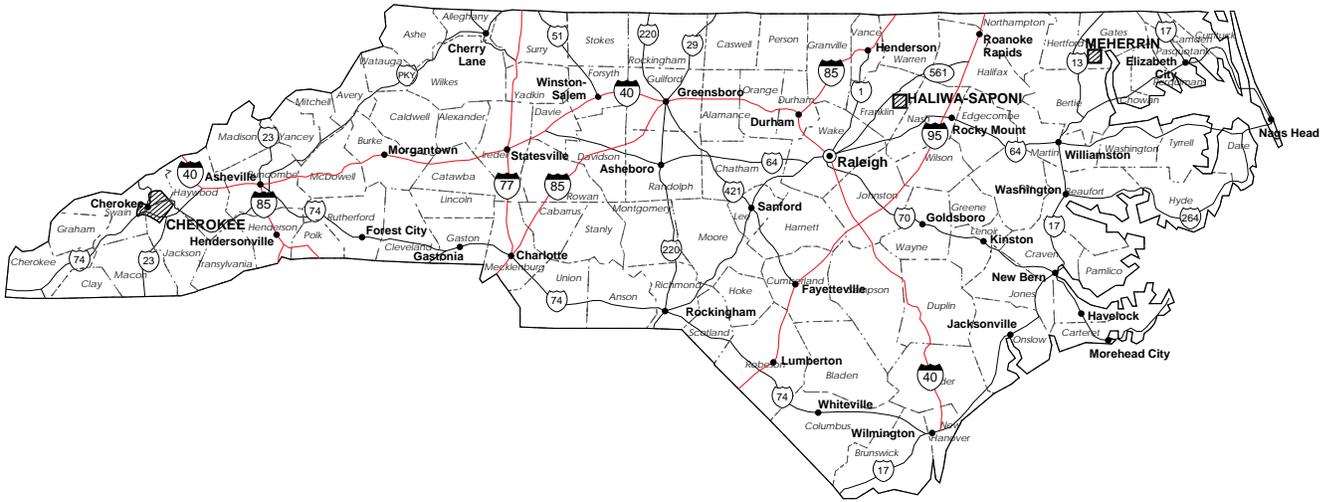


NORTH CAROLINA



Eastern Cherokee Reservation

Federal reservation
Cherokee
Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties,
North Carolina

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719
(704) 497-4951
Fax: 497-3615

Total area (tribe, 1994)	56,688 acres
Other	2 acres
Total labor force	2,366
High school graduate or higher	63.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	03.8%
Unemployment rate	17.7%
Per capita income	\$6,382
Total reservation population	6,311
Tribal enrollment	10,000

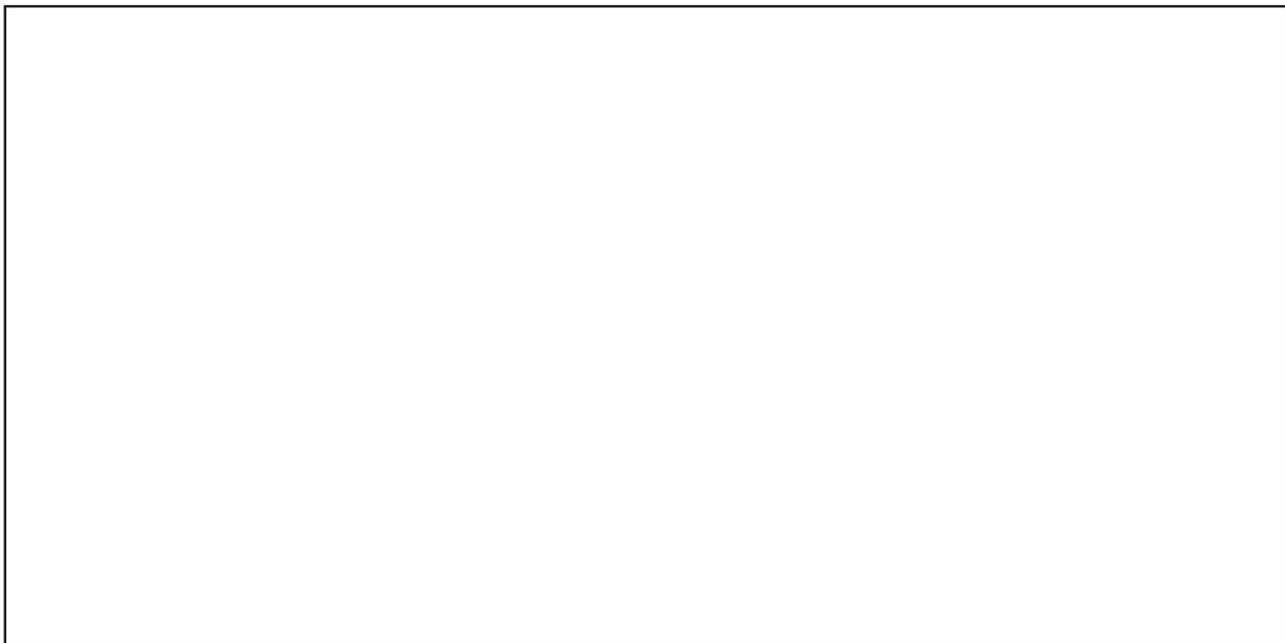
LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

North Carolina's Cherokee Reservation covers 56,688 acres in the

Great Smoky Mountains of westernmost North Carolina. The majority of this land base is known as the Qualla boundary. There are six communities within the boundary, covering parts of five North Carolina counties; these are Yellowhill, Birdtown, Paintown, Snowbird, Big Cove and Wolfstown. The vast majority of the reservation is forested. The village of Cherokee lies 15 miles from Bryson City, North Carolina and 33 miles from Gatlinburg, Tennessee. In 1838 the federal government forced most Cherokees west into what is now Oklahoma; the Eastern Band of Cherokees managed to escape removal. In 1866 the state of North Carolina formally recognized the band, and in 1889 finally granted it a state charter. Only in 1925 were tribal lands finally placed in trust.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Cherokees are the largest Indian tribe in the United States. At the time of European contact, Cherokee territory covered portions of what are now eight states. Through a series of treaties between 1721 and 1819 the land area was reduced to the contiguous mountain regions of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. In December of 1835, the Treaty of New Echota ceded the last of the remaining tribal lands east of the Mississippi to the U.S. The Eastern Band of Cherokee traces its origin to the more than 1,000 Cherokee members who eluded forced removal westward in 1838 and 1839 by remaining in the mountains. Approximately 300 of these individuals were living on tribal lands in 1838 and claimed



One of Many Businesses

U.S. citizenship. Other tribal members living in Tennessee and North Carolina towns were not immediately found and removed. Throughout much of the 1840s federal agents searched the mountains of North Carolina in attempts to remove the refugees to Indian Territory. By 1848, however, the U.S. Congress agreed to recognize the North Carolina Cherokees' rights as long as the state would recognize them as permanent residents. The state did not comply until nearly 20 years later.

In 1876 the Temple Survey—the first official survey of Cherokee lands—established the Qualla boundary, officially defining the new reservation lands. With a few minor changes, tribal lands today remain essentially the same as those established in 1876. By 1890, the timber industry had begun to make its presence felt in the region, clearcutting extensively and taking advantage of area residents. In 1924, having successfully resisted allotment, the tribe placed its lands in federal trust to ensure that they would remain forever in Cherokee possession. The creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park during the 1930s bolstered the reservation's economy, which had been battered by the Depression. Thousands of auto tourists began visiting the Park after World War II, ultimately making tourism the primary industry on the reservation.

GOVERNMENT

The Eastern Band of Cherokees was incorporated under the laws of North Carolina in 1889. The tribal government consists of executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The executive branch includes a principal chief and vice-chief, each elected to four-year terms. The legislative branch is the 12-member tribal council whose members are elected to two-year terms. Aside from traditional legislative duties, this branch also is responsible for managing and controlling tribal property and for resolving land disputes within the

reservation. The judicial branch provides a court system for the Qualla boundary.

ECONOMY

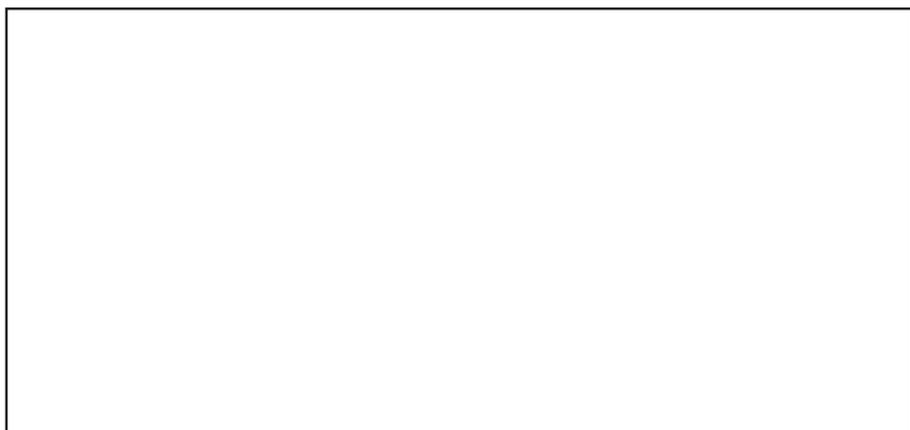
Tourism provides healthy revenues and employment for about two-thirds of the local work force. This marks a dramatic shift from pre-World War II days, when subsistence agriculture was the primary means of survival within the Qualla boundary. More than 200 businesses are located within the boundary, the majority of which are owned by tribal members. The tribe has developed into a prosperous, vibrant community, while maintaining its strong identity and sense of heritage.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Small-scale farms and ranches are owned by individual tribal members. Tribal members raise corn, tobacco, potatoes, cattle, and hogs on approximately 500 acres. Commercial sales of these items are small.

CONSTRUCTION

The Cherokee Tribal Construction Enterprise is a tribally owned



One Example of the Well-developed Infrastructure on the Reservation

business which generates significant annual revenues and employment.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Cherokee's Boys Club was organized in 1964 and has 146 employees who provide a wide range of services to meet the needs of the tribe, including bus services, administrative services, grounds maintenance, truck and tractor services, a children's home, a recreation park, and laundry services, to name a few. The club is also able to provide services to potential investors on the reservation.

FISHERIES

The Tribal Fish and Game Enterprise includes a fish hatchery and a distribution network for the tribe's commercial trout fishing program. Revenues from the hatchery are estimated at \$200,000 annually.

FORESTRY

The vast majority (approximately 42,000 acres) of the Qualla boundary is forested . These forests are harvested both for pulp wood and hardwoods, providing considerable tribal income. Two individual members own small logging companies.

GAMING

The tribe's Cherokee Bingo features high-stakes bingo and progressive electronic lotto machines. Other facilities include Indian Nation Lotto/Bingo, Tee Pee Village Electronic Lotto, and two tribal casinos. The tribe has entered into a state gaming compact; a new, larger casino, located off Highway 19, is scheduled to open in November of 1996. An estimated 1,000 to 2,200 new jobs will be created once this facility is underway.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government and its programs directly provide approximately 400 jobs to tribal members.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe maintains two industrial parks, each with major road access and full utilities. The Barclay textile manufacturing company leases 250,000 square feet of space within two warehouses and employs approximately 400 people.

MANUFACTURING

In addition to the Barclay textile company, the Cherokee Heritage garment manufacturing company employs 66 people, specializing in sewing quilts and curtains.

SERVICES

Small businesses on the reservation are numerous, including 56 motels, 28 RV parks, 45 restaurants, 20 museums and cultural centers, 117 retail shops, and 91 other retail/service businesses.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation is located on the edge of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, at the southern end of the legendary Blue Ridge Parkway. The national park draws 8-10 million visitors annually. Other attractions include the Museum of the Cherokee Indian; an outdoor drama production depicting the history of the Eastern Band of Cherokee titled "Unto these Hills"; Qualla Arts and Crafts; trout fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and whitewater rafting; The Cherokee Fall Festival; and annual motorcycle and collector car rallies. Overnight accommodations are varied and may include camping, motels, hotels, and cabin rental.

The Tribal Travel and Promotion Office is an official tribal program which employs 5 full-time personnel and hires an additional five

part-time personnel for the season. The office operates out of the Cherokee Visitor Center. The program functions with a Board of Directors composed of three tribal representatives, three business owners/managers and the chairman and treasurer of the Advertising Committee.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road access to the reservation is provided by U.S. Highway 441/74 and by U.S. Highway 19. Commercial air service is available at a number of area locations, including the Asheville, NC Regional Airport (56 miles away) and the Macon and Jackson County airports, each about 35 miles from the reservation. Commercial bus lines serve the area, while local shuttle buses are also available for special interest groups. All major commercial trucking and courier companies serve Cherokee, while railway connections are made in Whittier, NC, adjacent to tribal land.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

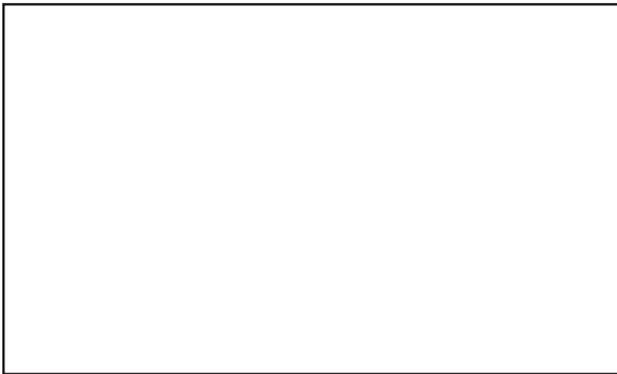
Electricity is provided through Nantahala Power and Light, a subsidiary of Duke Power Company. Retail gas service is provided through local independent distributors. The water and sewage systems are furnished by the Tribal Water/Sewer Enterprise. A hospital, operated by the Indian Health Service, is located on the reservation. The tribe also owns and operates the Tsali Manor senior citizen care facility. The reservation includes six primary communities, each with its own community center; these are funded by the communities themselves, the tribe, and individual members.

Coharie Intra-Tribal Council

State recognized	Coharie
	Sampson County, North Carolina
	Coharie Intra-Tribal Council
	7531 U.S. Highway 421 North
	Clinton, NC 20328
	(910) 564-6909
	Fax: 564-2701
	Tribally owned
	10 acres

Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe

State recognized	Haliwa	
	Halifax and Warren counties, North Carolina	
	Haliwa - Saponi Tribe	
	P.O. Box 99	
	Hollister, NC 27844	
	(919) 586-4017	
	Total area	39 acres
	State trust	0
	High school graduate or higher	52%
	Per capita income	\$7,500
	Unemployment rate	12%
	Tribal enrollment	3,005



Haliwa-Saponi Farm

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe is a state recognized tribe. It owns land totalling 39 acres over two counties in North Carolina.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The North Carolina General Assembly recognized the Haliwa Indian Tribe on April 15, 1965. The name Saponi, meaning 'red earth people' was added to the state charter in 1979 to better reflect tribal culture; the word Haliwa is just a conjunction of the names of Halifax and Warren counties. The majority of the tribe lives in one of these two counties. Tribal members are descended from one or several of the following tribes: Saponi, Nansemond, Tuscarora, Occaneechi, Tutelo, and Gingaskin. Haliwa families were living in area as early as the 1780s.

The tribe organized a school for its children in Warren County, which opened in 1882 but was closed down in 1902. The Saponi began to mobilize as a tribe again in 1953, working on construction of a tribal building. This building, which signified the return of the tribe's presence in the community, was completed in 1957. In September of the same year 209 students were enrolled at the Haliwa School, the only on-reservation, tribally supported school in North Carolina.

ECONOMY

Revenues to the tribe, a non-profit organization, totaled \$145,493 in the 1994 fiscal year.

Several Haliwa-Saponi tribal members own and operate businesses within the town of Hollister. These include three convenience stores, a laundromat, a fabric outlet, a florist, and a interior decorating service.

SERVICES

During winter months the tribe serves as a state social services branch to administer the Low Income Energy Assistance Program. The program provides a one-time cash payment to help eligible families pay their heating bills.

TRANSPORTATION

The nearest airport is the Raleigh/Durham International Airport. Bus service is available in Rocky Mount, Roanoke Rapids, and Henderson. The tribal administrative building is located on Highway 43. Interstate 95 and routes 561 and 43 are the major roads leading to Hollister.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Haliwa-Saponi Tribe operates the only day-care center in Halifax County. The center has facilities for 39 children. The tribe

also maintains a library/multipurpose building, available for use on special occasions by non-tribal members, which also houses the after-school program. It is located in Warren County.

Lumbee Tribe

State recognized
Lumbee
Robeson County, North Carolina

Lumbee Tribe
P.O. Box 68
Pembroke, NC 28372
(910) 521-8602
Fax: 521-8625

Tribally owned	70 acres
State trust	0

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Lumbee Tribe owns several parcels of land in Robeson County. A day care, a Head Start, a radio station, and a poultry farm are situated on various parcels, the largest of which is 28 acres. The first tract was purchased in 1981.

Meherrin Indian Reservation

State recognized
Meherrin
Hertford County, North Carolina

Meherrin Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 508
Winton, NC 27910

Total area	1.5 acres
Tribally owned	1.5 acres
State trust	0
Total labor force*	77
High school graduate of higher	68.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.9%
Unemployment rate	18.2%
Per capita income	\$6,029
Tribal enrollment	557

*These statistics are for the Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area and do not necessarily apply to the reservation population or members of the Meherrin Indian Tribe.

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The North Carolina General Assembly established a reservation for the Meherrin Tribe in 1726 at the mouth of the Meherrin River, in a place known today as Parker's Ferry. Eventually, to escape the encroachment of settlers, the tribe left the reservation, migrating into what is now Hertford County, and essentially disbanded. Not until 1975 did the Meherrin successfully reorganize as a tribal entity. The tribe was incorporated in 1977 as a non-profit organization with the state of North Carolina.

The present-day Meherrin Indians reside in rural northeastern North Carolina in Hertford County, about 15 miles south of the Virginia border, in and around the county seat of Winton. The land is marked by abundant rivers, streams, and creeks, and is situated on an arm of the Albemarle Sound. Most Meherrins live within a 30-mile radius of the former Meherrin Reservation. The tribe is seeking federal recognition, which might help to increase what is the smallest land base of all the tribes in North Carolina and, comparatively, one of smallest land bases in the United States.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Meherrin Tribe descends from the same linguistic stock as the Cherokee, Tuscarora, and other tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy of New York and Canada. The Meherrin once spoke a dialect quite similar to that of the Tuscarora; their name means "people of the muddy waters." The first recorded encounter between the Meherrin and Euro-Americans occurred in 1650, near the present-day city of Emporia, Virginia. The tribe entered into a treaty with the colonial government of Virginia in 1677, but encroachment by colonists soon forced the Meherrin down into North Carolina. In 1726 they received a reservation from the North Carolina General Assembly, but due to continued trespassing by settlers and white-introduced diseases, they moved into the surrounding swamps and less desirable areas of present-day Hertford County. Essentially disbanding as an organized tribe, members became individual land owners, taking care to conceal their identities in order to survive the racist climate of the era. Racism was primarily responsible for the tribe's inability to reorganize until 1975, when a local minister, the Rev. Rueben R. Lewis, helped tribal members organize and eventually master the rigorous path to state recognition. The tribe was granted formal recognition by the state of North Carolina in 1986. Since then it has turned its energies toward economic development, cultural retention, and eventual federal recognition. Given the tribe's history, most members are quite assimilated into the region's economy. Many commute to Virginia to work in the naval shipyards. Others work in the Hertford County area in various capacities, for instance as teachers, administrators, physicians, building contractors, and agricultural workers. The tribe demonstrates a great interest in its traditional culture, sponsoring a popular annual pow wow and participating in North Carolina's Indian Heritage Month.

GOVERNMENT

The Meherrin Tribe was incorporated in 1977. Its charter with the State of North Carolina established the positions of chief, tribal chairman, secretary, treasurer, and six tribal council members. These are elected positions. The new tribal organization's initial activities were to enroll members, correct members' birth records, and generally enhance the Meherrin's standing within the larger community.

ECONOMY
AGRICULTURE AND
LIVESTOCK

An estimated 500 acres of tribally affiliated land are currently used for agricultural purposes, specifically the

raising of cattle, chickens, and various crops. Tribal members lease some land to non-Indians for farming as well.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry provides employment for a number of tribal members, who work as building contractors and subcontractors, carpenters, and painting contractors.

FISHERIES

The abundance of rivers and creeks in the region, as well as the nearby Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, provides both recreational and commercial fishing possibilities. Though not presently a significant factor in the tribe's economy, fishing represents a potentially viable tribal enterprise.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe currently employs three members in administrative/service capacities. Tribal operations are funded primarily by grants.

SERVICES

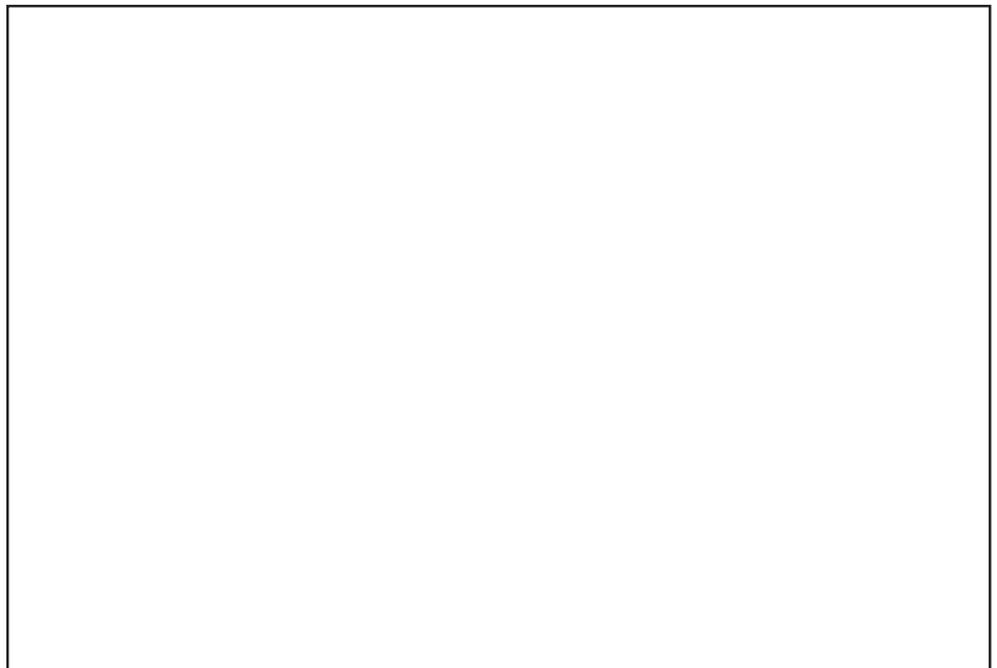
Tribal members own and operate numerous small businesses including a dental practice, a GNC vitamin store, an auto-repair shop, a day-care center, and a film production company.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Aside from the tribe's annual pow wow, which draws large numbers of visitors, tribal members run a trading post, sell traditional arts and crafts, and participate in the State Indian Heritage Month. The Meherrin Indian Tribe's Annual Pow Wow is held in mid-October and features inter-tribal dancing, religious ceremonies, a princess procession, concessions, and a feast. The tribe must rent the land on which the pow wow is held.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Highway 13 runs north-south directly through Winton; Highway 258 passes north-south 10 miles west, while Interstate 95 runs north-south about 40 miles west. The nearest commercial airport is in Norfolk, Virginia, about 50 miles to the northeast. Commercial bus



Meherrin Tribal Headquarters in Winton

lines, as well as Federal Express and UPS, serve the surrounding area, including nearby Murfreesboro, NC. The Rocky Mount Line provides passenger rail service, while the Ahsokie Line furnishes freight rail service. Nearby rivers include the Meherrin and the Chowan.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The communities of Ahsokie, Winton, and Colfield each have community centers with recreational facilities. Electric power is provided by North Carolina Power and the Roanoke Electric Service. Local distributors supply propane and natural gas. Water and sewage service is provided by the town of Winton, as well as through individual wells and septic tanks. Tribal health care is furnished through the Hertford County Clinic in Winton. Students attend the Winton public schools.

Waccamauw Siouan Tribe

State recognized	
Waccamauw Siouan	
Columbus and Bladen counties, North Carolina	
Waccamauw Siouan Tribe	
P.O. Box 221	
Bolton, NC 28423	
(910) 655-8778	
Fax: 655-8779	
Tribally owned	5 acres
State trust	0
Tribal enrollment (tribe, 1995)	1,840

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The tribe maintains two buildings and two mobile units and provides day care, after school programs, summer day camp, and college courses at these facilities. The site is also home to the tribe's annual pow wow. The tribe was recognized by the North Carolina Legislature in 1971. Carolina Power and Light provide electricity to the area; other facilities include a private well and septic tank.