathize with our
Indian friends in the complaint
voiced in the last issue of the
Robesonian by W.S. Wilkins of St.
Pauls about the lack of provision for
insane Indians."

Sep. 16, 1915 (p.3)

"Wash Lowrie, Aged Indian Once
Active in Politics, Passes"

Oct. 21, 1915 (p.10)

"A Great Religious Awakening Among
the Indians"

dateline Pembroke

- Nov. 8, 1915 (p.6) "Tract of Land Taken Up by Indians in 1768"
- Referring to Charles Oxendine, April 16, 1768, near Pembroke.
- Nov. 18, 1915 (p.6) "Thanksgiving Service: All Indians of County Urged to Meet at Bear Swamp Church Thanksgiving Day" from "Rev. Z.R. Chavis"
- Jan. 10, 1916 (p.4) "Robeson Indians"
- Lengthy observations to the effect that the crime rate among Indians seems to be one-thirtieth of what it was as late as, say, 1906
- Jun. 7, 1920 (p.5) "Final Rally at Pembroke; 'A Pleasant Time Was Had' By Anti-Divisionists at the Greatest Political Rally of the Campaign on the Eve of the Primary: So thick Were Autos That Road to Pembroke Looked Like the Well Lighted Boulevard of a Great City"
- Political rally held at Indian Normal School; Indians from large part of county and large crowd of whites present; opposed to a division of the county.
- Dec. 13, 1920 (p.8) "Red Cross Meeting At Mt. Airy Church: Miss Walker Gave Practical Talk on Red Cross Activities"
- "Between 400 and 500 were present, representing almost every Indian community in this county and the surrounding counties."
- Jan. 6, 1921 (p.4) "Meeting Of Indians Jan. 21"
- "All the Indian teachers of the county, all the Indian boys who were enlisted in the World War and all other Robeson County Indians who are interested."
- Jan. 24, 1921 (p.1) "Red Letter Day Among Indians: Medals Presented to Indian Soldiers of the World War at Meeting Held

- Friday at Normal at Pembroke"
- Mar. 7, 1921 (p.4) "All Day Meeting At Old Prospect Indian M.E. Church"
- Apr. 21, 1921 (p.3) "Health And Hygiene"
- "The Indians and colored people are urged to take the vaccine, as it is just as important for them to take it, as the white people."
- May 16, 1921 (p.5) "Hungry And Out OF Job And Glad To Go To Roads"
- "A white man," from Texas; "entered the house of John Allen Lowry and took some things. The Indians rounded him up."
- Oct. 24, 1921 (p.7) "Indian Tuberculosis Death Rate Not Large"
- "The large majority of our Indian people is confined to one county, that of Robeson."
- Nov. 28, 1921 (p.7) "County Corn Judging Contest"
- "Every teacher in every public school for the Indians of Robeson County will, of course, be present."
- May 1, 1922 (p.1) "Red Letter Day At Laurel Institute"
- "Friday of last week was indeed a red-letter day for faculty, pupils and patrons of Laurel Institute (Indian) at Union Chapel, near Buie."
- Jun. 15, 1922 (p.6) "What Became of Henry Berry Lowrey, Notorious Robeson Bandit Chief? Indians Tell Of Mysterious Cave Where Outlaw Hid Until He Escaped to South America"
- "Dr. Hair, an Indian doctor lived in the extreme northern part of Marlboro County..in 'Hairtown', and was the 'Chief' of that section; he died several years ago.."; reprint from the Charlotte Observer; see Steedly 1979 for Dr. Hair, an herbalist or root doctor who taught Mr. Cooper."

Jul. 20, 1923 (p.2) "A Few Remarks"

"To my Indian leaders. in Pembroke township, so called leaders, I am sorrow to see how foolish, they are thinking they are leading in the light, when they are leading in the dark. Indians I am sorry to say;" dictated by Patrick Locklear.

Aug. 4, 1924 (p.5)

"Fake Pictures Famous Bandit Picture Represented As Of Henry Berry Lowrey Is Not Genuine, Say Those Who Know-Never Had Picture Taken-No 'Colony' at Pembroke"

The article is sharply critical of C.D. Brewington and of a Fayetteville Observer article, quoted in full; letter from the I.B.S., A.N. Locklear, President; J.R. Lowry, Rec. Secretary;" identified as start of letter as "the Indian Betterment Society."

Feb. 5, 1925 (p.5)

"Everett Sampson Passes One Of Best Known and Most Highly Respected Indians of Robeson Is Gathered To His Fathers Full Of Years and Honor"

His age was 70 years 9 months and 26 days.

Feb. 11, 1926 (p.2)

"Indians Want To Be Recognized"

"..we may be Indians but can we prove it? There seems to be some that thinks thay ought to be recognized, and they are trying to recognize themselves by calling meetings in some school house or church, then sending some man to Washington for the purpose of viewing the city. That will never recognize any one, unless the man they send recognizes the ones that sent him when he gets back." Necessity for education, by C.P. Locklear of Maxton.

Mar. 4, 1926 (p.4)

"Items From Mt. Moriah Indian Neighborhood"

Jun. 14, 1926 (p.3)

"Large Crowd At Funeral Of Fuller Locklear"

"Mr. Locklear's funeral was attended by many of Lumberton's leading white citizens which showed Mr. Locklear's standing throughout the county. Mr. Fuller Locklear was considered one of the leaders among the Indians of Robeson.."

- Apr. 22, 1929 (p.1) "Prospect Junior High Graduates Its First Class"
- "The only junior high school among the Indians in Robeson county."
- Apr. 22, 1929 (p.4) "Macedonia School Finals"
- "The Macedonia Indian School of Hoke County"
- Aug. 8, 1929 (p.2) "Pembroke News: Summer School in Progress at Indian Normal"
- Sep. 30, 1929 (p.2) "Robesonian Indians Studied By Woman of National Fame: Miss Doris Ulmann Spends Couple of Days Among Indians of this County Getting Photographs of People Representative of Race"
- These photographs are at Berea College in Kentucky and at the University of Oregon.
- Oct. 3, 1929 (p.1) "Prospect Indian High School Will Open Monday Oct. 7: Only Indian School in County Recognized by State as Junior High Looking Forward to Another Fine Years Work"
- Oct. 7, 1929 (P.8) "Briefs Items of Local News"
- "There are more white people than Indians and colored people together, in court in Lumberton. Habeus corpus proceedings for the release of Lizzie Lowrey Cummings, Pembroke Indian woman."
- Nov. 11, 1929 "Call For Indians Of Robeson To Meet At Old Prospect Nov. 15"
- "from Crawley Locklear, a signer of 1889 Croatan Petition".
- Feb. 13, 1930 (p.7) "Murdock Chavis, Prominent Indian Of

- Pembroke Dies"
- age 73; was a signer of the 1889
Croatan Petition.
- Jan. 18, 1932 (p.6) "Play at Indian Normal Night of
Jan. 22: 'Cabbage or Dollars' to be
Presented by Students"
- Jan. 28, 1932 (p.5) "Play By Indian Normal Students
Brilliant Affair: 'Cabbage or
Dollars' One of Notable Features of
Normal's Winter Season"
- Jan. 28, 1932 (p.8) "Prospect Boys and Girls Defeat
Indian Normal: Fine Group of
Teachers at Prospect"
- Mar. 7, 1932 (p.5) "Debate Tuesday Eve at Pembroke
Graded School"
- Mar. 17, 1932 (p.1) "Fairmont Indian School News"
- Apr. 4, 1932 (p.1) "All Robeson White High Schools
Now On Accredited List: Barnsville
Approved Last Week, Making 13th to
Meet State Requirements: Prospect
Indian Will Be Approved Soon"
- Apr. 4, 1932 (p.2) "Proposed Field Day at Pembroke Is
Called Off"
- "a planned field day program at the
Indian Normal Friday", Lacy Maynor
- Apr. 18, 1932 (p.1) "Only Two Races Provided For At
Prison Camp: White and Indian
Prisoners Will Likely Use Same
Quarters: Finishing Touches Being
Put On Building"
- May 5, 1932 (p.4) "Mt. Airy Church May 7"
- A.B. Locklear, speaking "To the
Indians of Robeson County," calls an
important meeting.
- May 16, 1932 (p.1) "A.E. White Makes Strong Denial of
Fuller's Charges"
- "Addressing a group of approximately
55 people at Piney Grove school,
Indian, Saddletree township."

- Jun. 27, 1932 (p.4) "Meeting of Indians"
- "Business meeting.... I want all the councilmen to meet."
- Jul. 25, 1932 (p.1) "Mass Meeting of Indians July 28"
- Aug. 29, 1932 (p.8) "Tonsil Clinic At Pembroke for Indian School Children"
- Sep. 26, 1932 (p.4) "Discusses School Situation Among Indians"
- Jan. 9, 1933 (p.6) "Fairmont Indian School News"
- Jan. 23, 1933 (p.5) "Notice Of A Special Meeting"
- B.G. Graham, President; H.B. Locklear, Vice-President; & F.L. Locklear, announce "a meeting of the business committee on Indian Affairs."
- Mar. 27, 1933 (p.1) "Sales Tax Is Inevitable In Opinion of Assembly Leaders: Solons Also Predict Passage of 8-Months School Term Measure: Robeson Members Looking After Constituents: Two New Measures For Robeson County: Provision Made for Delinquent Indian Boys and Girls: Drainage District Commissioners Made Trustees of Funds"
- Apr. 17, 1933 (p.1) "Robeson Indian Schoolmasters Club Has Interesting Meeting"
- Apr. 27, 1933 (p.1) "Great Throng At the Funeral of Rev. P.M. Locklear: 1,500 to 2,000 Persons Attending Rites at Indian Normal for Indian Leader: Leading Minister Teacher and Farmer"
- May 22, 1933 (p.1) "Calvin Lowry Is Claimed By Death: Funeral Rites for One of Robeson's Most Prominent Indians Will be Held Tuesday P.M."
- May 22, 1933 (p.2) "Crowd of 2,000 Attends Indian Minister's Rites: Great Gathering at Pembroke to Pay Tribute to Rev. James Maynor of Clio, Native of County"
- Jul. 13, 1933 (p.1) "Identity of Robeson County Indians Traced By Scientist"

- Dr. Swanton on the Cheraw & Keyauwee Indians
- Jul. 27, 1933 (p.1) "Separate School Set-Up Granted Robeson Indians"
- Aug. 14, 1933 (p.1) "Allotment of Teachers in White and Indian Schools of Robeson"
- Aug. 21, 1933 (p.5) "Committeemen of Indian Schools"
- Sep. 7, 1933 (p.6) "Cherokee Indian School To Open September 25"
- Oct. 2, 1933 (p.2) "Box Supper At Fairmont Indian School Tues. Eve"
- Oct. 19, 1933 (p.4) "No Whites Or Indians"
- Blacks executed in Robeson County for the same crimes that send whites & Indians to prison; the last execution of an Indian was 40 years ago.
- Nov. 13, 1933 (p.6) "1,000 At Rites for Jimmie Dial"
- "One of Robeson County's leading Indians.... As stated in the last issue, this Indian leader died suddenly at his home"
- Jan. 8, 1934 (p.6) "Indian School Masters Meet at Indian Normal School"
- Feb. 5, 1934 (p.6) "3-Act Play at Fairmont Indian School Feb. 9"
- Feb. 12, 1934 (p.1) "Robeson County Indians Would Be Called Siouans Under Senate Bill: Senate Measure Will Supplant One Offered in House by Clark: Probably Will Become Law Within Two Weeks: Cherokee Indians of Robeson and Adjoining Counties to Be Nationally Recognized as 'Siouan Indians of Lumber River'"
- Feb. 15, 1934 (p.1) "Sentiment Among Indians Divided on Change of Name: Indians of Robeson Aroused Over Passage of Bill by Senate To Change Name From Cherokee to Siouan: Committees From Both Sides in Washington"
- mention of Joe Brooks

- Feb. 19, 1934 (p.1,4) "Dispute of Robeson Indians Over New Name Based On Motives For Adoption: Objections Raised Over Methods Used To Gain Support For 'Siouan' Bill: Sponsors Charged With Promising Government Benefits, Letting Own Race Restrictions And Raising Money For Personal Benefit: Defenders Claim New Name Has Backing Of Government Records And Is Favored By Big Majority Of Indians"
- Apr. 12, 1934 (p.1) "Indians To Have Public Meeting Sat. at Pembroke: 'Siouan' Question to be Discussed at Meet in Indian Normal School"
- Apr. 12, 1934 (p.1) "Mass Meeting of Indians at St. Annah Church April 21: Capt. and Mrs. Bonin, Siouan Indians, Will Address the Meeting: Report Will be Made on the Siouan Bill"
- Apr. 19, 1934 (p.1) "Indian Protest Strongly Against Name of 'Siouan': Speakers at Meeting in Pembroke Flay Background of 'Family' Name Now In Dispute: 'Cherokee' Favored"
- Apr. 23, 1934 (p.1) "Indians At Big Mass Meeting Vote Unanimously to Adopt Name Siouan: Will Ask Congressman Clark to Pass Bill Giving Them This Name: Join the National Council of Indians: Siouan Advocates Have Very Strong Following in Robeson County"
- Apr. 23, 1934 (p.4) "The Cherokee' Objection to the 'Siouan Bill'"
- Reference is to Robeson County Indians using the name "Cherokee."
- Apr. 30, 1934 (p.1) "Indians File For F'mont Constable: Debo Oxendine Is First Indian to Seek Public Office in Robeson County: Time For Filing Closes Saturday"
- May 3, 1934 (p.4) "Leaving The Siouans and Going To The Cherokees"
- May 24, 1934 (p.1B) "Indian Public Library Receives 126 New Books"

- Jul. 23, 1934 (p.1) "Marker To James Robert Adair To Be Unveiled At Rowland"
- Oct. 4, 1934 (p.8) "Community Sing At Pembroke Attended By Large Crowd"
- "The auditorium of the Cherokee Indian Normal School."
- Dec. 10, 1934 (p.3) "Box Supper At Fairmont Indian School"
- Dec. 31, 1934 (p.2) "Indian Betterment Society To Meet Jan. 4"
- Mar. 7, 1935 (p.8) "Wants Teacher For Deaf & Dumb Indian Children"
- Feb. 28, 1935 (p.1) "Ask For Building For Delinquent Indian Youths"
- Mar. 21, 1935 (p.2) "School Promotion To Be Discussed At Pembroke"
- May 9, 1935 (p.4) - "To The Indians: An Appeal for Baptist Hospital at Winston-Salem"
- Jul. 1, 1935 (p.5) "Burnt Swamp Baptist Anniversary Meeting"
- Jul. 4, 1935 (p.1) "Settlement for Indian Families Is Investigated"
- Visit by Fred Baker.
- Aug. 19, 1935 (p.8) "Mass Meeting of Indians August 24"
- Nov. 4, 1935 (p.8) "Robeson's Oldest Indian Honored on 97th Birthday: Celebration at New Hope Church for Mrs. Sallie Ransom: Is Sister of Henry Berry Lowry, Outlaw"
- Dec. 2, 1935 (p.6) "Plan To Place 1,000 Tenants On Small Farms Of Their Own"
- AP Story; Rexford G. Tugwell; dateline Wash., D.C.
- Dec. 12, 1935 (p.1) "Union Chapel's Handsome New School Building Formally Opened"
- M.L. Lowry, principal; 11 classroom

building cost \$24,000; auditorium to seat 722; 11 teachers. 400-500 students; faculty list, John L. Carter, 6th grade; Rev. L.W. Jacobs; L. H. Oxendine, age 75 says 65 years ago he attended a log school house with dirt floor on land of Union Chapel Church, which received a deed nearly 100 years ago."

Apr. 30, 1936 (p.10) "Beginning a New Life On Resettlement Project"

Photo with explanation of program in general terms.

May 4, 1936 (p.6) "Magnolia School Host To Seventh Grade of Dist. 5"

"Magnolia school, Indian"; F.H. Epps, principal; Rev. S.A. Hammonds described school 38 years ago when he taught 3 months and had 75 students, one of 6 Indian teachers; 10 grades at Magnolia.

May 4, 1936 (p.7) "Ladies Night Is Held By Indian Schoolmasters"

68 attending at Normal School

May 18, 1936 (p.4) "County's Biggest Indian School at Prospect Closes: 8 Complete High School and 10 the 7th Grade-Pugh Is Speaker: Start Erection of New Building"

Rev. L.W. Jacobs leaving as elementary principal after 8 years to devote time as postmaster; Clifton Oxendine to be principal next year; during 8 years, faculty grew from 6 to 16 and students from 226 to 509

Jun. 4, 1936 Ip.4) "Why Indians Should Vote for Clyde R. Hoey [political adv.]"

"The leading white men of Robeson County are for Clyde Hoey for Governor. The Indians are in a minority in the county and we know who shall have to turn to for help in case of need, therefore, we should stand with the people who are able to help and who have helped us so much

- when we could not help ourselves."
- Jun. 29, 1936 (p.1) "Purchase of 10,000 Acres Farm Land In Robeson by RA Given Final Approval: Tracts in Pembroke Section to be Divided Into One-and-Two Horse Farmsteads: Primarily An Indian Project: But Section Will Be Set Aside for White Families--Each Farmstead Will Be Individual Unit"
- Feb. 10, 1937 (p.4) "Among Robeson Cherokee Indians"
- Dateline Pembroke; by Mrs. Theodore Maynor
- Feb. 15, 1937 (p.3) "Indian Education Theme At Meeting of Schoolmasters"
- Important article on history and school statistics.
- Feb. 15, 1937 (p.4) "Indian Teachers Meeting Featured By Two Addresses"
- Feb. 17, 1937 (p.8) "Indian Barber Shop Opens at Fairmont"
- Mar. 8, 1937 (p.1) "Indian School Men To Meet"
- Mar. 24, 1937 (p.1) "To Lecture Sunday On Henry B. Lowry: Dr. Earl C. Lowry, Indian History Authority, to Speak at Pembroke"
- Apr. 9, 1937 (p.1) "Indian School Men Debate On Women's Vote"
- Apr. 28, 1937 (p.7) "Indians Called to Meet May 1 At St. Annah Church"
- Jun. 9, 1937 (p.1) "County Board of Education Hears Requests from Numerous Groups"
- sub-heads include "Deep Branch Indian", "Piney Grove Indian in S.T." (Saddletree), and "Smilings Group"
- Aug. 11, 1937 (p.1) "Indians Will Meet To Discuss Jury System"
- Called by J.E. Chavis; Joe Brooks says we need more Indians on juries of Indian murder trials.

- Aug. 18, 1937 (p.1) "Indians and Negroes On Jury Here For First Time In Nearly 40 Years"
- Aug. 20, 1937 (p.1) "History Made And Re-Enacted On Roanoke Island"
- Oct. 22, 1937 (p.5) "Burnt Swamp Baptist Union Meets at New Bethel Church Oct. 30"
- Nov. 3, 1937 (p.6) "Five Generations Celebrate Together"
- Photo of Mrs. Sallie Jane Ransom, 99, "sister of Henry Berry Lowry, Robeson county's most noted Indian", & her daughter, granddaughter, great-grandson & great-great grandson.
- Nov. 29, 1937 (p.6C) "Indian Normal At Pembroke Had Its Beginning 50 Years Ago"
- Nov. 29, 1937 (p.6C) "Street Scenes and Homes of Some of Pembroke's Business Firms"
- "Main street, Pembroke, center of the Indian settlement in Robeson County"
- Nov. 29, 1937 (p.6C) "Education Among Indian Growing At A Rapid Pace: More Than 4,500 Are Doing Work In Their Schools in Robeson"
- Nov. 29, 1937 (p.1D) "Group of Churches, School Buildings and 'Robin Adair' Marker"
- Nine photos, including two churches identified as the "Indian Methodist church, at Pembroke, center of the Indian settlement of Robeson County"; & the "Indian Baptist Church."
- Nov. 29, 1937 (p.1F) "Robeson County's Schools Grow Rapidly After 1900: Three Systems Have to be Provided to Care for Three Races: Whites, Indians and Negroes"
- Dec. 3, 1937 (p.2) "Rev. Z.R. Jacobs Sent to New Hope Church"
- "the Lumbee annual conference of the Holiness Methodist Church"
- Dec. 13, 1937 (p.2) "Indian Schoolmasters To Meet"

- Thursday Eve at Prospect School"
- Jan. 14, 1938 (p.3) "Chief Crazy Bull Will Show At Pembroke"
- Supposedly Sitting Bull's grandson; "an entertaining and educational program of Indian songs, dances and customs."
- Jan. 24, 1938 (p.4) "Large Throng At Rites For Mrs. J.W. Oxendine"
- "...was a member of one of Robeson County's best known Indian families."
- Jan. 31, 1938 (p.4) "Indian Teachers Hold County Meet At Indian Normal"
- Feb. 18, 1938 (p.2) "Odako (Friendship)"
- page of Indian news
- Feb. 4, 1938 (p.2) "Odako (Friendship)"
- Page of Indian news-"Vol. 1/No. 2"; "Due to the fact that sufficient financial support has not been forthcoming, it has become impossible to continue the 'Odako' as an independent paper."
- Feb. 25, 1938 (p.3) "Received Too Late"
- "Copy of 'Odako', page of news among Indians of Robeson that has been appearing in the Robesonian on Fridays, was received too late to set into type.."; two items printed anyway.
- Apr. 1, 1938 (p.2) "Dr. Lowry Gives Annual Address/Inhibitory Factors in Development of Indians Discussed"
- speaks of 1835 disfranchisement
- Apr. 1, 1938 (p.2) "Odako (Friendship)"
- Page of Indian news-11th issue
- May 9, 1938 (p.5) "Fine Record Made by an Indian Boy/Willie Sampson Appointed to Mission Work with Indians of Oklahoma"

- May 16, 1938 (p.4) "I am sure you will want to print part of it at least, for his many Indian friends here."
- "Indian and Negroes to be Segregated at Prison Camp"
- "A delegation of Robeson county Indians met with Chairman Dunlop here last week to protest.."
- May 16, 1938 (p.6) "Eastern Indian League Meets Wednesday Night"
- "...a called meeting of the Eastern Indian League of Robeson county at Green Grove high school.."; possibly baseball
- May 18, 1938 (p.7) "Old Indian Legend Puts Virginia Dare's Grave Near Philadelphus in Robeson County/Many Superstitions Surround Spot Marked By Big Hickory Tree"
- Photograph of "Jordan Revels, 86 year old Indian", & of Jordan Maynor, 77; 2 other photos.
- May 27, 1938 (p.2) "Odako (Friendship)"
- Page of Indian news, the 19th such, but mislabelled "Vol. 1-No. 17" - no more issued; ceased.
- Jun. 5, 1938 (p.3) "Robeson Indian Making Good Record W.C.T.C."
- Margolious Sanderson & one Oxendine at Western Carolina Teacher's College.
- Jun. 10, 1938 (p.1) "Hoey Appoints Pembroke Mayor"
- G.F. Bracey appointed by Governor Hoey.
- Jun. 22, 1938 (p.6) "Prospect Is On Top In Robeson Indian League"
- Jun. 24, 1938 (p.3) "Zeb Lowry Employed With Resettlement"
- "... the Pembroke Resettlement

- Project of the Farm Security Administration"-see Monday, June 13, 1938, p.1.
- Jun. 29, 1938 (p.1) "Rural Indian Resettlement Project Is Large-Scale Federal Undertaking in Pembroke Section of Robeson Co."
- "Of the total number of employees on the project, it is estimated that three-fourths, are Indians and the remainder white, with the exception of less than a half-dozen negroes."
- Jul. 8, 1938 (p.4) "Official Figures Show Nearly \$386,000 Spent on Pembroke Indian Resettlement Project"
- According to their regional director at Raleigh, "This project was originally sponsored by representatives of the 15,000 Indians of that section of the state in cooperation with the office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., which office sent a representative to the county to make a local study relative to locating an Indian project in the area."
- Jul. 22, 1938 (p.1) "Siouan Council's Main Objective Realized in Indian Resettlement Project, Biggest Federal Benefit/Council Secretary Says Indians Plan to Make No New Requests/Recognition is Given to Group"
- Secretary James E. Chavis.. "The 22 members of the council function as representatives of Indians in their respective townships."
- Aug. 19, 1938 (p.5) "Prospect Blab"
- "by Lewis R. Barton"; all Indian surnames
- Aug. 19, 1938 (p.7) "Among Robeson Cherokee Indians"
- "by Mrs. Theodore Maynor"
- Aug. 24, 1938 (p.2) "Among Robeson Cherokee Indians/Miss Revels Hostess-Birthday Party Honors Helen Maynor-Personals"

- sep. 21, 1938 (p.2) "Fairmont Indian Starts Off Well"
- "New School Year Begins With Increase In Attendance"
- sep. 21, 1938 (p.3) "Green Grove School Has Large Opening"
- sep. 23, 1938 (p.1) "Indian Normal to Open Next Monday"
- sep. 23, 1938 (p.2) "Oxendine School to Open Monday, Sept. 26"
- all Indian surnames
- Oct. 19, 1938 (p.7) "Would Preserve Legends, Culture of his Cherokees"
- Concerns Carlee Gordon Hunt of Pembroke, NC, now attending the University of Cincinnati
- Oct. 31, 1938 (p.3) "Indian Teachers Organize Groups at Pembroke Meet/Supt. Green Aids in Forming High School, Grammar and Primary Departments; Problems Expected"
- Nov. 2, 1938 (p.5) "Indian Coaches Set Up Rules and Schedules"
- Nov. 14, 1938 (p.1) "Revels Given Fifty Years for Assault on White Girl/Unpopular Jury Verdict Draws Wave of Criticism from Citizens; Prisoner Whisked Away to Avert Violence/Full Courtroom Hears Decision/Jury Finds Indian Not Guilty of Criminal Assault in 'Robeson's Most Important Case'"
- Jul. 10, 1939 (p.1) "'Leave Liquor Alone... Trust In God,' Says First Indian To Die In Chamber: Bricey Hammonds Gives Advices To Boy in Talk on Death Row Before Rendezvous with Death; Caper Exonerates Bostick Before Walking Last Mile"
- Jul. 10, 1939 (p.1) "Funeral Services For Gas Victim Attended by 4,000"
- Nov. 11, 1940 (p.1) "Indians Of Robeson Will Present Historical Pageant Early Next Month:"

Early Life and Development Of These
Interesting People Will Be Depicted
at State Normal At Pembroke"

- Dec. 3, 1940 (no p.) "Director Of Pembroke Pageant
Believes Robeson Indians Are
Descendants of "Lost Colony"
- Dec. 3, 1940 (no p.) "Pageant Has Large Cast To Show
Phases of Indian Life"
- Dec. 3, 1940 (no p.) "You're Invited To Come To
Pembroke December 5-6-7th To Witness
The Pageant: To Be Staged By The
Indians of Robeson County. To Show
The History and Progress Of The Race"
- Feb. 11, 1941 (no p.) "Construction Of Indian Orphanage
Gets Under Way; Donations Sought"
- Oct. 23, 1941 (no p.) "Indian In National Defense To Be
New Feature Of Pembroke Pageant: Miss
Ella Deloria Adding to Script for
Second Presentation"
- Nov. 12, 1941 (no p.) "Indians To Enact Pembroke Pageant
Again This Year"
- Dec. 2, 1941 (no p.) "Pageant Of Robeson Indians Opens
Second Season Friday: Three
Performances To Be Given in Pembroke
State College Gym"
- Dec. 8, 1941 (no p.) "Governor Broughton To Attend
Tonight's Pageant In Pembroke:
First Showing Of Annual Indian
Play Held Friday Night.."
- Dec. 9, 1941 (no p.) "Indian Pageant Wednesday Night
For Last Time: Governor Broughton
and Family Were Honor Guests Last
Night.."
- Dec. 11, 1940 (no p.) "Schoolchildren To Have Chance To
View Pageant"
- Jan. 1, 1943 (no p.) "News Letter From Pembroke State
College For Indians: Robeson Indians
Have Fought Beside White Man In Every
War American Has Fought--College
Proud of Lawrence's Statement About
Patriotism"
- Jan. 4, 1943 (no p.) "Indian Orphanage, Named Odum For
Founder, Is Operating Nicely: History

Read At Dedication"

- Feb. 22, 1945 (no p.) "Pembroke Will Elect Officials:
Senate Bill Provides For Election of
Mayor and Commissioners Heretofore
Appointed"
- Mar. 25, 1946 (no p.) "Parade On Robeson County Indian
Veterans Day"
- Jul. 29, 1949 (p.10) "'Lost Colony' Theory Of Robeson
Indians' Origin Is Backed By Official
Report"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.1) "First Census, 1790, Revealed
Robeson Almost Wilderness: Only 900
Families Lived In County 160 Years
Ago"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.13) "Indians Advance In Education
Since 1885"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.13) "Croatan Sacrifice For Children
To Have Advantage Of School"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.15) "Grave Of Virginia Dare May Be In
Robeson Cotton Field: Fred Brown's
Idea"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.11B) "Log Booms" And Indian Rafts Were
Part Of Lumber River Life In
Childhood Of Julia Wessel"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.11B) "Lumber River Legend: My Robeson"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.8C) "1884 Robeson Towns Were Mostly
Railroad Stations"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.1G) "Pembroke Is Robeson Indian
Trading And Educational Capitol"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.1G) "Mill Pond Became Town When
Railroads Arrived"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.1G) "Advancement In Citizenship Of
Robeson Indians Reflected In Growth
Of Pembroke State College"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.4G) "Early Pastors Preached Also To
Indians"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.4G) "Indian Child Welfare Group Has
Done Much"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.10G) "Indians Used Old Queer Remedies"

- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.10G) "Indians Made Blinds"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.11G) "Robeson Became Home of Lowries In 1769"
- Feb. 26, 1951 (p.11G) "Part Of Inhabited Robeson Was Wilderness Before 1900"
- Apr. 5, 1951 (no p.) "'Lumbee Indians' Designated In Bill Introduced By Watts"
- Apr. 12, 1951 (no p.) "Indian Name Bill Hearing Attended By Both Factions"
- Aug. 17, 1951 (no p.) "Robeson Indians Drive Toward Vote To Decide Official Name: Petition Almost Ready"
- Dec. 4, 1951 (no p.) "Indians Can Have Election To Decide On Name Of Tribe"
- Jan. 8, 1952 (no p.) "Robeson Indians Will Vote On Name Proposal Feb. 2"
- Jan. 15, 1952 (no p.) "Series Of Indians Meetings Planned"
- Jan. 23, 1952 (no p.) "Indians Voice Name Change Opinions"
- Feb., 1952 (no p.) "Robeson Indians Favor 'Lumbee' As Race Name"
- Feb. 5, 1952 (no p.) "Indians Vote Name Change"
- Feb. 13, 1952 (no p.) "Mass Meeting Of Indians To Be Held Saturday"
- Feb. 15, 1952 (no p.) "Legislators To Attend Rally Of Robeson Indians"
- Feb. 6, 1953 (no p.) "Indian Asks For Teacher Support Of Lumbee Name"
- Feb. 12, 1953 (no p.) "Senate Gets Indian Bill"
- Feb. 26, 1953 (no p.) "Robeson Indians Win First Round"
- Sep. 30, 1953 (no p.) "Copy Of Lumbee Name Bill Presented Indian Leader"
- Jan. 1, 1954 (no p.) "'Issue'--The Story Of A Robeson County Indian"

- Jun. 15, 1954 (no p.) "More Robeson Indian Pupils Than White, Negro Combined"
- Mar. 17, 1955 (no p.) "St. Pauls Rotary Hears Hector MacLean Talk On Origin Of Fabled Robeson County Indians"
- Jul. 29, 1955 (no p.) "Atlanta Minister Impressed By Robeson County Indians"
- Feb. 21, 1956 (no p.) "House Passes Indian Name Bill"
- Apr. 25, 1956 (no p.) "Recognition For Indians Sought"
- Apr. 26, 1956 (no p.) "Indian Bill Gets Committee OK"
- May 16, 1956 (no p.) "Indian Bill Ok'd By Senate Group"
- May 22, 1956 (no p.) "President Receives Lumbee Indian Bill"
- May 28, 1956 (no p.) "Indian Bill Strikes Snag"
- Jan. 17, 1958 (no p.) "Ku Kluckers Put Indians On 'List'"
- Jan. 17, 1958 (no p.) "Event May Draw 15,000 Klansmen: Maxton 'Kleag' Says"
- Jan. 20, 1958 (no p.) "Klan Flees Indian Fire"
- Jan. 20, 1958 (no p.) "Indian-White Friendship Has Deep Historic Roots"
- Jan. 20, 1958 (no p.) "The Battle"
- Jan. 20, 1958 (p.1) "Rev. Cole Complains He Is Racist Victim"
- Jan. 23, 1958 (no p.) "Two Magazine Versions Of Indian Action Against Klan"
- Jan. 26, 1958 (no p.) "Wild Rumors Feed Tension Over Indian Swoop On Klansmen: Taunt Of Flaming Crosses Shatters Century Of Peace"
- Jan. 27, 1958 (no p.) "Cole Plans Another Rally With Indians Outnumbered: Predicts 5,000 Klansmen Will Attend"
- Jan. 28, 1958 (no p.) "King Katfish Kole Kries Against Robeson Justice"
- Jan. 31, 1958 (no p.) "Says Indians Like Leadership To

- Be On Side Of Law"
- Feb. 3, 1958 (no p.) "Says Indians Quite Able To Speak For Themselves"
- Feb. 7, 1958 (no p.) "Sheriff Gets Wizard For Lumberton Trial: SC Governor Grants Extradition Request"
- Feb. 14, 1958 (no p.) "Everybody Came To The Trial"
- Feb. 28, 1958 (no p.) "Much Has Been Learned Of Lumbee Indian Lore"
- Mar. 14, 1958 (p.1) "Both Free On Bond; Both File Appeal: Klan Wizard Cole Gets 2-Year Sentence; Titan Martin Draws 12 Months"
- Feb. 5, 1959 (no p.) "Lumbee Leader Has Lived A Full And Fruitful Life: Dr. Fuller Lowry Has Served His People"
- Apr. 2, 1959 (no p.) "'Indian Nations' Send Envoy To Tell Lumbees About Unity"
- Jun. 6, 1959 (no p.) "A Lumbee Indian Analyzes Background Of His People"
- Jan. 28, 1961 (no p.) "Lumbee Author Notes Omission From British Historian's Study"
- Feb. 7, 1961 (no p.) "Catholics, Quakers Befriend Indian Kids Caught In Hassle"
- Sep. 1, 1964 (no p.) "Indian Pupils Admitted To W. Lumberton School"
- Mar. 8, 1965 (no p.) "Greensboro Chapel Has Lumbee Indians As Entire Congregation"
- Apr. 19, 1965 (no p.) "Four Members Of The Robeson County Board Of Education"
- Oct. 12, 1965 (no p.) "The Burnt Swamp Baptist"
- Jun. 12, 1970 (no p.) "Lumbee Indians Are Very Religious Race"
- Jul. 5, 1970 (no p.) "Pembroke Host First Annual Lumbee Homecoming"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.1) "1875 Paper Reveals Educational, Religious Activity, Hard Times"

- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.1) "Robeson Almost Wilderness In 1790"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.1) "Railroad And Paved Roads Factors In County's Growth"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (no p.) "Lumbee Rec. Center Is Robeson Asset"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.3C) "Pembroke, PSU Are Changing With The Times"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.3C) "Pembroke Is Robeson Educational Capitol"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.3C) "Mill Pond Became Town When Railroads Arrived"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.3C) "Back Swamp Church Was Begun 1839"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.4C) "Origin Of Robeson Indians Shrouded In Romance And Mystery Many Theories Include Descent From 'Lost Colony' of Roanoke"
- Jul. 12, 1970 (p.6C) "History Professors Trace Pembroke State U.: School Unseparable From History Of The Lumbees"
- Jul. 4, 1971 (no p.) "'A New Day' For Indians Hailed in Pembroke Talk"
- Aug. 15, 1971 (p.8A) "The Lumbee Indians of Robeson County"
- Aug. 22, 1971 (p.4B) "Lumbee Indians of Robeson County: Routing Klan Is Best-Known Act"
- Aug. 22, 1971 (p.4B) "Henry Berry Lowry As A Robin Hood"
- Sep. 9, 1971 (no p.) "Protests As School Opens At Prospect"
- Sep. 5, 1971 (p.13A) "Leaders Feel The Lumbees Are Awakening"
- Nov. 29, 1971 (no p.) "Congressman Lennon May Back Lumbee Rights Bill"
- Dec. 6, 1971 (p.11) "Evidence Of Legal 'Indianness' Shown In Long-Lost Document"
- Dec. 6, 1971 (p.11) "'Rights' Bill Gets Support"

- Jan. 20, 1972 (no p.) "PSU Trustees To Hold Meet With Protestors"
- Jan. 21, 1972 (p.1) "Old Main: Heritage--Or Hazard?"
- Jan. 21, 1972 (p.1) "'Save Old Main' Protest Prompts Signs Meeting"
- Jan. 24, 1972 (no p.) "Demolition Nixed By Robeson GOP"
- Jan. 24, 1972 (no p.) "Congressional Candidate Urges Saving 'Old Main'"
- Jan. 28, 1972 (no p.) "Rates 'Old Main' Less Historic Than Original School At Pates"
- Jan. 29, 1972 (no p.) "Lumbee Student Group Boosts 'Save Old Main'"
- Feb. 3, 1972 (p.16) "More Opinions Expressed On Issue Of 'Old Main'"
- Feb. 6, 1972 (no p.) "U.S. Aide Blasts NC Officials On PSU Dispute"
- Feb. 10, 1972 (no p.) "'Old Main' To Be Razed Says State"
- Feb. 11, 1972 (p.2) "Governor Hopeful Morton Bosts 'Old Main' Cause"
- Feb. 17, 1972 (p.24) "'Old Main Walls Strong'--Former Building Supt."
- Feb. 20, 1972 (no p.) "Nixon Administration Urges Scott To Aid Efforts To Save Auditorium"
- Feb. 24, 1972 (p.19) "The Lumbee's Heart Is Always 'Down Home'"
- Mar. 7, 1973 (p.1) "Robeson Indians 'Unsatisfied' With 'Double Vote' Opinions: Attend Legislative Caucus Discussion"
- Mar. 7, 1973 (p.1) "History of Lumbee, Community Development Occupies Symposium"
- Apr. 13, 1973 (no p.) "Indians Charged With Interfering With Federal Officers and With Possession of Documents"
- Mar. 17, 1974 (p.1) "PSU Trustees Approve Plans For Old Main"
- Mar. 2, 1975 (p.8B) "Bronze Bust of Henry Berry Lowrie Will Be Placed In Pembroke Park: The

	Artist"
Jun. 5, 1975 (p.11)	"Racial Discrimination Found in L'ton Schools: US Justice Dept. Finding"
Jul. 3, 1975 (p.9)	"Lumbee Homecoming Includes Drive To Restore Historic Boy Scout Building"
Jul. 3, 1975 (p.9)	"Lumbee Homecoming Begins Tonight"
Jul. 7, 1975 (p.9)	"Miss Lumbee 1975-Jean Bullard"
Jul. 2, 1976 (p.1)	"'Strike At The Wind' Outdoor Drama Unwinds With Impact And Excitement"
Jul. 4, 1976 (p.2C)	"Strike At The Wind Scenes"
Jan. 11, 1977 (p.9)	"Robeson County's 1st Indian Judge, Bullard, Dead at 88"
Jul. 4, 1980 (p.1)	"Special Lumbee Award Presented: First Woman Recipient Praised"
Sep. 21, 1980 (p.5A)	"'Indian Heritage Week' Begins"
Sep. 23, 1980 (p.9)	"Indian Heritage Week Begins"
Sep. 25, 1980 (p.1)	"NC Indians Hit Indifference: Lumbee Among Tribes Without Recognition"
Oct. 5, 1980 (no p.)	"Native American Center Closed Sundays"
Nov. 24, 1980 (p.1)	"LRDA Patrol Suit"
Dec. 3, 1980 (p.1B)	"Indian Affairs Council Blasts Hunt For 'Breaking Promises'"
Dec. 1980 (no p.)	"Official: Fact That Patrolman Is Lumbee Wasn't Considered"
Dec. 9, 1980 (p.1)	"Supreme Court Snubs Parents' Appeal"
Dec. 10, 1980 (p.1)	"Indian Trooper Assigned To Duty In Robeson Co."
Jan. 4, 1981 (p.1D)	"Two School Suits Claim Violations"
Jan. 4, 1981 (1D)	"Old Main Resurrected In 1980"

Jan. 20, 1981 (1B) "Locklear To Head UNC Governors Committee"

May 19, 1981 (p.1) "Former PSU Chancellor Jones Succumbs To Illness At Age 60"

Jun. 8, 1981 (p.1) "School Suits Are Nearing Solution"

Jul. 3, 1981 (p.1) "Lumbee Awards Salute Achievement"

Jul. 5, 1981 (p.4B) "Annual Fourth Of July Parade"

Jul. 5, 1981 (no p.) "Origins Of The Lumbee Indians"

Jul. 5, 1981 (no p.) "Henry Berry Lowrie Story"

Oct. 29, 1982 (p.1) "Federal Official: American Indians Can Expect Less"

Dec. 19, 1982 (p.6A) "Art Exhibit On Display at PSU Resource Center: LRDA In Action"

Apr. 28, 1983 (p.1) "Lumbee Center Wins Endorsement"

May 6, 1983 (p.1) "Parade Set For Lumbee Homecoming"

May 24, 1983 (no p.) "Lumbee Center Needs Help"

Jun. 21, 1983 (p.6) "Contestants Named in Lumbee Pageants"

Jun. 24, 1983 (p.8A) "Miss Lumbee Vies for Miss NC Title"

Jun. 26, 1983 (p.1) "Little Miss Lumbee: 6-year-old Lumberton Girl Wins 1983 Crown"

Aug. 15, 1983 (p.8A) "LRDA Receives Grant of \$201,260"

Aug. 29, 1983 (p.1) "Judge Says School Lines Unchanged"

Sep. 21, 1983 (p.1) "Indian Celebration: Hundreds Gather for Film Premier, Music and Dance: Heritage Week"

Jun. 3, 1984 (p.1A) "Lumbees Nearer US Recognition"

Jul. 1, 1984 (p.5A) "Rain Damages Beginning of Homecoming"

After World War II the faculty at Pembroke Normal College,

pembroke, NC began a local newspaper for Pembroke called the pembroke Progress. It was published from 1946 to 1956.

PEMBROKE PROGRESS, Pembroke, NC

- Sep. 15, 1942 (no p.) "Pembroke Farms Victory Fair To Open October 22"
- Jun. 19, 1947 (no p.) "Official PSC Name Declared Taboo By Pembroke Students"
- Jun. 19, 1947 (p.1) "'Lost Colony' Names Frequent in County"
- Jul. 24, 1947 (p.1) "PSC Faculty Member Says Recent History of NC Indian Incomplete: Says Chapter On Robeson Indian 'Disappointing'"
- Aug. 7, 1947 (no p.) "Association Looks For Indian Relics"
- Aug. 14, 1947 (no p.) "Historical Group Gives Incorrect Official Name: Robeson Indian is Cherokee, Not Croatan"
- Sep. 11, 1947 (no p.) "Plans For Community Fair To Be Presented At Sept. 16 Meeting: For First Fair In October Cooperation Asked"
- Sep. 11, 1947 (no p.) "Numerous Student Departing For Out-Of-Town Colleges, Schools: 16 Leave This Week To Enter Institutions"
- Sep. 25, 1947 (no p.) "Robeson County Indian Fair To Get Underway Oct. 27th: Purpose Of Fair To Promote Good Farming Methods"
- Sep. 25, 1947 (no p.) "American Indian Discussion Topic Of WMS Meeting"
- Oct. 9, 1947 (no p.) "P'broke Cannery Contributes Much To Town Welfare: Graded School Pupils Get Free Meals For Fresh Produce"
- Oct. 23, 1947 (no p.) "Indian Child Welfare Group Officers Told"
- Oct. 30, 1947 (no p.) "'We Want More'; Pembroke

Consensus On Indian Fair"

- Nov. 6, 1947 (no p.) "Crowd Of Over 6,000 Attends Indian Fair: Prize List For 600 Exhibits Is Released"
- Nov. 6, 1947 (no p.) "Indian Historical Association Seeks Old Implements And Articles: President Seeks To Add To Collection Begun In July"
- Nov. 20, 1947 (no p.) "Robeson Indian Wants Education, Pembroke College President Says: PSC President Addresses Meet of Rotary Club"
- Jan. 22, 1948 (no p.) "Ira Pate Lowry Speaks Tuesday Afternoon To DAR In Fayetteville: Gives Talk On American Indians"
- Jan. 22, 1948 (no p.) "Book 'Croatan' By Pembroke Man Will Probably Be Made Into Movie: Bill Paul's Story Based On 'Lost Colony' Theory"
- Feb. 1948 (no p.) "Plans Made for '48 Indian Fair"
- Mar. 18, 1948 (no p.) "Pembroke Host To 8000 Friday; 3rd Veterans' Day Gals Event: Parade, Speech, Barbecue Highlight Celebration"
- May 6, 1948 (no p.) "Indian Troops Win Firsts In Scout-A-Ree"
- Jul. 1948 (no p.) "Pembroke Cannery Open for Business"
- Jul. 1948 (no p.) "Pembroke Fair Incorporated"
- Jul. 1948 (no p.) "Indian Child Welfare Ass'n. Needs Workers"
- Jan. 20, 1949 (no p.) "Pembroke A Village Without Limits"
- Feb. 24, 1949 (no p.) "Pembroke State College New Name"
- Jun. 9, 1949 (no p.) "Last 10-years Growth Of College 60 Years Old Reported To Trustees: Pembroke College President Issues Summary of Decade"
- May 5, 1949 (no p.) "Pentecostal Holiness Work Among Indian Churches Noted"

- Sep. 1, 1949 (no p.) "Pembroke Fair Starts Monday;
Tuesday Will Be Farmers Day"
- Sep. 29, 1949 (no p.) "Five Tribes Smoke Peace Pipe At
Pembroke"
- Sep. 29, 1949 (no p.) "Friendly Tribes Smoke Pipe Of
Peace at Pembroke"
- Sep. 29, 1949 (no p.) "Athletic Box Supper Oct. 6"
- Sep. 29, 1949 (no p.) "Enrollment Over 125 At Pembroke"
- Oct. 6, 1949 (no p.) "American Indian Is Subject of
Magazine Story"
- Dec. 1, 1949 (no p.) "Reservation Superintendent In
Visit Go Pembroke Area"
- Dec. 22, 1949 (no p.) "Indian Prison Camp Will Be Moved
To Robeson County"
- Jan. 12, 1950 (no p.) "Orphanage Children Enjoy Big
Christmas"
- Jan. 19, 1950 (no p.) "Indian Prison Camp Moved To
Robeson"
- Jan. 26, 1950 (no p.) "Rev. D.F. Lowry Named Ministers
President"
- Feb. 16, 1950 (no p.) "Work Day Set At Orphanage"
- Mar. 9, 1950 (no p.) "Open House Will Be Held At
Pembroke State College"
- May 11, 1950 (no p.) "Indian Child Welfare Group To
Meet May 18"
- May 18, 1950 (no p.) "Indian School Body Will Meet
Monday"
- Oct. 5, 1950 (no p.) "Farm Bureau Gains 300 New
Members"
- Aug. 26, 1954 (no p.) "'Locklear Day' To Be Held Sunday
at Piney Grove"
- Apr. 28, 1955 (no p.) "Thousands Witness Annual Parade
and Marble Tournament In Pembroke:
Princesses From All Indian Schools
In Robeson County Selected;
Tournament Sponsored by VFW Post No.
2843"

- Apr. 27, 1955 (no p.) "Oxendine Elected Mayor of
Pembroke for Second Time"
- May 3, 1956 (no p.) "Lumbee Indians"
- May 17, 1956 (no p.) "Lumbee Indian Bill Approved"
- May 24, 1956 (no p.) "Ike Has Lumbee Bill"
- May 31, 1956 (no p.) "Governor Hodges Speaks At
Pembroke State College Tonite"
- Nov. 17, 1956 (no p.) "Most of PSC Grads Enter Teaching
Profession Here"

In 1965 another local newspaper was begun called "the
Lumbee." This newspaper continued until 1971.

THE LUMBEE, Pembroke, NC

- Oct. 28, 1965 (no p.) "A Salute To Lumbee Co-Op"
- Nov. 11, 1965 (p.1) "Lumbee Recreation Park Exceeds
Dreams"
- Dec. 2, 1965 (p.1) "Lumbee Indian History Soon To Be
Released: By Lew Barton: New
Book 18 Years In Making"
- Dec. 16, 1965 (no p.) "First Methodist Church Honors
Rev. D.F. Lowry"
- Jan. 13, 1966 (p.2) "Lumbee Indians Honored Seawell
with 1959 'First American Award'"
- Jan. 20, 1966 (no p.) "English Book Lends Support To
History Of Lumbee Indians"
- Jan. 12, 1967 (p.8) "Hawk Eye Principal Hails From
'Educated Family'"
Earl Hughes Oxendine
- Jan. 26, 1967 (p.1) "Co-Op Will Disband After 29
Years: Members Will Buy 1,700
Acres"
- Mar. 2, 1967 (p.1) "The Lumbee Purchased By Local
Citizens: Local Paper Comes Home
To Roost"

- Mar. 30, 1967 (p.3) "Robeson Voter Registration Drive Started"
- "New registrants are largely Indian and Negro"
- May 11, 1967 (p.4) "Meandering"
- "The fact that we are predominantly an Indian community should not cause people to pre-suppose that we are therefore an INFERIOR community."
- Jun. 29, 1967 (p.1) "Crippled Youth Charges Councilman With Assault"
- Bobbie Burns, one-legged youth, kicked and demeaned by Lumberton City Councilman Gordon Dove for using bathroom at Dove's service station; Burns retained a lawyer.
- Aug. 24, 1967 (p.1) "English Jones Receives Award: Tar Heel Of The Week"
- Recites history of PSC and Lumbee history.
- Aug. 24, 1967 (p.3) "'Little Miss Lumbee' To Be Chosen"
- At Lumbee Recreation Center festival; Labor Day, Sept. 1-4; 1st annual Little Miss Lumbee Contest.
- Oct. 5, 1967 (p.1) "Voter Registration Up In Robeson"
- Shows 2,356 more Indians from 3/13 to 10/2/67, with registration at 6,974, up from 4,618.
- Oct. 12, 1967 (p.1) "Fish Fry Draws Crowd"
- Carnel Locklear; to encourage local political involvement; 750-800 attended at Clark's Landing clubhouse near Maxton, Thadis Oxendine.
- Oct. 19, 1967 (p.1) "Precinct Organizations Are Formed: For Local Townships"
- Thadis Oxendine and others
- Nov. 9, 1967 (p.1) "Voter Organizers Continue Meeting"

- Long discussion on who to admit to organization; NAACP; VISTA.
- Apr. 18, 1968 (p.4) "School Desegregation Must Be Fact By 1969-70 Term"
- 1968 "Lumbee Rec Center Seeks To Open Its Gates To All"
- Aug. 1, 1971 (no p.) "The Lumbee Indians of Robeson County"

The Carolina Indian Voice was begun in 1972. This is a weekly Indian community newspaper that has as its motto "Building Communicative Bridges In A Tri-Racial Setting." The newspaper is widely read in the Lumbee community.

CAROLINA INDIAN VOICE, Pembroke, NC

- Jun. 15, 1972 (p.1) "Annual Lumbee Pow-Wow"
- Jun. 15, 1972 (p.2) "Indian Commission Meets In Pembroke"
- Aug. 17, 1972 (p.1) "Lumbee Bank: First Indian Bank In United States"
- Dec. 1972 (p.2) "LRDA Conducts Seminar"
- Dec. 1972 (p.4) "LRDA Works"
- Jan. 18, 1973 (p.2) "Double Voting"
- May 24, 1973 (p.1) "5 Indians Graduate From Law Schools"
- May 24, 1973 (p.1) "The Robeson County Indian Coalition Movement Meets"
- Feb. 7, 1974 (p.1) "'Double Voting' Hearing Set for Feb. 15"
- Mar. 14, 1974 (p.1) "'Old Main' Ready for Presentation"
- Jul. 31, 1975 (p.1) "LRDA Receives CETA Funding"
- Jul. 31, 1975 (p.3) "Registrar of Hampton Institute Visits Talent Search Staff"

- Dec. 18, 1975 (p.3) "Local Outdoor Drama Receives Grant"
- Dec. 18, 1975 (p.6) "Pembroke Jaycees Reach Out to Aging And Elderly As Part Of Community Services Project"
- Dec. 18, 1975 (p.6) "Lumbee Longhouse Visits South of the Border"
- Jan. 22, 1976, (p.3) "IEA Committee at Prospect School Reports"
- Jan. 22, 1976 (p.5) "LRDA Establishes ESA Committee"
- Apr. 8, 1976 (p.3) "Brayboy Heads Indian Commission Title XX Project"
- Apr. 29, 1976 (p.3) "N.C. Indian Commission Staff Honored"
- Sep. 9, 1976 (p.3) "Fairgrove Lumbee Longhouse Learning Center in Session"
- Sep. 9, 1976 (p.7) "LRDA's Indian Education Project Sponsors Native American Workshop"
- Sep. 23, 1976 (p.1) "Lumbee Indian History Appearing Weekly in the Carolina Indian Voice"
- Sep. 23, 1976 (p.7) "LRDA Receives Grant"
- Sep. 23, 1976 (p.10) "National Advisory Council on Indian Education Meets in Raleigh"
- Sep. 30, 1976 (p.5) "LRDA's ED Project Helps New Business"
- Oct. 14, 1976 (p.2) "NIEA Convention Held in New Mexico"
- Oct. 14, 1976 (p.6) "American Indian Day Recently Celebrated at Fort Bragg"
- Oct. 14, 1976 (p.8) "ONAP Is In Trouble"
- Oct. 14, 1976 (p.10) "Speech & Language Workshop Hosted by LRDA's Indian Education"
- Apr. 28, 1977 (p.1) "More On Vine Deloria, Jr.: Impressed By Lumbee Community"
- Apr. 28, 1977 (p.2) "An Open Letter from Miss Lumbee"

May 12, 1977 (p.1) "Indian Education and Other Items
Topic of Concern at Board of
Education Meeting"

May 12, 1977 (p.1) L.R.D.A. Receives Grant From U.S.
Dept. of Labor"

May 12, 1977 (p.3) "Local Native Joins Maryland CETA
Staff"

May 12, 1977 (p.6) "Awards Banquet-a Part of Lumbee
Homecoming"

May 26, 1977 (p.1) "Town Manager Complains of Trooper
Brutality and Abuse of Power"

May 26, 1977 (p.1) "Robeson County Still Home to
Member of Georgia Commission on
Indian Affairs"

May 26, 1977 (p.2) "As I See It: Justice in Robeson
County Seemingly Is Reserved for Dark
Skinned Folk"

May 26, 1977 (p.8) "LRDA Board Meets for Monthly
Meeting"

May 26, 1977 (p.12) "IEA Parent Committee Meets for
First Planning Session"

Jun. 16, 1977 (p.1) "N.C. Highway Patrol Rules 'No
Evidence' In Brutality Case Involving
Troopers Evelyn and Covington"

Jun. 16, 1977 (p.1) "Commencement Address at PSHS By
S. Gabe Paxton, Jr.: Acting Deputy
Commissioner-Office of Indian
Education"

Jun. 30, 1977 (p.1) "Lumbee Homecoming Has Something
For Everyone This Year: Slated to
Run June 30-July 3"

Jun. 30, 1977 (p.1) "Welcome Home Lumbees: Have A
Nice And Safe Lumbee Homecoming"

Jun. 30, 1977 (p.1) "Indian Parents Approve IEA
Program"

Jun. 30, 1977 (p.3) "Who's Helping With Odum Home"

Jun. 30, 1977 (p.4) "Open House: First American
Cooperative, Inc."

Jun. 30, 1977 (p.6) "LRDA Staffer Participates in

State IWY Meeting"

Jul. 7, 1977 (p.1) "Sweatt Sworn in As Supt. of County Schools"

Jul. 7, 1977 (p.1) "Honors Bestowed at Lumbee Homecoming 1977"

Jul. 7, 1977 (p.2) "Decries Lack of Justice in Robeson"

Jul. 7, 1977 (p.10) "Probe of 'Oxendine Brutality Case' Begun by F.B.I."

Jul. 14, 1977 (p.6) "New LRDA Board Members Elected"

Aug. 11, 1977 (p.1) "First Indian Bank Now Has First Indian President"

Sep. 1, 1977 (p.1) "IEA Team Announced"

Sep. 1, 1977 (p.8) "Saddletree Community Day Planned"

Sep. 8, 1977 (p.1) "Low Rent Housing Surfaces Again at Pembroke Town Council Meeting"

Sep. 8, 1977 (p.1) "A Report... Robeson County's Indian Education Project"

Sep. 8, 1977 (p.2) "Letters To The Editor: Strike At The Wind Has Successful Season"

Dec. 22, 1977 (p.1) "Jim Lowry Named New Chairman at Indian Commission Workshop"

Dec. 22, 1977 (p.4) "Indian Education In Robeson Holds Successful Open House"

Dec. 22, 1977 (p.8) "Committee On Federal Recognition Sponsors Homecoming"

Dec. 29, 1977 (p.3) "Indian Grants Announced"

Jul. 27, 1978 (p.2) "LRDA Chooses New Board Members"

Aug. 3, 1978 (p.1) "People and Places and Things: Herman Dial Named Chairman of Robeson County Board of Commissioners"

Sep. 7, 1978 (p.1) "LRDA Names New CETA Head"

Sep. 7, 1978 (p.2) "As I See It: Earl Hughes Oxendine Assumes Leadership Role On National Advisory Council On Indian Education"

Sep. 21, 1978 (p.9) "Title IV, Part A Indian Education Conducts Parent Elections"

Oct. 19, 1978 (p.3) "Hunt Names 5 to Indian Housing Authority"

Oct. 19, 1978 (p.3) "LRDA Delegation Attends Indian Education Convention"

Oct. 19, 1978 (p.10) "Indians Study Title XX Funding"

Oct. 26, 1978 (p.1) "Indian Education Act Monies Detailed For County School Units"

Nov. 30, 1978 (p.1) "Patrol to Assign Indian to Robeson"

Nov. 30, 1978 (p.1) "People and Places and Things: Lumbee Attends State Council for Social Legislation Meeting"

Jun. 28, 1979 (p.1) "Scenes from 'Pro Indian' Chancellor Rally"

Jun. 28, 1979 (p.1) "People and Places and Things: Lumbee Homecoming Gospel Sing"

Jun. 28, 1979 (p.9) "Concerned Parents of Prospect Meet"

Apr. 12, 1979 (p.1) "Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc. Operational: Open House Set for April 13, 1979"

Apr. 12, 1979 (p.9) "Pow Wow Planned"

Aug. 2, 1979 (p.1) "People and Places and Things: LRDA Names Officers"

Mar. 27, 1980 (p.5) "Indians Encouraged To Be Counted In Census"

Apr. 24, 1980 (p.1) "Indian Representatives Testify Before Senate Committee"

Apr. 24, 1980 (p.3) "Lumbee Enrollment Forms Available"

May 8, 1980 (p.2) - "Michigan's Lumbee Indians: On the Outside Looking In"

Jun. 26, 1980 (no p.) "Lumbee Homecoming Set For July 2-July 6"

Jul. 30, 1980 (p.1) "Lumbee Tribe Joins NCAI"

Sep. 11, 1980 (p.2) "LRDA Opens Center for the Arts"

Jun. 5, 1980 (p.1) "Indian Commission Administers Energy Crisis Funds"

Jun. 5, 1980 (p.1) "Lumbee Program Funded In Washington"

Sep. 25, 1980 (p.1) "Jim Chavis Memorial And Brantley Blue Portrait Unveiling Highlights of Indian Heritage Week"

Sep. 25, 1980 (p.2) "Thanks For 'Help' in Opening Washington Information Office"

Oct. 16, 1980 (p.1) "Governor Holshouser, Congressman Rose And Commissioner Dial Headline Our Salute To 'Strike At The Wind's' Carnell Locklear"

Oct. 16, 1980 (p.1) "Indian Law Unit Files Suit Against UNC Board of Governors"

Feb. 12, 1981 (p.1) "LRDA Supports One School .. Administrative Unit"

Feb. 26, 1981 (p.2) "Hideaway Valley a Handbook to Lumbee History: Powhatan and a Lumbee Tradition"

Feb. 26, 1981 (p.8) "LRDA's Center for Arts Prepares for Spring Activities"

Mar. 5, 1981 (p.1) "PSU Leads in Minority Enrollment in UNC System"

Mar. 5, 1981 (p.1) "Sixth Annual Indian Unity Conference Begins Today"

Mar. 5, 1981 (p.10) "Indian Housing Assured in Hoke County"

Mar. 12, 1981 (p.6) "Lumbee River Native American Center for the Arts Host"

Mar. 26, 1981 (p.1) "To Serve on N.C. Indian Commission"

Apr. 16, 1981 (p.11) "Indian Commission Sponsors CFNP Program"

Apr. 30, 1981 (p.10) "Award Banquet: A Part of Lumbee Homecoming"

May 7, 1981 (p.1)	"Robeson County Indian Youth Festival "A Rousing Success"
May 14, 1981 (p.1)	"Lumbee River Native American Center for the Arts 'Spring Revue' Well Received"
Jun. 11, 1981 (p.2)	"A Public Statement Concerning the Robeson County Public Library"
Jul. 16, 1981 (p.1)	"LRDA Community Meeting"
Jul. 16, 1981 (p.8)	"Land Mark Legislation for Indians"
Jul. 30, 1981 (p.1)	"Food Co-op Recieves \$2,000 Donation from Lutheran Church"
Jul. 30, 1981 (p.2)	"As I See It: 'Strike At The Wind!' Is A Lively Experience And A Seed Planted Deep In Robeson Soil"
Aug. 13, 1981 (p.8)	"Lumbee River Native American Center for the Arts: A Component of Lumbee Regional Development Association"
Aug. 20, 1981 (p.2)	"Robeson's Lumbees Lead Indian Tribes"
Jan. 21, 1982 (p.4)	"New Service Available At L.R.D.A."
Jan. 21, 1982 (p.7)	"L.R.D.A. In Action... Helping Hand Extended to Many During Severe Winter Months"
Jan. 21, 1982 (p.7)	"Indian Unity Conference Set For March 4-6, 1982"
Feb. 18, 1982 (p.1)	"Luncheon Planned for Cong. Charlie Rose"
Feb. 18, 1982 (p.8)	"LRDA In Action: Dr. Morrison Guest Speaker at Staff Meeting"
Feb. 18, 1982 (p.8)	"Health Scholarships Available"
Mar. 25, 1982 (p.1)	"The Time Is Here Now For A McMillan Memorial at PSU"
Apr. 1, 1982 (p.2)	"An Editorial Expression: Red Springs Highway Patrol 'Blitz' More Than Meets The Eye"

Apr. 1, 1982 (p.6) "58 Percent Of All Indian Students In NC To Attend PSU"

Apr. 1, 1982 (p.7) "You Are Invited 17th Annual Pow-Wow April 16th & 17th Hosted By The Haliwa-Saponi Tribe"

Apr. 1, 1982 (p.11) "LRDA In Action: Applications Available"

Apr. 8, 1982 (p.1) "'Strike At The Wind" Selected To Represent County At World's Fair"

Apr. 29, 1982 (p.2) "Lumbee Speeches Published in American Indian Women's Collection"

Apr. 29, 1982 (p.5) "LRDA In Action"

Jun. 10, 1982 (p.1) "LRDA In Action: Plate Sale for Miss Lumbee Friday"

Jun. 10, 1982 (p.1) "New CFNP Food Co-op Open House"

Jun. 10, 1982 (p.4) "Lumbee Homecoming 1982 Calendar of Events: Little Miss Lumbee Pageant"

Jun. 24, 1982 (p.3) "Parnell Introduces Bill for Indian Scholarships"

Jun. 24, 1982 (p.15) "Agriculture Awards Banquet-New Feature of Lumbee Homecoming"

Jun. 24, 1982 (p.16) "Re-Elect Herman Dial To The Robeson County Board of Commissioners"

Jun. 24, 1982 (p.16) "-Vote- Dalton P. Brooks for Robeson County Board of Education, District IV"

Jul. 22, 1982 (p.2) "America's Four Hundreth Anniversary Incomplete Without Lumbee Participation"

Jul. 29, 1982 (p.8) "LRDA's Center for the Arts Grads Pursue Goals"

Jul. 29, 1982 (no p.) "Lumbee Bank Consolidated Report of Conditions"

Aug. 5, 1982 (p.6) "Indians to Get UNC Scholarships"

Sep. 2, 1982 (p.5) "LRDA Receives N.C. Arts Council Grant"

- Sep. 23, 1982 (p.1) "Return Of Clyburn Pines, Country Club Areas Simply A Partial Payment Of A Long Standing Debt By Lumberton City Schools"
- Sep. 23, 1982 (p.8) "Robeson County Indian Youth Research A Proud And Unique Indian Heritage: For The Past We Are Grateful...For The Future We Are Determined"
- Oct. 14, 1982 (p.1) "Helen Maynor Scheirbeck Heads Indian Nations Program For Save The Children"
- Oct. 28, 1982 (p.8) "LRDA In Action"
- Dec. 2, 1982 (p.1) "Eighty-Second Annual Lumber River Conference"
- Dec. 2, 1982 (p.4) "Robeson County Compensatory Indian Education Project: Notice of Public Hearing!!!"
- Dec. 2, 1982 (p.7) "LRDA's CFNP Project Initiate Fund Raising Drive"
- Dec. 2, 1982 (p.7) "Enroll In The Lumbee Tribe Today"
- Dec. 9, 1982 (p.1) "Indian Commission Plans Hearing In Robeson County Relative To Treatment Of Indians In Local Court"
- Jan. 6, 1983 (p.2) "To Seek Election To N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs"
- Jan. 6, 1983 (p.9) "LRDA In Action"
- Jan. 13, 1983 (p.1) "Race Seen As Motive As Dissidents Move To Oust LREMC Board, And Re-instate Hinson"
- Jan. 20, 1983 (p.2A) "A Decade Of Service; Progress"
- Jan. 20, 1983 (p.2A) "Old Main Survives Fire"
Anniversary Edition, March 22, 1973
- Jan. 20, 1983 (p.4A) "Board Of Commissioners Say "No" To 'Lumbee Bill' Vote Of Confidence"
Anniversary Edition, April 18, 1974

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.4A) "We Hate Double Voting We Support
Dr. Joy J. Johnson And His Bill To
Break It We Insist On The Support Of
Our Other Legislator Paid For By
Blacks & Indians Determined To Break
Double Voting"

Anniversary Edition, Feb. 8, 1973

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.4A) "Thank You Governor Jim Holshouser
For Keeping Your Promises About Old
Main: A Political Ad Paid By Save
Old Main Movement Janie Maynor
Locklear Executive Secretary"

Anniversary Edition, June 7, 1973

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.7A) "It Is People Like These Who Made
The Carolina Indian Voice Great"

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.7A) "Town Creek Indian Mound 'Bones'
Taken Off Display: Administrative
Review Underway"

Anniversary Edition, Special 5, 1974

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.7A) "Congratulations Ten Great Years
Carolina Indian Voice From Society
For The Preservation Of American
Indian Culture Dr. H.L. "Lindy"
Martin, Chief Executive Society For
The Preservation Of American Indian
Culture P.O. Box 76073 Mountain
Brook, Alabama"

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.8A) "Double Voting Broken!"

Anniversary Edition, May 1, 1975

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.8A) "Indians Capture Voting Majority
On County School Board"

Anniversary Edition, August 19, 1976

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.9A) "I. Murchison Biggs Fired As
School Board Attorney: Replaced With
Locklear & Brooks"

Anniversary Edition, March 10, 1977

Jan. 20, 1983 (p.9A) "Indian Named To Replace Y.H.
Allen"

Anniversary Edition, May 19, 1977

- Jan. 20, 1983 (p.10A) "Old Main Rededication Held
Saturday: Janie Maynor Locklear
One Of The Speakers"
Anniversary Edition, Feb. 21, 1980
- Jan. 20, 1983 (p.11A) "Dr. Paul Givens Installed As PSU
Chancellor"
Anniversary Edition, May 15, 1980
- Jan. 20, 1983 (p.13A) "Lumberton City Schools Found "In
Violation" of 1965 Voting Rights
Act"
Anniversary Edition, October 22,
1981
- Jan. 20, 1983 (P.17A) "Our Mysterious Indians: Three
Races Live Absolutely Apart And
Separate In Robeson; Lumbee
Indians Increase Rapidly"
Reprint from Nov. 29, 1952 issue
of the State
- Jan. 20, 1983 (p.7) "N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs
Election Slated"
- Jan. 27, 1983 (p.1) "An Open Letter to the Indian
Community: Commission Elections
Represent True Indian Government"
- Feb. 3, 1983 (p.8) "Eighth Annual N.C. Indian Unity
Conference Scheduled For March 10-12"
- Feb. 10, 1983 (p.8) "Lumbee Enrollment Director Speaks
Out"
- Feb. 10, 1983 (no p.) "Indian Education Program
Announces Summer Programs"
- Feb. 17, 1983 (p.9) "10,000th Lumbee to Enroll in the
Lumbee Tribal Roll"
- Mar. 10, 1983 (p.1) "Attorney Fees Sought In Lumberton
Voting Rights Case"
- Mar. 24, 1983 (p.9) "Pembroke Co-Op Moving To New And
Spacious Quarters"
- Mar. 31, 1983 (p.2) "As I See It: Harbert Moore Is
Another Who Does His Own Thinking,
Even When It Costs Him His Position
On The Robeson County Board of

Elections..."

- Mar. 31, 1983 (p.2) "An Editorial Expression: Democratic Party Chair Should Rotate Among Races; Next County Demo Party Should Be Black"
- Apr. 14, 1983 (p.4) "Awards Banquet A Part of Lumbee Homecoming 1983"
- Apr. 14, 1983 (p.5) "Title IV Indian Education Students Take Trips"
- Jun. 16, 1983 (p.1) "Miss Lumbee Scholarship Pageant To Be Held Friday, July 1 at PSU Performing Arts Center"
- Jun. 16, 1983 (p.1) "Fourth Annual Indian Youth Unity Conference"
- Jun. 16, 1983 (p.1) "Lumbee Homecoming June 28-July 3"
- Sep. 22, 1983 (p.1) "Indian Heritage Week at PSU"
- Oct. 6, 1983 (p.1) "Elections Scheduled October 18th For Four LREMC Seats"
- Oct. 13, 1983 (p.2) "An Editorial Expression: LREMC Election Raises Specter Of Race As An Issue"
- Oct. 13, 1983 (p.8) "LRDA To Conduct Community Meeting"
- Oct. 20, 1983 (p.2) "As I See It: Leave Pembroke State University's Name As Is, Concentrate On Esprit De Corps"
- Oct. 20, 1983 (p.2) "Meandering: 'What's In A Name? A Lot Of Indian Heritage'"
- Oct. 27, 1983 (p.12) "A. Bruce Jones Elected to NCAI Board"
- Jun. 30, 1983 (p.3) "Prominent Indian Leaders Selected As Honorary Grand Marshalls For National Independence Day Parade"
- Jul. 7, 1983 (p.1) "LRDA To Hold Community Meetings"
- Jul. 7, 1983 (p.1) "Lumbee Homecoming Scenes..."
- Jul. 21, 1983 (p.1) "LRDA-PSU Cooperation Again!"
- Nov. 24, 1983 (p.1) "LRDA To Hold Community Meetings"

- Dec. 1, 1983 (p.1) "\$23,335 Awarded In Lumberton School Case"
- Dec. 8, 1983 (p.2) "An Editorial Expression: It Is Important For Indian People To Attend Recognition Hearings"
- Feb. 23, 1984 (p.4) "Toward Federal Recognition Developed By The Recognition Committee Of LRDA"
- Mar. 8, 1984 (p.1) "Purnell Swett and Gov. Hunt Featured Speakers At 9th Annual N.C. Indian Unity Conference"
- Jun. 14, 1984 (p.1) "Calendar Of Events -- Lumbee Homecoming 1984"
- Jun. 14, 1984 (p.1) "People and Places and Things: LRDA Book Distribution Center Open"
- Apr. 12, 1984 (p.1) "NC Indian Ministerial Assoc. To Meet"
- Jun. 14, 1984 (p.1) "NC Indian Youth Unity Conference Set At PSU June 20-22"
- Mar. 8, 1984 (p.8) "Kiwanians Hear Of Indian Recognition Effort Locally"

Several statewide newspapers have also run numerous articles concerning the Lumbee. The state's largest newspaper, "The Charlotte Observer" will be used as a representative sample from which the following articles have been published.

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, Charlotte, NC

Mar. 1916

"The Funeral Of Col. Hamilton McMillan: A Confederate Veteran, A Good Citizen, A Learned Scholar And Historian Laid To Rest"

1940

"Red-Haired Indian Puzzle Is Unsolved: Ethnologists Ponder Possibility North Carolina's 'Croatan' May Be Descendants of 'Lost Colony' Survivors"

Mar. 30, 1942 (no p.) "Modern Cherokee"

- Jan. 13, 1945 (no p.) "Pembroke College Head Calls On Senator Hoey"
- Mar. 3, 1948 (no p.) "Indians Want Place At UNC: President of Pembroke State College Calls for Right of Admittance to Students" Mar. 3, 1948 (no p.)
-"Indians And U.N.C."
- Jun. 17, 1949 (no p.) "Board Picked For Pembroke: Governor Scott Appoints Six New Trustees--Reappoints Three--For State School"
- May 1, 1949 (no p.) "Status Of Indian 'Lost Tribes' In NC Is Still Unsettled Issue: Feel Discrimination-and Apply It Too"
- Apr. 22, 1949 (no p.) "People's Platform: The Indians of Robeson"
- Apr. 2, 1951 (no p.) "Indians Want New Name"
- Apr. 13, 1951 (no p.) "Bill Would Make Robeson Indians 'Lumbee Tribe'"
- Oct. 19, 1951 (no p.) "Lumbee River Really Is Drowning Creek"
- Feb. 26, 1953 (no p.) "'Lumbee' Indian Bill Through 1st Gauntlet"
- Nov. 20, 1953 (no p.) "Girls' Basketball And Malnutrition Keep Pembroke Professor Hopping"
- Mar. 7, 1954 (no p.) "Indian 4-H Movement Thrives In Robeson County: Give Lessons In Living"
- Jan. 26, 1954 (no p.) "'Go North, Young Woman,' Advises Lumberton Judge"
- ca. 1958 "River Reflects Indians' Love"
- ca. 1958 "Scuffletown 'Shuffled Off' And pembroke Took Over"
- Jan. 17, 1958 (no p.) "Klan, Not Indians, May Do Vanishing"
- Jan. 17, 1958 (no p.) "Pembroke Model Of Race Relations: Indians and Whites"

- Jan. 17, 1958 (no p.) "'Uprising' Bothers All But Indians"
- Jan. 19, 1958 (no p.) "Lumbee Indians Break Klan Rally"
- Jan. 26, 1958 (p.1) "Pembroke: A Town Of Indian Pride: Life With The Lumbees"
- Jan. 26, 1958 (p.1) "Churches and College Combine As Hub of Social, Civic Activity"
- Jan. 26, 1958 (p.1) "He Remembers Way Back: Mr. Billy Is Spry Indian at 97"
- Feb. 28, 1958 (p.16A) "Pembroke Indians Form Civic-Political Organization"
- Mar. 5, 1959 (p.11C) "Here Is One College Two-Thirds Empty: Lacks Dormitories"
- Apr. 2, 1962 (no p.) "Lowry's Daughter Buried By Indians"
- Feb. 11, 1972 (p.1C) "Pembroke Landmark To Go"
- Feb. 11, 1972 (no p.) "Indian Congress Director Sees Value in 'Old Main'"
- Feb. 11, 1972 (no p.) "Indian Bureau Chief Supports 'Old Main'"
- Sep. 21, 1980 (p.1) "Health Program Fails To Serve Poor Children"

83.7 A(6) REPEATED IDENTIFICATION AS AN INDIAN ENTITY IN BOOKS
AND MAGAZINES

Listed below are various books and magazine articles that recognize the Lumbee as Indian or aboriginal.

Townsend, George Alfred, compiler, The Swamp Outlaws, Or The Lowery Bandits Of North Carolina (New York, NY: Robert M. DeWitt publisher, 1872), 84 pages.

Published in 1872, it is entirely a reprint of articles published in the New York Herald that are datelined from the 26th of February to the 25th of March of that year. Townsend, E. Cuthbert and A. Boyd Henderson are the authors. The illustrations appear to be drawn by someone who had never visited Robeson county and had no pictures from there.

Anonymous, "The North Carolina Bandits," Harper's Weekly, Volume 16 (March 30, 1872), pages 249, 251-252.

Several portraits of members of the Henry Berry Lowry Outlaw Gang, drawn from photographs according to the custom of the editors of that day.

Norment, Mary C., The Lowrie History (Wilmington, NC, Daily Journal Printer, 1875).

Mary C. Norment (maiden name Bridgers) was a white native of Robeson county, thirty years old in the 1870 census, with three small children. Her husband, Owen Norment, was killed by the Outlaws on March 19, 1870. She is a fine amateur historian, apparently never wrote anything other than this one book.

Evans (1971, page 275) points out that she used "valuable evidence that has since been lost: the Wishart Papers, the early issues of the Robesonian, and oral testimony about recent events." The 1895 edition is the same with the addition of a paragraph. The 1909 edition has a large appendix edited from a newspaper article, the June 21st, 1908 Charlotte Observer, plus photographs not previously published.

McMillan, Hamilton, Sir Walter Raleigh's Lost Colony (Wilmington, NC: Advance Press, 1888)

McMillan uses no more of the The Lowrie History than its first paragraph, and in quoting it erroneously changes the date of 1769 to 1732. This is important because subsequent publications usually quote McMillan. The date refers to one of the many land grants to James Lowrie (adult 1767-1810). McMillan moved to Robeson County in 1875, and, according to Professor Adolph L. Dial, lived at Red Springs and often "ate Sunday dinner" with the Indians, something "unheard of" among the local whites at the time.

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83.7 (A)(7) REPEATED IDENTIFICATION AND DEALINGS AS AN INDIAN ENTITY
WITH RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES OR NATIONAL INDIAN
ORGANIZATION

The Lumbee Indians have long since had longstanding relationships and dealings with national Indian organizations, as well as recognized Indian tribes. It is probably safe to assume that these dealings go farther back than the 1930s, which is the date of existing documentation of these relationships. The lack of documentation is likely to be the result of the high illiteracy rate among the Lumbee Indians, as well as other factors, such as the isolation of the tribe.

One could argue that relationships between the Lumbee tribe and federal agencies, organized solely to provide services to Indians, would satisfy Section (A)(7). The Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the American Indian Policy Review Commission would serve as such agencies. The relationship with the Bureau of Indian Affairs can be seen in Section (A)(1) and the Historical Narrative. Below is a brief discussion of how the Lumbee were involved with the American Indian Policy Review Commission.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION (AIPRC)

The American Indian Policy Review Commission was created in 1975 to "conduct a comprehensive review of the historical and legal developments underlying the Indian's unique relationship with the Federal Government in order to determine the nature and scope of necessary revisions in the formulation of policies and

programs for the benefit of Indians." (AIPRC 1977).

The Lumbee were very involved with the formation and work of the Commission. One of the five Indians appointed to the Commission was a Lumbee, with two other members of the tribe were employed as Task Force members. The Commission functioned until 1977, when its final report was submitted to Congress. The final report provided extensive information on the Lumbee Indians.

Contacts between the Lumbee and national Indian organizations have been limited. However, throughout the years, the Lumbee have been members of such national organizations and received support from them.

These organizations are listed below with a brief discussion of how the Lumbee are involved with them.

1. THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS (NCAI)

The National Congress of American Indians is the oldest and largest national Indian organization. It serves as the main lobbying organization for Indians in the nation. The Lumbee have had a longstanding relationship with the NCAI, since the 1930s, when it was organized.

"Indians At Big Mass Meeting Vote Unanimously To Adopt Name Siouan," April 23, 1934, Robesonian, Lumberton, pgs. 1 & 8. The subtitle of this newspaper article was entitled "Join the National Council of American Indians." This Council later changing its name to the National Congress of American Indians. In attendance was Mrs. R.T. Bonin, president of the National Council and its secretary, Capt. R.T. Bonin.

The Tribal Roll of the Siouan Lodge contains a section giving the names of 90 Lumbees enrolled in the NCAI in 1935-1936 (Copy on file at LRLS).

In the 1950s, the Council included representatives as individual members from the Lumbee community. Also in the 1950s, the National Congress of American Indians held a meeting in pembroke, NC which was a great success (Jacobs 1985).

The period from 1968 to 1973 proved to be very successful in terms of the relationship between NCAI and the Lumbee Indians. In 1969, NCAI provided a grant of \$4,300 to implement the first program for the Lumbee Regional Development Association (Kaiser 1987). The Lumbee tribe, when involved in the NCAI as tribal members in 1972 and 1973, held the largest block of membership votes.

In 1972 and 1973, the National Congress of American Indians was highly supportive of the efforts of the Lumbee tribe to save 'Old Main', a historic building on the campus of Pembroke State University.

"Indian Leaders Support Robeson Group's Cause, The News and Observer, Raleigh, NC, Fri., February 11, 1972. Leo Vacu, executive director of the National Congress of American Indians, said his office would make every attempt to prevent the destruction of 'Old Main'.

"Governor Acknowledges Save Old Main Pleas," NCAI Bulletin, Volume 28, Number 1, March 1972, Copy on file at Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc. In this issue, the NCAI said they were mapping plans to enlist the support of Indian leaders and other prominent persons across the country and were preparing appeals to the Nixon Administration and Congress to preserve Old Main as a national historical site.

Between the latter part of 1973 until 1979, relations with the Lumbee and the NCAI turned extremely bitter. Leaders of certain tribes, such as the Eastern Band of Cherokee, who were delegates to the NCAI, spoke against the Lumbee. Leaders of

federally recognized tribes were envious and fearful of the growing power and influence of the Lumbee tribe (Ibid. 70). Also in 1974, the NCAI adopted resolutions and took numerous actions to halt the growing power and influence of the Lumbee.

In 1975, the National Congress of American Indians changed its membership requirements to block participation by non-federally recognized tribes such as the Lumbee. Although some Lumbees continued to participate in NCAI from 1975 to 1979, they attended as individual members and not as voting delegates of the Lumbee tribe. (Ibid. 71). NCAI went so far as to adopt a resolution requesting the President and Congress of the United States to reject all bills or proposals that designates or officially gives Federal recognition to the Lumbee of NC. It also requested that all governmental agencies cease granting of funds earmarked for the Indian tribes to those organizations that are not federally recognized Indian tribes. (NCAI 1976).

The relations between the Lumbee and the National Congress of American Indians improved in 1979, when the leadership of NCAI changed. Ron Andrade, a member of a non-federally recognized tribe in California became the new executive director. The Lumbee discussed becoming members of NCAI, again in 1980, with the executive director, and as a result, the attorney for NCAI ruled that they were indeed eligible. After a vote was called on the membership, the Lumbee were approved by the Conference. Bruce Jones, a Lumbee, was elected, Area Vice-President and served until 1985. (Ibid. 73).

From 1980 until the present, the National Congress of American Indians has been supportive of the concerns of the

Lumbee tribe. In 1982, the executive director, Andrade attended the Lumbee Homecoming as the guest speaker for the Awards Banquet. He also attends the Annual NC Indian Unity Conference each year.

2. COALITION OF EASTERN NATIVE AMERICANS (CENA)

The Coalition of Eastern Native Americans was formed in 1972. W.J. Strickland, a Lumbee Indian, was the executive director of the organization. CENA received federal funds to operate educational and economic development programs to Indian communities east of the Mississippi. At the height of the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans, it provided services to about 60 tribes and Indian organizations from Louisiana to Maine. CENA was initially organized to provide services to federally and non-federally recognized tribes. However, due to the sentiment of the federally recognized tribes toward non-federally tribes receiving federal funds, the federally recognized tribes withdrew their membership.

CENA provided a number of Indian organizations and tribes an opportunity to advance and become involved in Indian affairs at the national level. A number of the tribes that were first involved in national Indian affairs with CENA later advanced their status as tribes (Ibid. 73). Several tribes received state and federal recognition.

The Lumbee Indians were very much involved with the formation and operation of the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans. Although the organization only lasted until 1976, it provided

many long-term benefits to the Lumbee.

The Lumbee are recognized by federally recognized tribes as well as non-federally recognized tribes. The Waccamaw-Siouan, Coharie and Haliwa-Saponi, three tribes recognized by the state of North Carolina, have always had a harmonious relationship with the Lumbee. They have always been supportive in the efforts of the Lumbee.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee are members of the United Tribes of North Carolina. This is an organization composed of representatives from the various Indian organizations and tribes of the state. It sponsors an annual Unity Conference in the state. The conference has workshops on topics of major concern to the Indian tribes and organizations. It is a major event in Indian affairs of the state. A delegation from the Cherokee attend the Unity Conference.

The Lumbee have also been recognized by other federally recognized tribes. In the 1970s when the Lumbee were involved with "Saving Old Main", they received massive amounts of support from other recognized tribes. W.W. Keeler, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Tribe of Oklahoma, endorsed his support in the fight to "Save Old Main".

Although relationships between national Indian organizations and other recognized tribes and the Lumbee have been somewhat limited, it is clear that these relationships have existed and continue to exist. Therefore, the Lumbee satisfy Section A (7) of the federal regulations.