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Other
(Specify) _____

If you would like more information about the Algonquian Indians of NC, Inc., please complete and mail this form to:

*Algonquian Indians of NC, Inc.
1205 Newport Avenue
Elizabeth City, NC 27909*

Please briefly indicate the type of information needed _____

Call the headquarters for more information (757) 477-3589 or Fax – (757) 523-4027.

Council Members

- Marilyn Berry Morrison – Chief/Chairperson*
- Dianna Berry Bennett – Vice President*
- Gemaine Berry Gillis – Treasurer*
- Joycelyn Berry Robinson – Secretary*
- H. Zeachariah Collins – Councilman*
- Joseph McKinley Berry – Councilman*
- Antonio J. Morrison - Councilman*

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Algonquian Indians of North Carolina, Inc.



“People of the Coast”
“The First Americans”

Roanoke-Hatteras Indians of Dare County

***“Recovering our Past...
Embracing our Future”***

(Non-Profit Organization 501 C (3) Approved)

Algonquian Indians of NC, Inc.

*Serving the needs of American Indians of
Dare and Hyde County Communities...*



Pugh-Berry Descendants

Our Mission

The Algonquian Indians of NC, Inc. is a private non-profit corporation designed to preserve the past, present and future history and culture of the American Indian people of Dare and Hyde County main lands and adjacent sandy islands. This Council is committed to promote self-sufficiency by providing educational, social, healthcare programs and economic opportunities for American Indians and non-natives in the community. An awareness, understanding and appreciation of our culture and heritage are created through the offering of informative forums, seminars and workshops, cultural arts festivals and various screenings.

Tribal History

The Algonquian Indians of NC, Inc. was reorganized in 2003 by the union of two historic Tribes of the Roanoke-Hatteras Indians of Dare County and the Mattamuskeet Indians of Hyde County.

“The People of the Coast” are a part of a group of Indians known as the Carolina Algonkians, the name “Algonkian” taken from our language group. We were the southern most speakers of the eastern Algonquian language,

distributed from the Neuse River in North Carolina to the maritime provinces of Canada. It was the Algonquian speaking people who took the brunt of English exploration and colonization beginning at Roanoke Island in 1584, continuing at Jamestown in 1607, Plymouth in 1620, and all succeeding colonies along the Middle Atlantic and northeastern coast of North America.

Written history of the Roanoke and Hatteras (Croatan) Indians began on July 1584, when two English ships under the command of Philip Armadas and Arthur Barlowe anchored near an island on the Outer Banks of NC. Barlowe described his first meeting with the Indians of the new land and later traveled to Roanoke Island where he was entertained in a palisade village containing nine longhouses. In 1585, Ralph Lane established his colony on the north end of Roanoke Island and built the fort known today as Fort Raleigh.

Warfare broke out between the English colonist and the Roanoke Indians. Ralph Lane, the military commander of the colony defeated the Roanoke Indians and beheaded our ruler, Wingina, and thus created a situation of dispersal of the group. The Roanoke Indians fled to nearby villages to escape the English. In 1587, John White, governor of the “Lost Colony”, declared Manteo “Lord of Roanoke” and overall ruler of both the Croatan and Roanoke Indians. This created one government for both groups.

After the 1650’s and the movement of English colonists southward from Virginia into the area, there was an obvious slow collapse of the Indian chiefdom with the population simply fading into the local background. The Croatan (Hatteras) remained intact on Hatteras Island

as late as 1759, and were given a reservation of 200 acres by Royal Governor Dobbs. Because of steady encroachment of colonist onto the reservation and European-introduced diseases, the Hatteras sold our reservation lands. The last land sale occurred in 1788 when a Mary Elks, Indian, sold the site of the old Hatteras village to Nathan Midyett. After that many of the Hatteras and Roanoke Indians joined the Mattamuskeet Indians in Hyde County. Many simply continued to live in our original territory and have remained in the area until present day. We became the subject of field studies in 1916 when Frank G. Speck, noted anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institute, wrote about us. He erroneously called us remnants of the Machapunga Tribe. He noted the Indian ancestry of the Berry, Pugh, Daniels, Collins and Wescott Families. These surnames continue to crop up in other historical studies.

Together the Roanoke-Hatteras and Mattamuskeet Indians plan concerted efforts to recover our heritage and culture. The Tribes are conducting historical and genealogical research with the intent of filing a petition for official recognition as Indian Tribes by the state of North Carolina. ©

Phelps, David S., 2001 [The Carolina Algonkians Archaeology and History.](#)

Sponsored Programs/Projects

*American Indian Culture Arts Festival/Powwow
Health Career Fair with screenings
Alcohol, Tobacco and Substance Abuse Seminars
Bridging the Gap with Computer Technology
Conflict Resolution Workshops
Behavior and Anger Management Seminars
Financial Management Workshops
Genealogy Workshops*