

THE CAROLINA INDIAN

PEMBROKE, N.C.

"Building Communicative Bridges In A Cri-Racial Setting"

ROBESON COUNTY

Three Incumbents Return To LRDA Board Of Directors

The following are the unofficial results of the recently held Lumbee Regional Development Association, Inc. Board Elections held on December 1, 1988:

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 49,

Emma Locklear was re-elected in District 5 with 77 votes. She was unopposed. Six write in ballots were cast.

Dorothy Lowery was re-elected in District 6 with 216 votes. She defeated Hope Sheppard who receiv-

James Sampson was unopposed in District 7 and received 37 votes. In District 9, Jimmy McNeill,

incumbent was defeated by Marilyn Dial, 113-83.

In compliance with LRDA Policies the Board of Directors will review all election results for consistency with established regulations, and announce the official results after its next meeting.

Dorothy Lowery released the following statement:

"Many thanks to each of you who contributed to the victory that was won on December 1.1. I am very grateful for your vote of confidence. I trust that as your representative on the LRDA Board of Directors we can

work together to make the agency the best that it can be.

"On the other side of the victory coin is an appeal to the people for prayerful support. Without that commitment, I cannot serve as effectively.

"As we approach Tribal Recognition, and in the midst of Robeson's climate it is time for a 'coming together' of the people. I encourage you all to stand united and let's work together for a better agency, and the result will be a better community and county. Thank you."

TOWN OF PEMBROKE RECEIVES PRINT OF PEMBROKE DEPOT



center, presents a Gene Locklear print to Pembroke Town Ray Hunt, right.

Charles Alton Maynor, director of the Gene Locklear Art Gallery in Pembroke, recently presented the Town of Pembroke with a Gene Locklear framed print of the "Pembroke Depot."

In making the presentation, Maynor said he and Locklear both felt that the depot, once a landmark in the town, should be permanently preserved in a painting so as to capture a part of the town's history.

Accepting the print on behalf of the town were Mayor Milton Ray Hunt, Town Manager McDuffie Cummings. Both officials expressed their gratitude to Maynor and

Charles Alton Maynor of the Gene Locklear Art Gallery, Manager McDuffie Cummings, left, and Mayor Milton

Locklear for the gift. They said it will be displayed in the town's office as a reminder of Locklear's talent and generosity and as a piece of the town's history. The depot, a wooden structure, was destroyed by fire last year.

Maynor said the general public is invited to an Open House at the Gene Locklear Art Gallery on December 17 and 18. The original painting of the depot is on display at the Gallery as are prints which may be purchased. Open House hours are from 12-6 p.m. on the 17th, and 3-6 p.m. on the 18th. Gene Locklear will be at the gallery during those hours to meet friends and visitors.

SAY YOU READ IT IN

THE CAROLINA INDIAN VOICE

Reprinted from Charlotte Observer Wed., Dec. 7, 1988

Hatcher, Jacobs **Face 2nd Trial** In Takeover

By BRUCE HENDERSON

A Robeson County grand jury on Tuesday indicted two Tuscarora Indians on state kidnapping charges, heading them toward their second

> takeover of a Lumberton newspaper last February.
>
> Eddie Hatcher and Timothy Jacobs, each named on 14 counts of second-degree kidnapping, were acquitted Oct. 14 of federal charges in their armed seizure of The Robesonian. Some 20 hos-tages were released during a 10-

criminal trial stemming from the

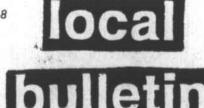
hour siege.
Hatcher, 31, was arrested without incident in Pembroke shortly after the indictments were returned Tuesday afternoon, said Sheriff Hubert Stone. Jacobs, 20, was believed to be out of the county, Stone said, but his

family was notified of the arrest warrant.

Superior Court Judge Robert

Hobgood set bond for the two men
at \$140,000 each. Hatcher, being
held in the Robeson County Jail,
was arraigned in Lumberton at
9:30 a.m. Wednesday.

A State Bureau of Investigation be into the takeover or



VFW POST 2843 TO MEET DEC. 11 All members and families of Locklear-Lowry VFW Post 2843 are to meet at 10:45 a.m. on December 11, 1988 at Tabernacle Baptist Church on N.C. Hwy. 711 between Lumberton and Pembroke. The annual visit will be held at this time.

TREE OF HONOR

DONATIONS TAKEN Donations for Hospice of Robeson's Tree of Honor are being taken now through the end of December. The Tree of Honor will be on display during the 3rd annual Festival of Trees, December 3-6, at the SGH Lifestyle Fitness Center. After the Festival this special tree will remain in the Fitness Center through the end of the month.

Gifts in honor or in memory of a loved one will decorate this 12-foot snow-flocked Fraser fir with red, silver, or gold doves. A donation of \$5-\$49 will place a red dove on the tree; \$50-\$99, a silver dove; and \$100 or more, a gold dove.

All proceeds go to the Hospice of Robeson program of care for the terminally-ill and their families. Donations are tax-deductible.

Honorees will be notified and their names placed in a special book of honor on display along side the Tree of Honor throughout the month of December at the Fitness Center.

Call 738-6441, extension 7531 or extension 7777 to make a gift to the

A.S. LOCKEE:

Some Historical Information

Late in the summer The Carolina Indian Voice ran a photograph of Aaren Spencer Locklear (also known as anthropologist John R. Swanton wrote the following: (His A.S. and Am Locklear). The photo is on display in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

The following information has been compiled on Mr. Locklear who was active in religious, civic and political affairs in Robeson County and in South Carolina.

Mr. Locklear legally changed the spelling of his last name to Lockee in 1925. His son, the Rev. Archie Lockee resides in Fort Worth, Texas and is now 88 years old.

A.S. Lockee's grandson, Gary Lockee, has confirmed that A.S. Lockee received two Doctor of Divinity Degreesone from the Unio Bible insutute and one from the Indianapolis Bible Institute.

Dr. Lockee was a member of the General Siouan Council in the 1930s. He worked in conjunction with the late Joe Brooks and Jim Chavis for federal recognition of Robeson Indians as Siouan Indians. The family has a photograph of Dr. Lockee shaking hands with President Taft during his tenure with the General Siouan Council. Reportedly, Dr. Lockee was meeting with President Taft relative to the tax-paying Indians in Robeson County. He was advocating the use of these tax dollars to support Indian schools. Dr. Lockee was a shool teacher, a farmer, as well as a traveling evangelist.

He wrote this letter to the Robesonian on Monday, October 15th, 1917 relative to the Catawba Indians of Rock Hill, SC where he was serving as a missionary: THE CATAWBA INDIANS

RESERVATION OF 600 ACRES NEAR ROCK HILL, SC

MISSIONARY WORK AMONG THEM To The Editor of the Robesonian:

Please allow space in your valuable paper for the following: Sometime in August we received a letter from Reverend F.T. Cox of Rock Hill, stating that he would be glad to have us help him in a meeting at the Catawba Reservation. In pursuance of the request, we arranged for the meeting for October 1st. We arrived in Rock Hill and were met by Reverend Mr. Cox and were handsomely entertained at dinner by Mr. Cox and his good wife. The quests at dinner were Dr. Dykes, Reverend Mr. Smith and myself. After dinner we repaired to the study to arrange our campaign.

The Catawba Indians live ten miles from Pock Hill on a little reservation of 600 acres of barren land situated one the Catawba river. They have been neglected in the way of religious training. The Baptist State Convention of South Carolina has built a nice church for them in the past year. The building has four Sunday School rooms and main auditoriums 30 x 30, and a nice organ and other conveniences for their good. Before the Baptists began to work among them the Mormons had been sending their elders among them and had converted many of of them: Mormon doctrine. This made it the more difficult for us.

We come out to the reservation Monday night and Mr. Cox announced that he has secured an Indian preacher to hold a meeting for them, and they all became interested at once. Tuesday night we began to preach to them and it is gratifying to see our success from the first sermon. They all come out and hear the discourses and join in the singing. They all speak English well, but in talking to each other they often speak Catawba. We are so glad to find the good white people taking so much interest in them. They are good people and need all the encouragement they can get.

They have small farms and raise corn and cotton, but the land is awful rocky and barren. The women are engaged in making pottery and find a ready market for all they can make. The white people help them in their church work and they have a white pastor. Mrs. Dowd, the city missionary of Rock Hill, is with us and she is doing a good work. Miss Grider is organist and she is very popular with them. It may be of interest to note that Mrs. Dowd is from the best state in the union, viz., old North Carolina. She is a good worker and lecturer.

May the good people succeed and get them all converted. At every service the good white people come from Rock Hill and surrounding country and the Indians are much pleased with the work.

We ask the Indians of Robeson County to pray for us that we may bring our people to Christ.

A.S. Locklear Rock Hill, South Carolina October 5, 1917

ASSOCIATION COLLECTING FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

The North Carolina Indian Ministerial Association is collecting donations for needy families for Christmas. Donations should be sent to the Baptist Building, P.O. Box 1207, Pembroke, NC. Contributors should designate that the contribution is for the Christmas Fund. There is \$148.00. in the fund at this time.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

ALZHEIMER'S SUPPORT GROUP TO MEET DECEMBER 8

The Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Family Support Group will meet on Thursday, December 8, at 7:30 p.m. The meeting will be held at Southeastern General Hospital's Long Term Care Facility on Pine Run Drive in Lumberton. All interested persons are welcome to attend. For further information, contact Sonya A. Rozier

In reference to the Indians in Robeson County.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1988

reference is to A.S. Lockee): "My first encounter with a Robeson County Indian was in the office of Mr. Mooney (of the Smithsonian) a few years before his death. He called me in on this occasion, pointed to a tall swarthy individual standing near and

asked me if I did not clearly recognize the Indian features. "Recently my interest was reawakened by a delegation sent to me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to answer certain questions regarding their history about which he thought I might have information. As their quest fell in line with some researches I had already been engaged upon, I spent a few days looking into the matter. This information seeming to be of interest in certain quarters, I am committing the main facts to paper.

When whites made their appearance on the southeastern coast of the present United States, the piedmont region of Virginia and North Carolina and most of that of South Carolina, was occupied by tribes belonging to the great Siouan family, a great linguistic group named after the well-known (sic) Sioux or Dakota Indians. In fact, the only exceptions were in the southernmost parts of South Carolina where Muskhogean tribes had intruded and a narrow strip of country along the fall line, between the Nottaway and Neuse Rivers where lived three Iroquoian tribes, the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Tuscarora. Two small tribes on the lower course of Neuse River, the Neusick and Corsa, were also perhaps of Iroquoian lineage, and between Cape Fear River and Winyaw Bay the Siouans had pushed as far as the coast. The rest of the tide water country of North Carolina and Virginia was occupied by Algonquian peoples. In the mountains to the west were the powerful Cherokee, related somewhat remotely to the Iroquois.

"The Siouan Tribes of the East" were the subject of a special bulletin by Mr. Mooney which is the standard work on the subject. One point, however, is not brought out clearly in his treatment, and that is the linguistic differences which existed between the Siouan tribes of Virginia and those of the Carolinas. The tongue or tongues of the former, as shown by the fragmentary, evidence which has come down to us, was rather closely related to Dakota, Hidatsa, and other well-known Siouan languages of the northwest. This group comprised the Manhoac, Monacan, Saponi, Tutelo, and Occaneechi. The tribes to the south, however, seem to have been closely connected with the Catawba, and Catawba is the most aberrant of all Siouan languages...

This evidence (referring to a lengthy discussion of the movement of tribes after Spanish contact) shows, therefore, that in the early part of the 18th century a considerable number of small Siouan tribes converged upon the upper Pedee where they lived for a considerable period, that a part of at least one, the Cheraw, afterwards united with the Catawba, that another, the Eno, probably did the same thing and that the Shakori and Sissiphaw closely related tribes, may have accompanied them. The Keyauwee, however, occupied a village of their own on the Pedee River and no mention is made of any subsequent removal on their part The evidence available thus seems to indicate that the Indians of Robeson County who have been called Croatan and Cherokee are descended mainly from certain Siouan tribes of which the most prominent were the Cheraw and Keyauwee, but they probably included as well remnants of the Eno, and Shakori, and very likely some of the coastal groups such as the Waccamaw and Cape Fear. It is not impossible that a few families or small groups of Algonquian or Iroquoian may have cast their lot with this body of people, but contributions from such sources must have been relatively insignificant. Although there is some reason to think that the Keyauwee tribe actually contributed more blood to the Robeson County Indians than any other, their name is not widely known, whereas that of the Cheraw has been familiar to historians, geographers, and anthropologists in one form or another since the time of De Soto and has a firm position in the cartography of the region..."

. Apparently it was on this theory that the General Siouan Council worked diligently for yet another name change for the Robeson Indians who were called Coratans at that time.

[We are grateful to Archie Lockee, Gary Lockee, Wes White and Harold Dial for their help in compiling this information]



