

# The Carolina Indian Voice

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Dedicated to Service

"Building Communicative Bridges  
In A Tri-racial Setting."

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## Wedgewood Bowl And Plate Commemorating First Settlement On Roanoke Island Now Available



Wedgewood china commemorating the 400th anniversary of the settlement efforts on N.C.'s Roanoke Island is

displayed at PSU's Native American Resource Center by Janice Goolsby (left) and Linda Oxendine of the Center.

In marking the 400th anniversary of English colonization efforts on North Carolina's Roanoke Island and with plans to help N.C. Indians with a portion of the proceeds, Ivey's Stores of the Carolinas has commissioned Wedgewood of England to make a limited edition of an Indian motif bowl and plate commemorating that historical occasion.

Cherokee clay from western North Carolina was used in making 100 nine-inch bowls, which will each sell for \$275, and 2,000 10-inch plates, which will each sell for \$35. The motifs are replicas of

engravings by Theodore de Bry, based on artist John White's original water-color paintings. White painted the Algonquian Indians on Roanoke Island as they went about their daily lives. He later became governor of the ill-fated "Lost Colony" and the grandfather of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in the New World.

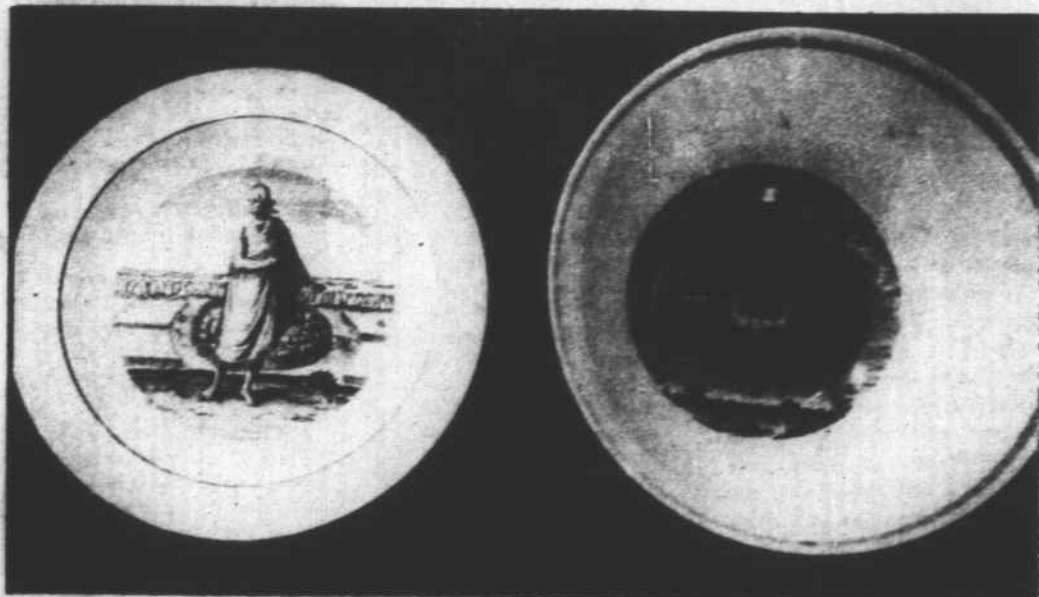
Each bowl is numbered and is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity signed by Sir Arthur Bryan, chairman of Wedgewood of England. Each plate is stamped on the back, marking it as part of the limited edition.

Dr. Adolph Dial, chairman of the American Indian Studies Department of PSU, has purchased a bowl and plate, and these have been displayed at PSU's Native American Resource Center. The Center has on order its own Wedgewood bowl and plate, which are expected to be exhibited at the Center in January.

Betty Mangum, a native of Pembroke who is director of the Division of Indian Education of the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, worked very closely with Ivey's on this Wedgewood bowl and plate project. "A donation from Ivey's to the N.C. Quadricentennial Organization is earmarked to benefit education programs for all North Carolina Indians," said Mrs. Mangum. "These bowls and plates went on sale in November at all Ivey's Stores in the Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia."

The fact that these commemorative bowls and plates can now be ordered "can now be identified with 1986 as the Year of the Indian," said Mrs. Mangum.

Those who wish to order these items are required to pre-pay, say officials of PSU's Native American Resource Center. Cost of the bowl, including tax and postage is \$289.37. Cost of the plate, including tax and postage, is \$38.11. Checks should be made payable to Ivey's and mailed to Ivey's, P.O. Box 34799, Charlotte, N.C. 28234.



The Wedgewood plate (left) sells for \$35, while the bowl at

the right sells for \$275. They can be purchased from Ivey's

of Charlotte. There are limited editions of each.

## CATAWBA INDIAN SUIT REACHES SUPREME COURT

On December 12 the Catawba Tribe of South Carolina had its day in the United States Supreme Court. The judges listened to oral arguments related to a petition filed by the State of South Carolina. The Catawbans are pursuing their ancient claim to 144,000 acres of land surrounding the city of Rock Hill, S.C.

The issue dates back to the Treaty of Augusta which was signed in 1763 and attended by all of the major Southern Indian nations. At that time, Great Britain set aside a ten mile square reservation which was to be home for the Catawbans for all time. As was always the case, white encroachments which caused the tribal landbase to be limited in 1763 continued and even intensified. By the removal period, the Catawbans had leased nearly all of their land and eventually signed the Treaty of 1840 with South Carolina.

According to this Treaty, the Catawbans were to remove to the vicinity of the Cherokee Nation at the Qualla Boundary in North Carolina. By 1842 all but a handful of the Catawbans were in Swain County, South Carolina, however, neglected to have the Treaty of 1840 ratified by the U.S. Congress, and the North Carolina authorities refused to allow the Catawba refugees to remain among the Cherokees. By the 1850s most of the Catawbans had returned to South Carolina where they were forced to live as squatters.

Since 1840 the Catawba Tribe has struggled to force South Carolina to fulfill its treaty obligations. Several attempts were made to purchase land in the mountains of both South and North Carolina. Many families stayed in the Qualla Boundary, and others drifted off to Indian Territory where they were accepted by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. Others moved independently to Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas.

By the end of the 19th century, the Catawba Tribe, weary of fruitless negotiations, turned to the United States court system to appeal for justice. The Tribe, in spite of limited resources, hired lawyers and made attempts to settle the land claim in 1886, 1896, 1905, 1908, 1916, and 1928. Each attempt was easily thwarted by a state which predicted the extinction of the

Catawba Tribe. For over a century, South Carolina refused to take the Catawba claim seriously.

All of this changed in 1976 when the Native American Rights Fund agreed to represent the Catawba Tribe. After several years of patiently seeking an equitable settlement, the Catawba Tribal Council filed in court to regain their 144,000 acre reservation, back rent, and damages. Since 1980 the case has been heard in several U.S. courts.

During the December hearing, the State of South Carolina contended that the Catawba Tribe of South Carolina lost all legal rights as American Indians in 1959 when the tribal members voted to divide their federally administered assets. In defending themselves, the Catawbans reminded the Court that they never abandoned their efforts to obtain justice regarding the Treaty of 1840. When the Catawbans ended their special relationship with the United States in 1959 it was merely in regards to the points enumerated in the 1943 "Memorandum of Understanding." The Catawbans also emphasized that during the division of tribal assets, they were repeatedly told by BIA officials that their ancient land claim would not be affected. In addition, the United States Congress, in allowing for the division of assets, did not mention the claim but purposefully left the issue open for later consideration. The Catawba Tribe contends that the State of South Carolina is still liable and has not fulfilled her treaty obligations solemnly promised at the 1763 Treaty of Augusta and the Treaty of 1840.

The State of South Carolina was represented by James D. St. Clair, a Boston lawyer. The Catawba Tribe of South Carolina was represented by Don Miller, a lawyer with the Native American Rights Fund. Also, the following Catawba tribal government representatives attended the oral arguments: Chief Gilbert Blue, Assistant Chief Fred Sanders, Secretary/Treasurer Samuel Beck, Committee men Evans M. (Buck) George, Carson T. Blue, and Dewey Adams, and Roderick M. Beck, membership clerk.

The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to render a decision during the summer of 1986.

Thomas J. Blumer

## "Great American Indian Leaders" Is New History Museum Exhibit



TECUMSEH

A Shawnee chief, orator and military leader, Tecumseh directed Indian resistance to white rule in the Ohio Valley in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He was killed, fighting on the British side, during the War of 1812.

Tecumseh will be part of the "Great American Indian Leaders" exhibit on view at the

N.C. Museum of History, Jan. 10-Feb. 28. Special programs and events will accompany

the exhibit throughout its duration.

From Cochise of Arizona and New Mexico to Sequoyah of North Carolina and Tennessee, and spanning two centuries, 12 of America's great Indian leaders are represented.

Continuing the observance of America's 400th anniversary celebration, the North Carolina Museum of History and Encyclopaedia Britannica will present "Great American Indian Leaders" in a new exhibit at the museum in downtown Raleigh, January 10-February 28.

In conjunction with the exhibit and to kick-off 1986 as "The Year of the Indian," the Museum of History will also present special events, programs, and workshops featuring Native Americans who will demonstrate their respective cultures through dance, music and crafts. January programs will emphasize North Carolina's Indian heritage, and programs in February will have a national emphasis.

The Museum of History is the first state museum where the traveling exhibit has been shown. Special scheduled guided tours are planned for Saturdays and Sundays, as well as the regular weekday tours.

Indian leaders to be recognized, (shown in tribal regalia) their lifespans and tribal

affiliations are: Black Hawk, Illinois, Fox/Saux tribe, 1767-1838; Cochise, Arizona/New Mexico, Apache, ca. 1812-1874; Complanter, New York, Seneca, ca. 1735-1836; Joseph, Washington, Nez Perce, 1832-1904.

Also Massasoit, Massachusetts; Rhode Island, Wampanoag, ca. 1580-ca. 1662; Pontias, Great Lakes area, Ottawa, 1720-1769; Powhatan, Virginia, Powhatan tribe, ca. 1550-1618; Red Cloud, South Dakota, Nebraska, Sioux, 1822-1909.

Also Sacagawea, Rocky Mountains/Missouri River, Shoshone, ca. 1786-1812; Sequoyah, Tennessee/Arkansas, Cherokee, ca. 1769-1833; Tecumseh, Ohio, Shawnee, 1768-1813; and Wovoka, Nevada, Paiute, 1856-1932.

The exhibit is offered to the Museum of History without charge from Encyclopaedia Britannica, and the accompanying programs are made possible by a grant from Philip Morris U.S.A.

Among the special events planned are a banquet at the Raleigh Civic Center, which is sponsored by the North Carolina Indian community and will follow the gala opening preview on January 9. Billy Mills, Sioux Olympian, will be the keynote speaker at the banquet.

Family workshops are

planned on Saturdays and will include storytelling by Jacques Garneau, a workshop on making Indian bread and featherwork, and a workshop on Indian cooking.

Other special programs planned at the museum in conjunction with the exhibit will be "touch talks" that feature Algonquian food and Cherokee culture.

Brochures produced by the 400th Anniversary Committee will be available on various aspects of Indian heritage, such as Indian foods and cooking, Indian words and place names, Indian dress, religion, agriculture, and Indian hunting and fishing.

It is especially appropriate that the North Carolina Museum of History is hosting this important exhibit, according to John Ellington, museum administrator, since North Carolina has the largest Indian population east of the Mississippi.

The Museum of History, an agency of the Department of Cultural Resources, is located at 109 East Jones Street. Regular museum hours are 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday; 1-6 on Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Admission is free.

For details and schedules call 919-723-3894.

## "I Dare You" Leadership

Award Presented by

## Robeson County 4-H Program

Belinda Carol Locklear and Doug Bernhardt have been awarded the national "I Dare You" Leadership Award by the Robeson County 4-H organization. The honor was presented by C. E. Stockton, agricultural Extension agent, during ceremonies held at the O. P. Owens Agriculture Building December 17, 1985. Locklear and Bernhardt were selected for the award in recognition of excellence in character and well-balanced personal development as well as leadership potential.

In addition to the national recognition received, the award provides the recipients with a copy of William H. Danforth's book, I Dare You, and a personalized certificate. Mr. Danforth wrote the book out of his own experience. He dedicated much of his time and philanthropy to youth

work. In the book, he challenges the readers to aspire to their highest potential, to attain constructive lives of service and citizenship, and to commit themselves to excellence.

The "I Dare You" Award is made available by the "I Dare You" Committee of the American Youth Foundation in cooperation with the County 4-H Office. This award has been in existence since 1941 and recognizes thousands of outstanding young people representing every state. The American Youth Foundation, founded in 1924, is a non-sectarian, not-for-profit organization dedicated to providing programs for youth. The purpose of the foundation is the discovery and enhancement of leadership skills and the promotion of balanced growth and development.

## Nominations To PSU Athletic Hall of Fame Due Jan. 6

Nominations for persons to be considered for induction into the "Pembroke State University Athletic Hall of Fame for 1986" are due by January 6, 1986.

Nomination forms can be picked up from the PSU Sports Information Office at PSU or detailed information on the nominee and the nominator's name, address and phone number should be submitted.

Please send all nominations prior to the Jan. 6th deadline to Gary Spitzer, Sports Information Director, Pembroke State University, Pembroke, NC 28372.

A candidate must be out of school for at least five years to be considered. A total of 21 former PUS athletic greats are now members of the elite "PSU Hall of Fame." The 1986 induction will be held February 8, 1986 during the homecoming festivities.

## North Carolina's Black Mountains Are Subject Of New History

Western North Carolina's Black mountains, rising more than 6,000 feet above sea level, claim six of the 10 highest peaks in the eastern United States.

Mt. Mitchell, with an elevation of 6,684 feet, is the highest point east of the Mississippi River, and was North Carolina's first state park.

These details, along with other historic notes, are outlined in a new book by S. Kent Schwarzkopf entitled "A History of Mt. Mitchell and the Black Mountains: Exploration, Development and Preservation," the first

comprehensive history of these significant natural landmarks.

Published by the Historical Publications Section of the Department of Cultural Resources, in cooperation with the Division of Parks and Recreation, Natural Resources and Community Development, this new publication traces the history of the Black Mountains from the period of initial habitation by native Americans to the present. Throughout the book, the author examines several key periods, topics and people important to the development of the range.

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