

American Indian Heritage Month Toolkit

2025



NORTH CAROLINA
AMERICAN INDIAN
HERITAGE COMMISSION



NC DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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What is American Indian Heritage Month?

At the start of the 1900s, people began working to set aside a special day to recognize the important contributions of the first Americans to the growth of the United States. Over time, that effort expanded, and today an entire month is dedicated to honoring those contributions.

In 1990, President George H. W. Bush signed a resolution that officially made November “National American Indian Heritage Month.” Since 1994, U.S. presidents have continued to issue similar proclamations each year, sometimes using different names such as “Native American Heritage Month” or “National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month.”





What is the purpose of American Indian Heritage Month?

American Indian Heritage Month is celebrated each year to honor the rich cultures, traditions, and accomplishments of American Indian people. Throughout November, many events take place across the country, including powwows, cultural exhibitions, storytelling, art displays, drum circles, and community gatherings.

Schools, universities, and museums also hold programs to help people learn more about American Indian history and culture. The month encourages both Native and non-Native people to better understand, appreciate, and respect the traditions of America's first peoples.

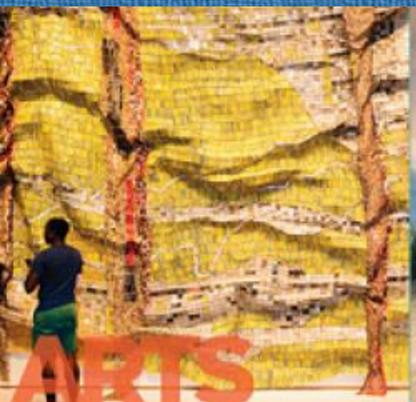
In North Carolina, the Governor's Office issues an annual proclamation, and the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh hosts the American Indian Heritage Celebration to recognize and honor the state's American Indian communities.

Our Department

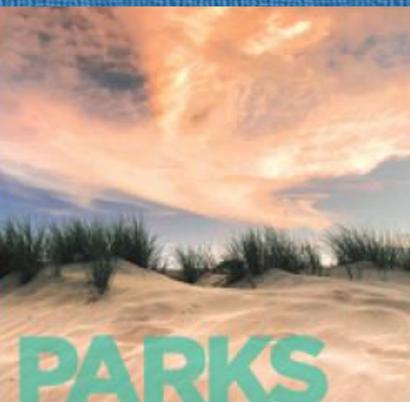


NC DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

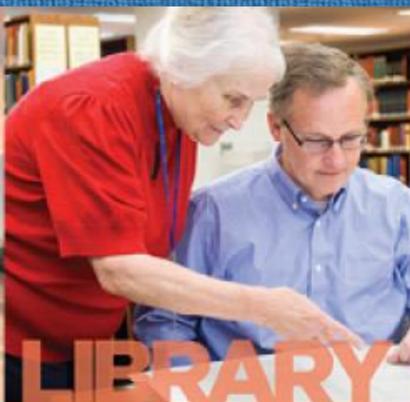
The N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources manages more than 100 sites across the state. These include 27 historic sites, seven history museums, two art museums, five science museums, four aquariums, 35 state parks, and four recreation areas. The department also oversees many state trails and natural areas, the North Carolina Zoo, the State Library, the State Archives, the N.C. Arts Council, the African American Heritage Commission, the American Indian Heritage Commission, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Office of State Archaeology, the Highway Historical Marker Program, the N.C. Land and Water Fund, and the Natural Heritage Program.



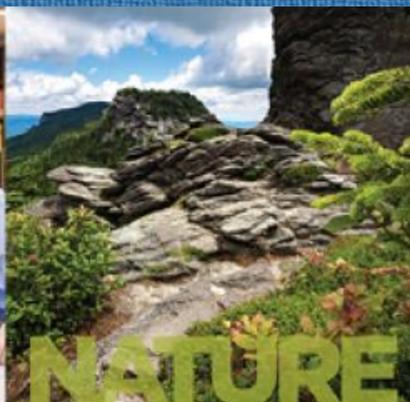
ARTS



PARKS



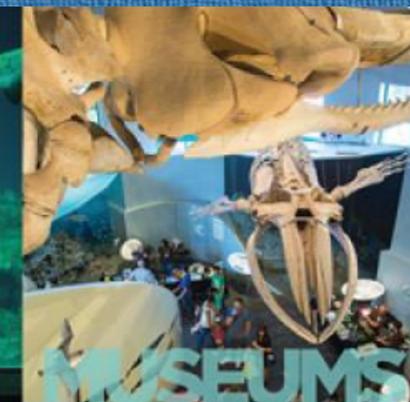
LIBRARY



NATURE



AQUARIUMS



MUSEUMS



MUSIC



HISTORY

DNCR Secretary

Pamela Brewington Cashwell was nominated by Governor Josh Stein and sworn in as Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources in January 2025. As Secretary, she leads nearly 2,400 employees and oversees more than 100 sites across the state.

Before joining DNCR, Cashwell served as Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Administration from 2021 to 2024. She has also worked as Senior Policy Advisor and Chief Deputy Secretary for Professional Standards, Policy, and Planning at the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, as Assistant Director at the State Ethics Commission, and as a trial attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia. She brings a wealth of experience in managing state agencies to her role.

Cashwell earned both her undergraduate and law degrees from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She lives in Wake County with her husband, David, and their two sons, Samuel and Benjamin.



A member of the Coharie and Lumbee tribes of North Carolina, Cashwell is the first American Indian woman to lead a cabinet-level department in the state's history.



Land Acknowledgement

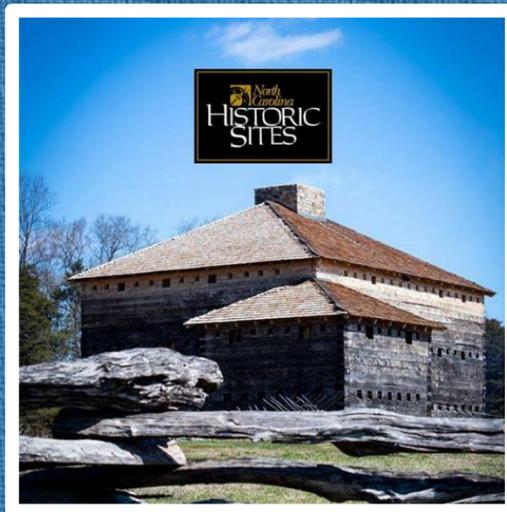
The state of North Carolina is situated on the ancestral homelands of many American Indian tribes who have lived in this place, cared for these lands, and traveled throughout the region for thousands of years. Tribes spoke different variants of Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Siouan languages. We honor them as the first stewards of this place and acknowledge, with sorrow and remorse, the violent history of their dispossession and forced removal.

We respectfully acknowledge the Coharie, Eastern Band of Cherokee, Haliwa-Saponi, Lumbee, Meherrin, Occaneechi Band of the Saponi, Sappony, and Waccamaw Siouan and honor the enduring presence, vibrance, and diversity of contemporary Indigenous communities.



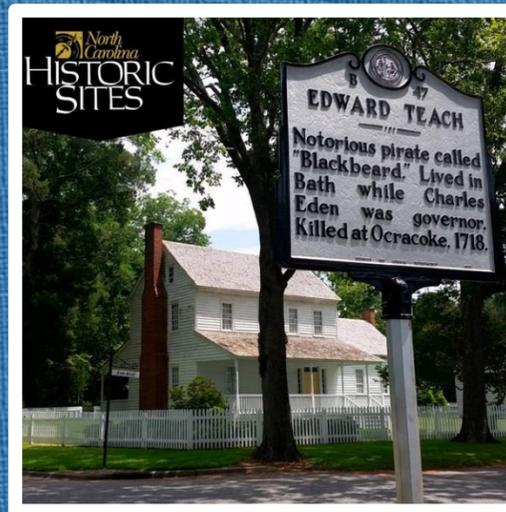
State Historic Sites

The Division of State Historic Sites within the N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources preserves and shares places that tell the stories of our state's past. From archaeological landmarks to colonial settlements, these sites help visitors explore North Carolina's diverse history, including stories of the state's American Indian communities.



Fort Dobbs (Statesville, NC)

Fort Dobbs offers a glimpse into the French and Indian War (1754-1763), a global conflict also known as the Seven Years' War. It is the only state historic site in North Carolina linked to this period and shows how events here connected to a worldwide struggle that shaped the colonies and helped set the stage for American independence.



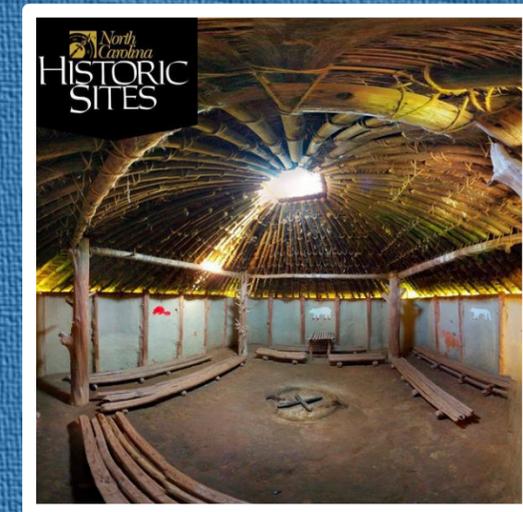
Historic Bath (Bath, NC)

Founded in 1705, Bath was North Carolina's first town. Early settlers arrived in the 1690s near the Pamlico River, and by 1708 the town had about 50 residents and a dozen houses. Bath's early years were marked by political rivalries, conflicts with nearby tribes, and piracy along the coast. In 1746, Bath was even considered as a possible capital for the colony.



Roanoke Island Festival Park (Manteo, NC)

Roanoke Island Festival Park celebrates the story of the first English settlement in America. Visitors can board a full-size replica ship, the *Elizabeth II*, and visit American Indian Town, an exhibit that shares the daily life and culture of the Indigenous people who lived on Roanoke Island when English explorers arrived.



Town Creek Indian Mound (Mount Gilead, NC)

Located along the Little River, a branch of the Great Pee Dee River, Town Creek Indian Mound is one of the most studied archaeological sites in North Carolina. Excavations have continued for more than 50 years, helping researchers and visitors learn about the Pee Dee culture that lived and built ceremonial spaces here hundreds of years ago.

Pre-Contact Timeline



Early Migration (40,000–15,000 BC)

People first migrated to North America from Asia across the Bering Land Bridge sometime between 40,000 and 15,000 BC.

Paleo-Indian Period (10,000–8,000 BC)

Nomadic hunters traveled across the land following large game animals such as mammoths and bison.

Archaic Period (8,000–1,000 BC)

People adapted to a changing climate by hunting smaller animals, fishing, and gathering wild plants for food.

Woodland Period (1,000 BC–1,550 AD)

Communities began building permanent settlements near rivers and streams. They farmed, made pottery, and developed trade networks.

Mississippian Period (700–1,550 AD)

Large towns and chiefdoms formed, marked by strong leadership, organized agriculture, and mound-building for ceremonial and political purposes.

(Source: NCPedia – “American Indians Before Europeans”)

What is the AIHC?



Created in 2021 by the State Budget Act, the North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission (AIHC) works within the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources to preserve, interpret, and promote American Indian history, arts, customs, and culture across the state.

The Commission works with North Carolina's eight state-recognized tribes and four Urban Indian Organizations to share authentic stories and strengthen cultural understanding statewide.

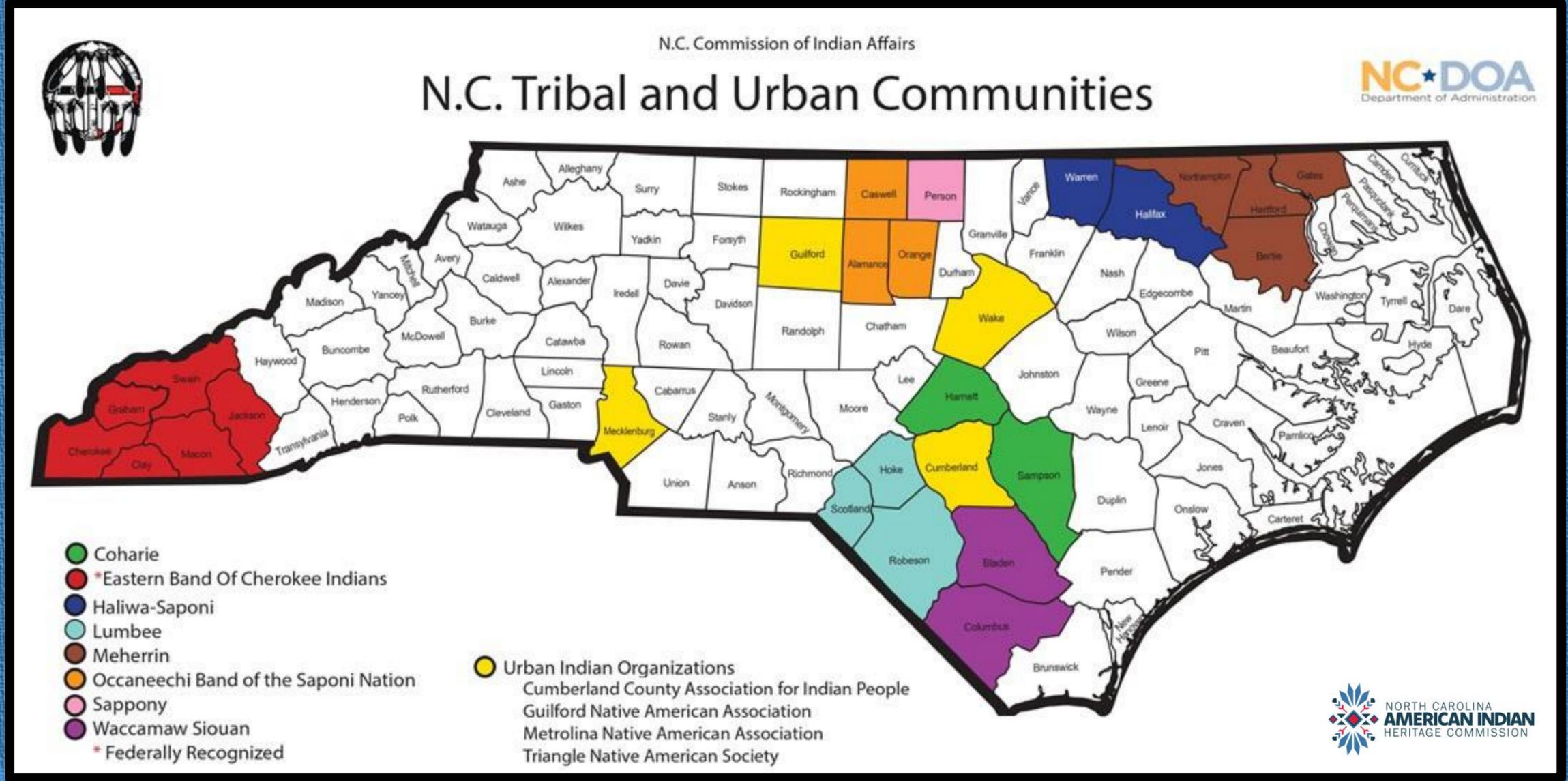
Learn more at [AIHC.nc.gov](https://aihc.nc.gov)

Contemporary Tribal Territories

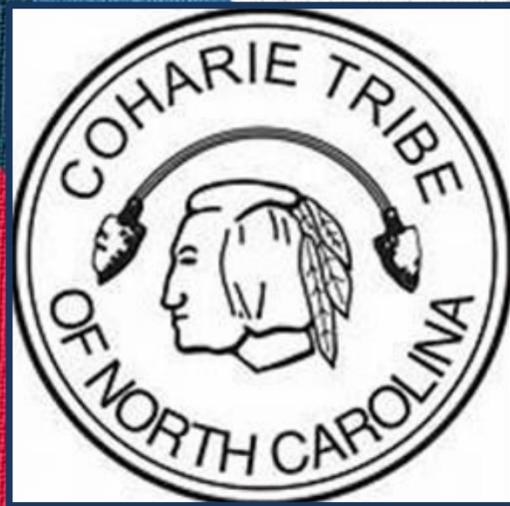
8 Tribes

&

4 Urban Indian Organizations



NC Tribal Communities



[Website](#)

Coharie Indian Tribe

Headquartered in Clinton, the Coharie Indian Tribe traces its ancestry to the Neusiok people who once lived along the Coharie River in Harnett and Sampson counties. The community includes four main settlements: Holly Grove, New Bethel, Shiloh, and Antioch. Today, the tribe has about 2,700 members, with roughly one-fifth living outside these communities. Early records show that the Coharie moved to this area between 1729 and 1746, seeking safety from conflicts involving both English colonists and other Native groups.



[Website](#)

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

The Cherokee people believe the Creator placed them in their homeland in the mountains of western North Carolina. Their earliest known village site is Kituwah Mound in Swain County, often called the “Mother Town” of the Cherokee. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians formed a government there to resist the forced removal of the Cherokee Nation during the event known as the Trail of Tears. Some Cherokee families remained in North Carolina after most of their relatives were sent west to Oklahoma. Today, the Eastern Band is the only federally recognized tribe in North Carolina and lives on the 56,000-acre Qualla Boundary, next to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The tribe has more than 16,000 enrolled members, with over half living on the Boundary, which includes the town of Cherokee and surrounding communities. Cherokee is also home to Harrah’s Cherokee Casino Resort, one of the area’s largest employers.

NC Tribal Communities

Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe

The Haliwa-Saponi people descend from the Saponi, Tuscarora, Tutelo, and Nansemond tribes. With about 3,800 members, the Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe is the third-largest tribe in North Carolina. The community is centered in an area known by elders as “The Meadows,” which covers parts of southwestern Halifax County and southeastern Warren County. Many tribal members also live in nearby Nash and Franklin counties. The tribe hosts the annual Haliwa-Saponi Powwow each April, the oldest powwow in North Carolina, celebrating their culture, music, and traditions.

Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina

The Lumbee Tribe is the largest tribe in North Carolina, the largest east of the Mississippi River, and the ninth largest in the United States. The tribe takes its name from the Lumber River, once called the Lumbee River, which runs through Robeson County. More than 35,000 Lumbee tribal members live mainly in Robeson, Hoke, Cumberland, and Scotland counties, with Pembroke serving as the tribe’s cultural, economic, and political center. The Lumbee trace their ancestry to the Cheraw and other Siouan-speaking peoples who lived along Drowning Creek (now the Lumbee River) in the early 1700s. In 1887, the state established the Croatan Normal Indian School, known today as the University of North Carolina at Pembroke. The tribe’s economy includes farming, small businesses, an industrial park, and the University, which remains an important community partner.



[Website](#)



[Website](#)

NC Tribal Communities



[Website](#)



[Website](#)

Meherrin Indian Nation

The Meherrin People, also known as *Kauwets'a-ka* (People of the Water), are an Iroquoian-speaking nation closely related to the Tuscarora, or *Skarù-rę?* (Hemp Splitters). The two nations share language, culture, and history, descending from a larger group that migrated east long ago and settled in what is now North Carolina. In 1680, Meherrin Chiefs Ununtequero and Horehannah signed an addendum to the 1677 Treaty of Middle Plantation, which established two reservations for the Meherrin: Kauwitzihocken (Cowinchawkon) and Menderink. Over time, the Meherrin moved to the towns of Unote and Tawarra and later settled in what became known as Meherrin Neck in present-day Maneys Neck. In 1726, the North Carolina General Assembly assigned a reservation to the Meherrin, expanding it three years later to include land where the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers meet. Today, Meherrin tribal members primarily live in Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, and Gates counties in northeastern North Carolina.

Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation

The Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation is based in Alamance, Caswell, and Orange counties, with tribal grounds in the Little Texas community. With just over 1,100 members, the Occaneechi are the smallest of North Carolina's state-recognized tribes, yet they remain highly active in their community and in statewide American Indian events. The Occaneechi trace their ancestry to several small Siouan-speaking tribes who lived in the Piedmont region of North Carolina and Virginia when the first European explorers arrived in the 1600s.

NC Tribal Communities

Sappony

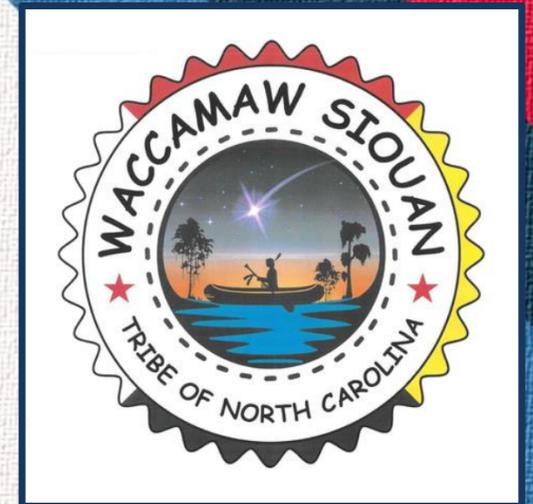
The Sappony have lived in the Piedmont Highlands for many generations. Today, the tribe's 850 members represent seven core families, or clans, who live along the North Carolina-Virginia border in an area known as High Plains. In the early 1700s, Sappony children attended school at Fort Christanna while tribal members helped protect the frontier for the colonies and assisted in marking the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia. Because of this history, the High Plains community lies partly in Person County, North Carolina, and partly in Halifax County, Virginia. The Sappony continue to focus on economic development, education, and cultural preservation for future generations.



[Website](#)

Waccamaw Siouan Tribe

The Waccamaw, historically known as the Waccamassus, originally lived about 100 miles northeast of Charleston, South Carolina. After the Waccamaw and South Carolina War of 1749, the Waccamaw people sought refuge in the swamplands of southeastern North Carolina. Today, the Waccamaw Siouan Tribe has more than 2,000 citizens and is headquartered in Columbus and Bladen counties. The tribal community is located near the Green Swamp, about 37 miles west of Wilmington, seven miles east of Lake Waccamaw, and four miles north of Bolton.



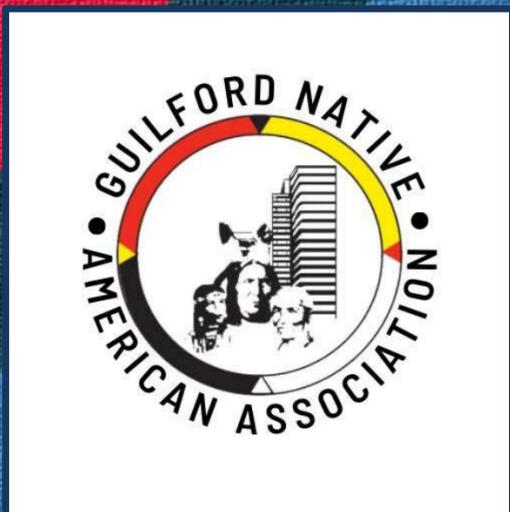
[Website](#)

NC Urban Indian Communities



Cumberland County Association for Indian People (CCAIP)

The Cumberland County Association for Indian People supports self-determination and self-sufficiency for Native Americans in Cumberland County. The organization focuses on social, economic, legal, and political well-being while promoting healthier choices and improving the quality of life for its members and community. Founded in 1968, CCAIP was one of the first urban Indian centers established in North Carolina and continues to serve as a resource for cultural preservation, advocacy, and community programs.



Guilford Native American Association (GNAA)

The Guilford Native American Association is a Native American community organization based in Guilford County. It is a North Carolina state-recognized American Indian Organization and a United Way referral agency. Incorporated in September 1975 by local parents as a nonprofit education advocacy group, GNAA has grown to include childcare, employment, and age-based community programs. It is the oldest American Indian urban association in North Carolina and one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the United States. GNAA remains active in Guilford County, providing cultural events and educational programs that strengthen Native identity and community ties.

[Website](#)

NC Urban Indian Communities

Metrolina Native American Association (MNAA)

The Metrolina Native American Association promotes cultural awareness, economic development, and the overall well-being of American Indian people in the greater Charlotte area. The organization offers cultural enrichment classes, job training, work experience opportunities, and economic development assistance to support self-sufficiency and self-determination. MNAA coordinates its programs with other Native organizations and statewide partners to strengthen cultural connections and serve the growing urban Indian population in the region.



[Website](#)

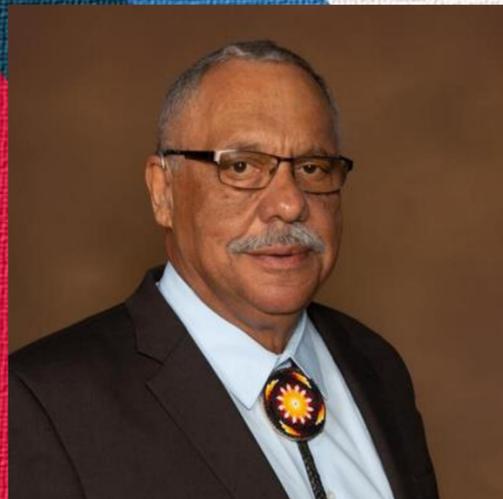
Triangle Native American Society (TNAS)

The Triangle Native American Society was incorporated in 1984 to promote and protect the identity of Native Americans living in Wake County and surrounding areas. The organization provides educational, social, and cultural programs that support the Native community in the Triangle region. TNAS received official state recognition in 2000 from the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs and serves as the governing body for Native Americans in the area. It continues to foster a strong local Native community while honoring the diverse cultural and traditional practices members bring from their home tribal communities.



[Website](#)

AIHC Commissioners



Greg Jacobs
Coharie



VACANT
Eastern Band



Dr. Marvin Richardson
Haliwa-Saponi



Nancy Strickland Chavis
Lumbee



Jennifer R. Baxter
Guilford Native



Sandon Jacobs
Triangle Native



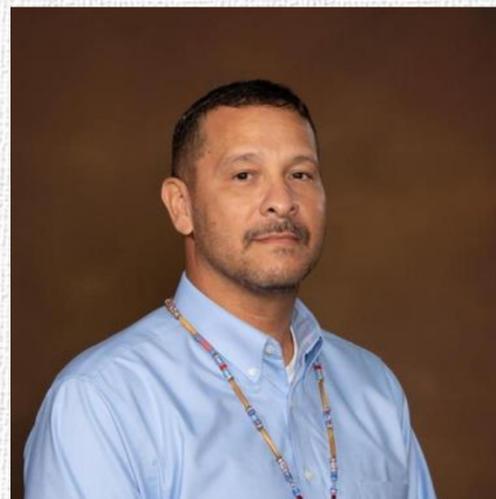
Jonathan Caudill
Meherrin



Forest Hazel
Occaneechi



Kara Stewart
Sappony



JD Moore
Waccamaw-Siouan



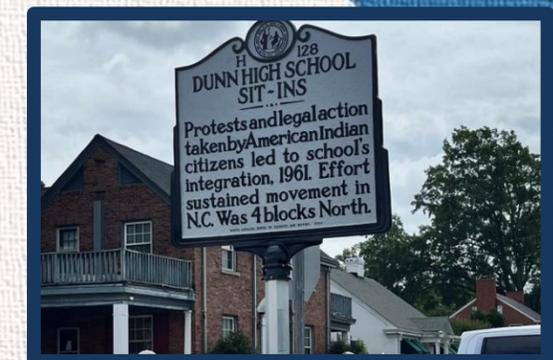
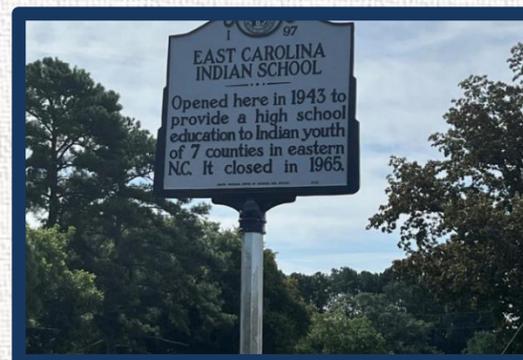
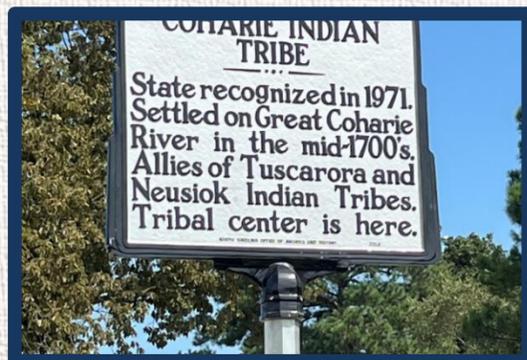
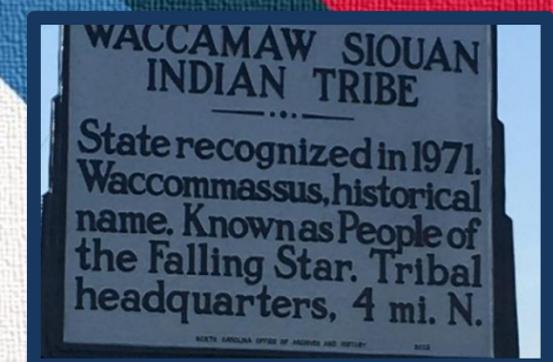
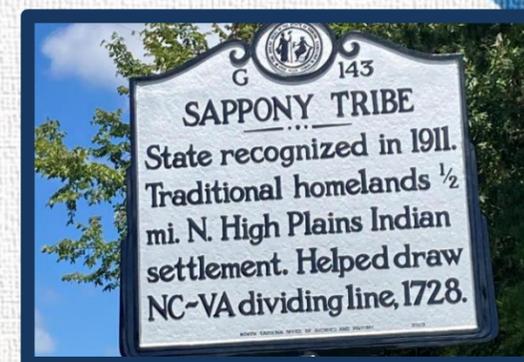
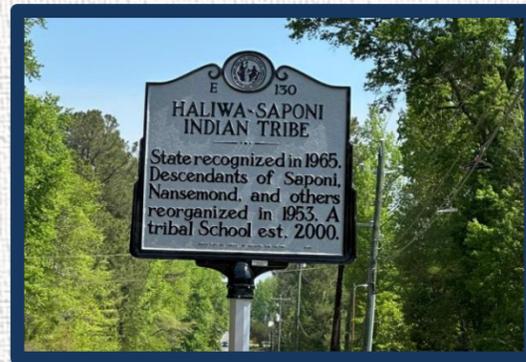
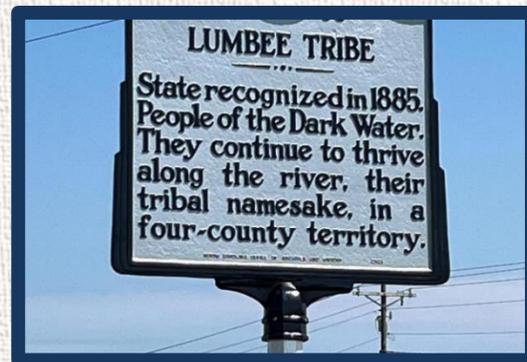
Rebecca Locklear
Cumberland County



Rebecca LaClaire
Metrolina

Historic Marker Program

North Carolina's American Indian heritage continues to be recognized through a growing series of state historical markers. Developed in partnership with the [N.C. Highway Historical Marker Program](#) within the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, this initiative highlights the culture and history of North Carolina's tribes and communities. Markers now honor the Coharie, Haliwa-Saponi, Lumbee, Meherrin, Occaneechi Band of the Saponi, Sappony, and Waccamaw Siouan tribes, as well as the East Carolina Indian School, the Buie Mound site, and the Dunn Sit-Ins, which received its marker in June 2025. The N.C. American Indian Heritage Commission continues to collaborate closely with tribal partners and community members to bring these stories to life, ensuring each marker reflects the unique and lasting contributions of North Carolina's American Indian people.



Oral History Program



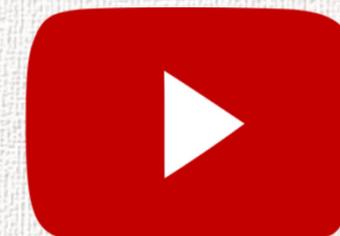
In partnership with the Oral History Unit in the N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources' Division of State Archives, the N.C. American Indian Heritage Commission is collecting and preserving oral histories from tribal community members across North Carolina. These interviews capture personal stories about education in former American Indian schools, military service, economic development, cultural traditions, and much more.

This work is supported by a major grant from the **National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)**, with additional funding from the **Catawba Foundation**. Together, these grants help the Commission document, preserve, and share the lived experiences of North Carolina's American Indian people for future generations.

Visit the Archives Catalogue:



Watch on YouTube:



2025-2030 Strategic Plan

The North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission (AIHC) Strategic Plan 2025-2030 outlines a vision for preserving, promoting, and celebrating the state's American Indian history, arts, and culture over the next five years. Developed with input from tribal communities, partners, and stakeholders, the plan focuses on four key priorities: promoting North Carolina history through an American Indian lens, increasing cultural visibility, enhancing preservation and revitalization, and fostering forward-focused narratives of Native life today.

The plan serves as a roadmap for the Commission's ongoing work to ensure that American Indian voices, stories, and contributions remain visible and valued across the state.

Click here to read the full text:

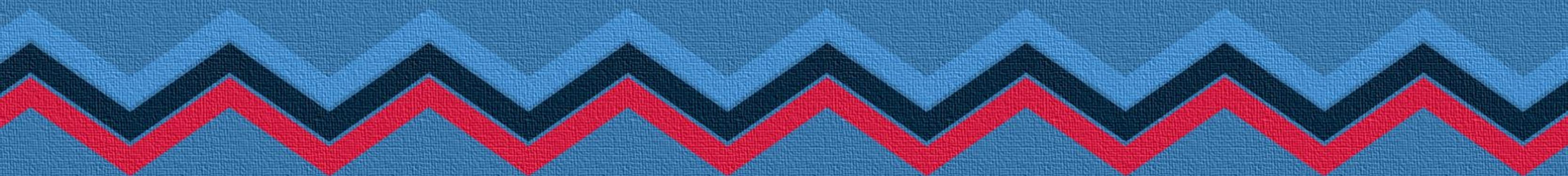
[AIHC Strategic Plan](#)



Heritage Month Resources

The North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission believes that celebrating and sharing American Indian heritage extends far beyond the month of November. This November, and every month, we continue our work to preserve, protect, and promote North Carolina's American Indian history, arts, and culture for all people.

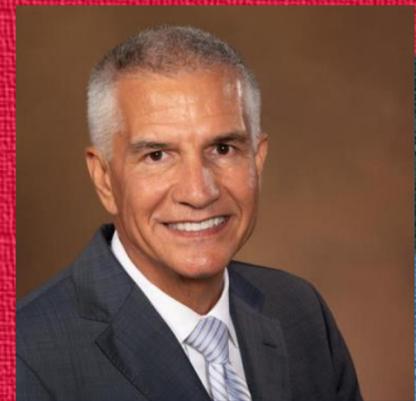
The following pages include resources to help you celebrate American Indian Heritage Month. We invite you to explore and interact with the toolkit by clicking on links to materials designed to inspire learning, creativity, and community. This **2025 American Indian Heritage Month Toolkit** is a reflection of North Carolina's vibrant culture and bright future.



AIHC Speakers Bureau

The North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission is leading a department-wide effort to create a Speakers Bureau focused on sharing North Carolina's American Indian history and culture. While this program is being developed, AIHC staff and commissioners are available to assist with speaking engagements and presentations.

More information will be available soon on the AIHC website as we continue to highlight and share the rich stories of North Carolina's Indigenous communities.



Kerry D. Bird
AIHC Director



Quinn West Godwin
AIHC Associate Director



Kaya Littleturtle
MOH Cultural Festival
Coordinator



Greg Jacobs
Coharie



Jennifer R. Baxter
Guilford Native



**Dr. Marvin
Richardson**
Haliwa-Saponi



**Nancy Strickland
Chavis**
Lumbee



Sandon Jacobs
Triangle Native

Contact us here for questions:



Annual Heritage Celebration

For 30 years, this event has been the highlight of American Indian Heritage Month in North Carolina. Presented by the North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission with support from the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs and the N.C. Museum of History, it honors the traditional and contemporary contributions of Native communities.

The 30th annual celebration features a **virtual Cultural Education Day** on November 21, 2025, and an **in-person festival** on November 22, 2025, at the North Carolina Museum of Art. Together, we share one message: **Indigenous people are still here.**

[Festival Website](#)

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF HISTORY
Presents



FREE!
Online Only

30th Annual

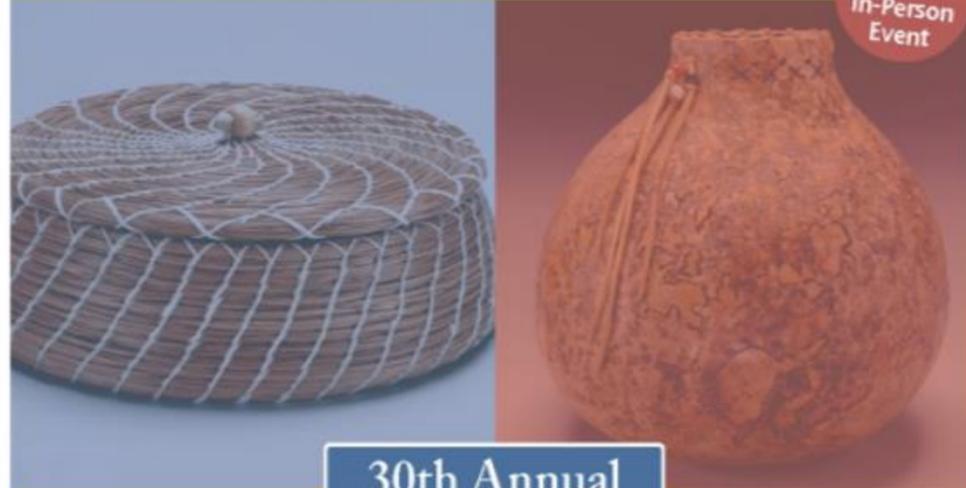
**AMERICAN INDIAN
HERITAGE CELEBRATION**

FRIDAY
November 21, 2025
9 a.m.–2 p.m.
ncmuseumofhistory.org/aihc

Education Day
For Students & Educators

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF HISTORY
Presents

Happening at the North Carolina Museum of Art



FREE!
In-Person Event

30th Annual

**AMERICAN INDIAN
HERITAGE CELEBRATION**

SATURDAY
November 22, 2025
11 a.m.–4 p.m.
ncmuseumofhistory.org/aihc

Coharie Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Haliwa-Saponi Lumbee
Meherrin Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation Sappony Waccamaw Siouan

Learning Materials & Lesson Plans



People have lived in North Carolina for at least 15,000 years. The Research Laboratories of Archaeology (RLA) at UNC-Chapel Hill hosts [Ancient North Carolinians](#), a website that explores who these people were, how they lived, and who they are today. The site includes lesson plans and virtual resources designed for classrooms:

- [Exploring Indigenous Cultures](#) – Lesson plans from the 2021-2022 UNC World View Fellows Program help students learn about ancient peoples and connect their stories to today's vibrant American Indian communities.
- [Intrigue of the Past](#) – A collection of lesson plans and background materials about North Carolina's American Indian history, organized by subject area.
- [Excavating Occaneechi Town](#) – A digital report interpreting an eighteenth-century Indian village, offered as a legacy resource for archaeology and history lessons.

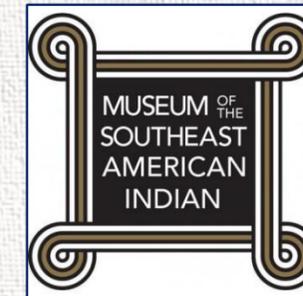


UNC
WORLD VIEW

American Indian Arts & Crafts

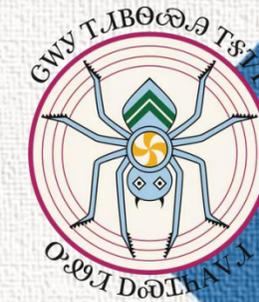
Museum of the Southeast American Indian

Located on the campus of UNC Pembroke, this museum offers an in-depth look at the culture, history, and contemporary life of Southeastern American Indian communities through immersive exhibits and educational programs.



Museum of the Cherokee People

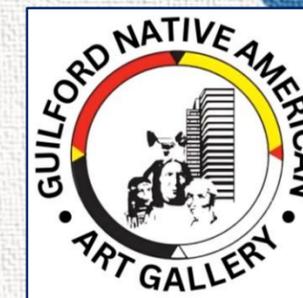
Established in 1948, the Museum of the Cherokee People is one of the longest-operating tribal museums in the United States. Situated in Cherokee, North Carolina, on the Qualla Boundary—the sovereign land of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the ancestral homeland of all Cherokee people—the museum shares their history, culture, and stories through exhibitions and programs. It received the Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums' 2022 Guardians of Culture and Lifeways International Award and was named a Top Ten Best Native American Experience by *USA TODAY*.



Museum of the Cherokee People

Guilford Native American Art Gallery

Opened in 1990, the Guilford Native American Art Gallery was the first Native American fine art gallery of its kind in North Carolina and the southeastern United States. Owned and managed by American Indians, the gallery promotes and sells traditional and contemporary Native art through annual exhibitions, community arts programs, and educational outreach.



Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual, Inc.

Founded in 1946 by Cherokee artists and leaders, Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual is the nation's oldest Native American cooperative. Established to preserve and promote Cherokee craftsmanship, the cooperative provides livelihoods for local artisans and offers visitors authentic, handmade treasures that reflect traditions passed down through generations.

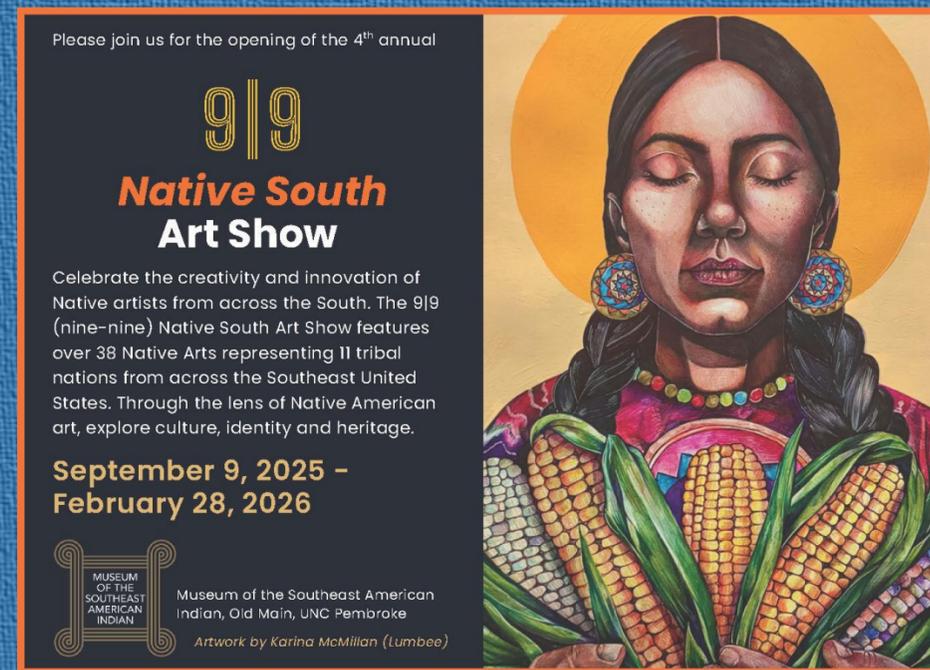


Current Art Exhibits & Events



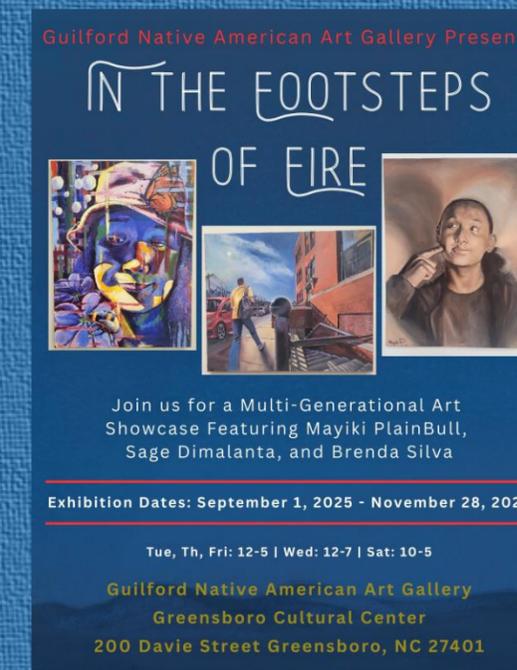
sover·eign·ty: Expressions in Sovereignty of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

This exhibit explores the complexities of tribal sovereignty and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians' ongoing legacy of resilience. Featuring objects from the Museum of the Cherokee People's collection, *sover·eign·ty* educates visitors about the tribe's autonomy, its relationship with the federal government, and how it defines its connection to land, people, and culture. The exhibit has been extended through **December 29, 2025**.



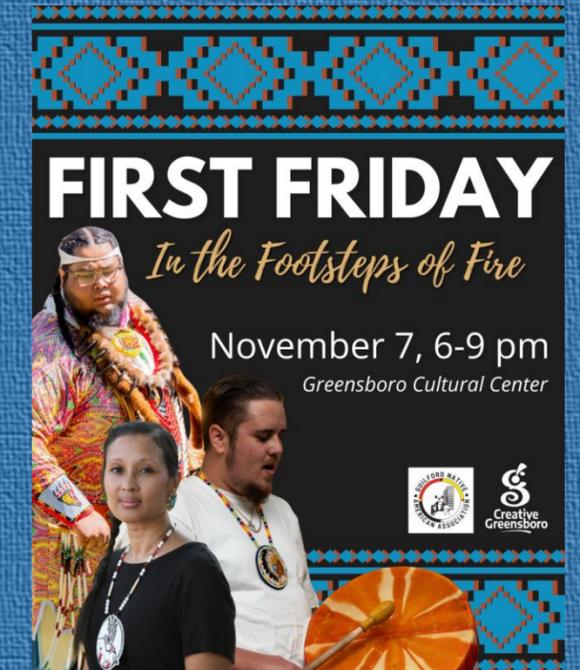
9|9 (nine-nine) Native South Art Show

Celebrate the creativity and innovation of Native artists from across the South. The *9|9 Native South Art Show* features more than 38 artists representing 11 tribal nations from the southeastern United States. Through Native art, visitors can explore themes of culture, identity, and heritage. The exhibit runs from September 9, 2025 through February 28, 2026.

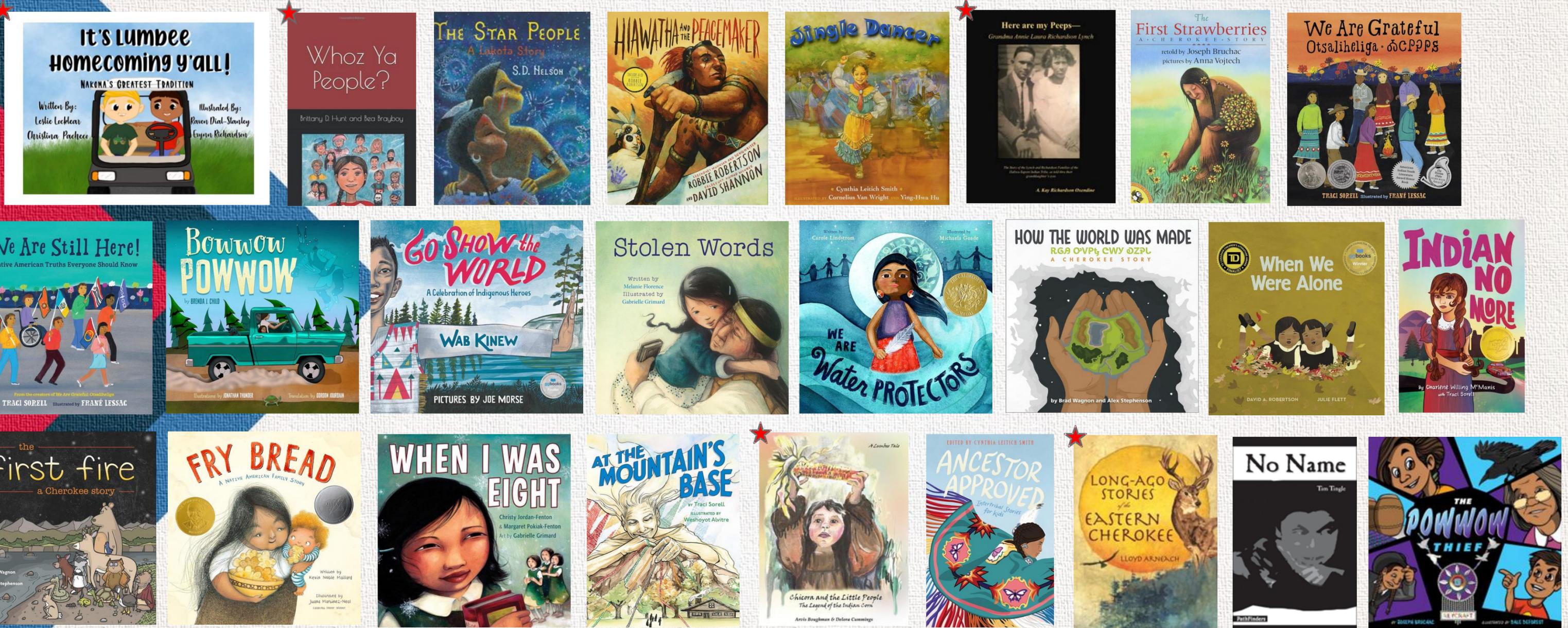


Creative Greensboro & Guilford Native American Association: Heritage Month Celebration

Creative Greensboro, in collaboration with the Guilford Native American Association, is hosting a Native American Heritage Month Celebration on November 7, 2025. Guests can enjoy live music, dance performances, family-friendly art activities, and a vendor fair featuring goods by Native artists. The event is free and open to everyone.



American Indian Books - Children

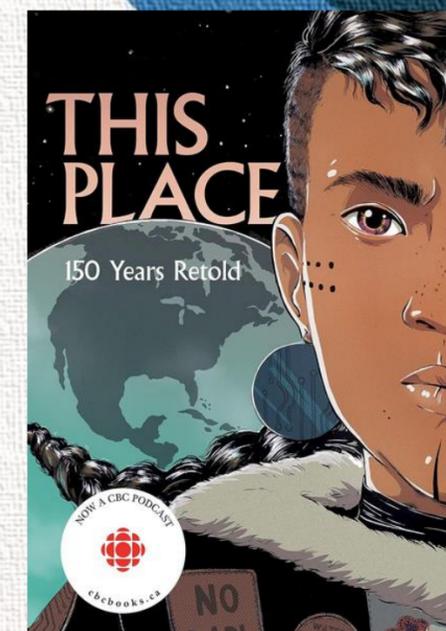
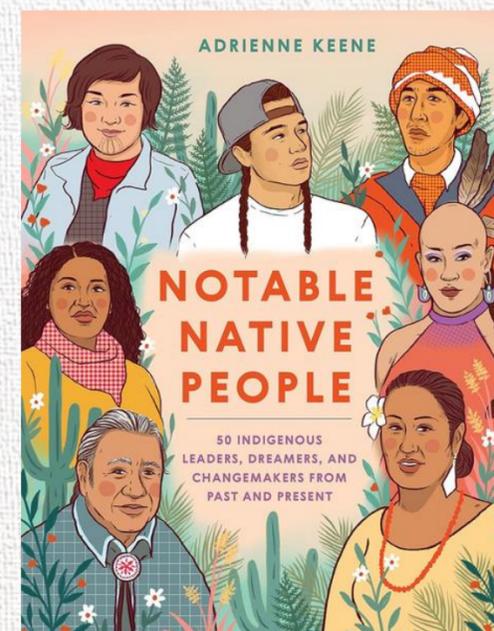
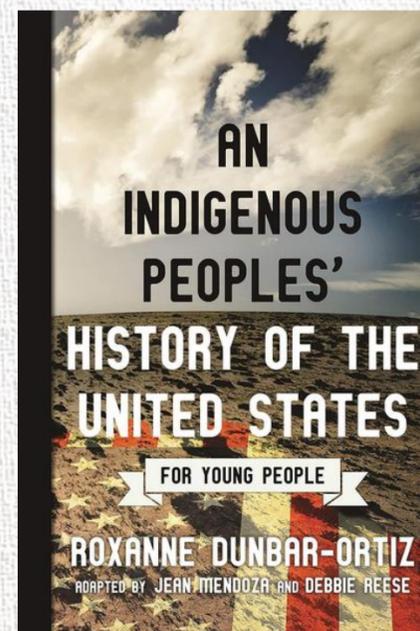
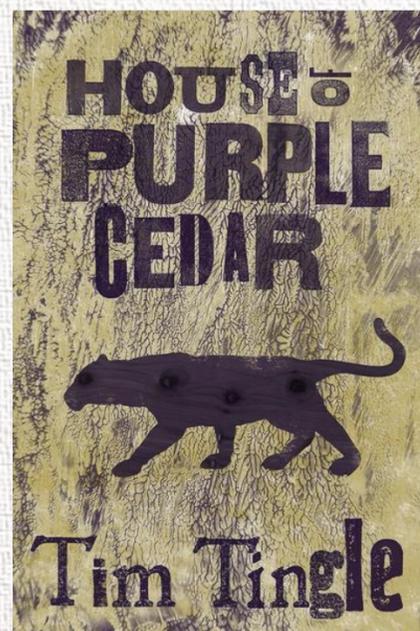
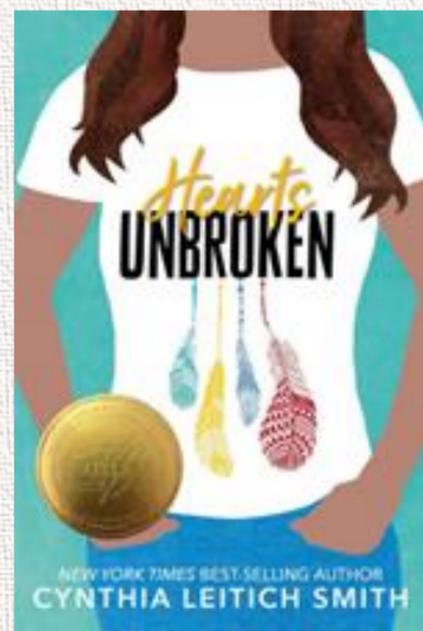
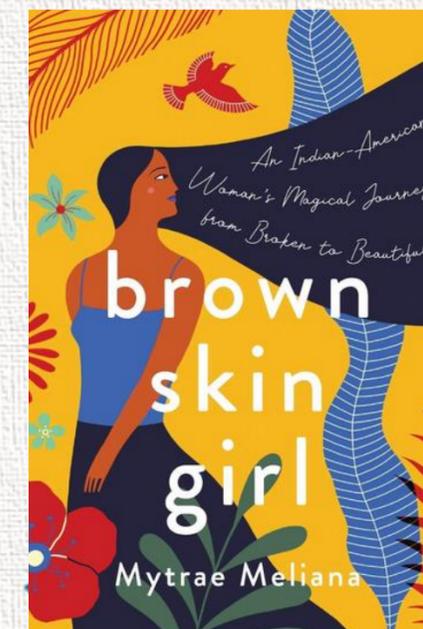
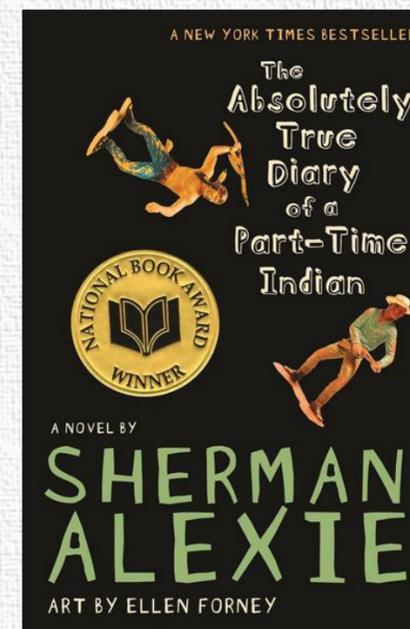
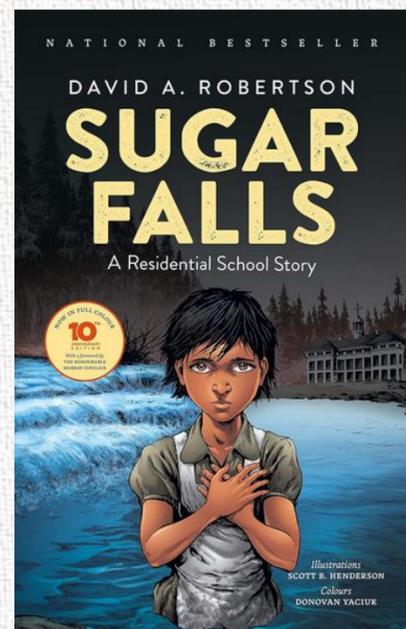
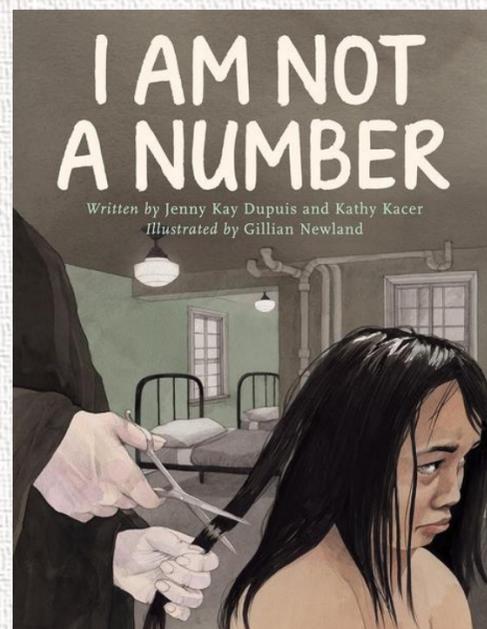
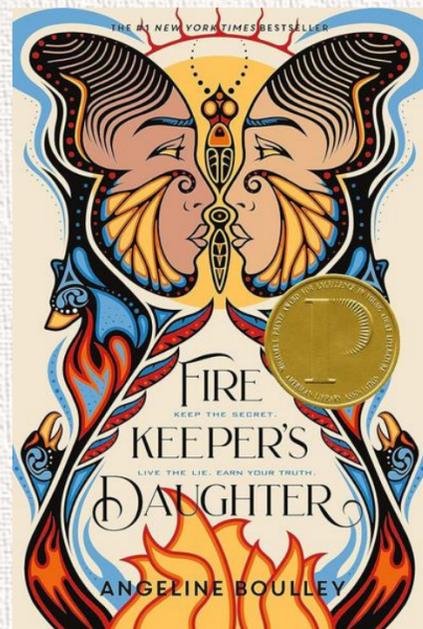


Click to see the full list:



NC Connection

American Indian Books - Teens

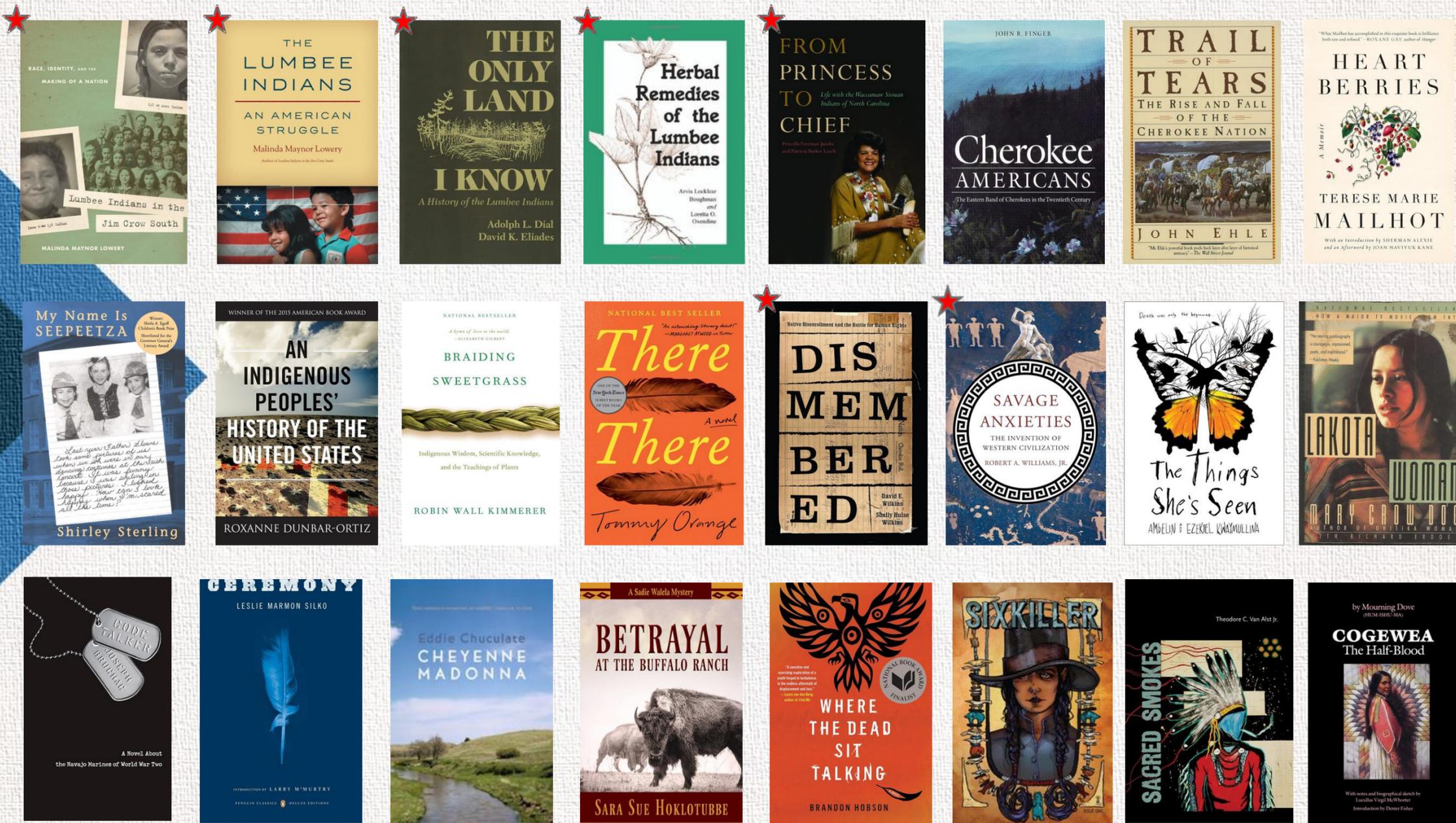


Click to see the full list:



NC Connection

American Indian Books - Adults

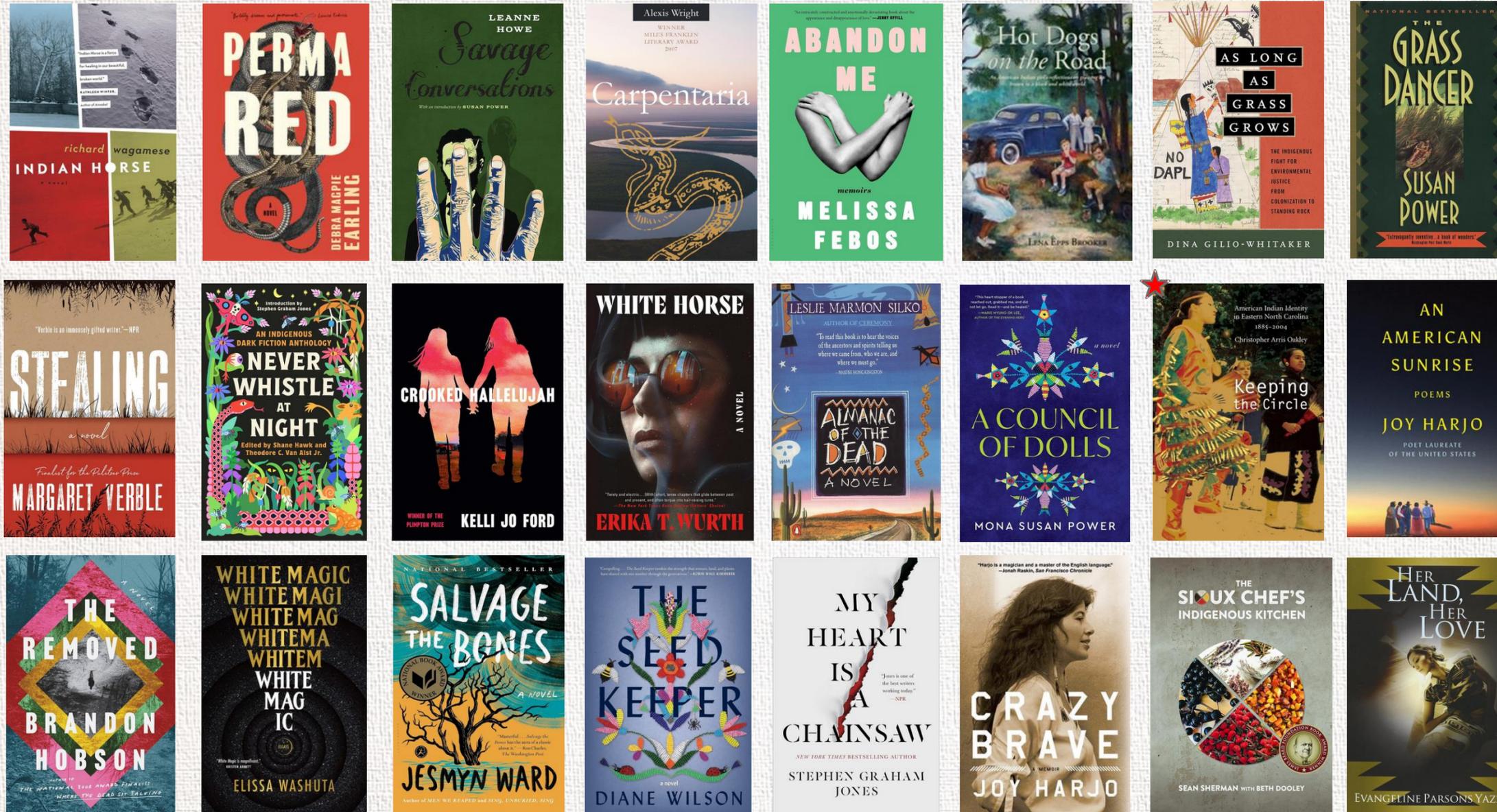


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NC Connection

American Indian Books - Adults



Click to see the full list:



NC Connection

American Indian Books - Adults



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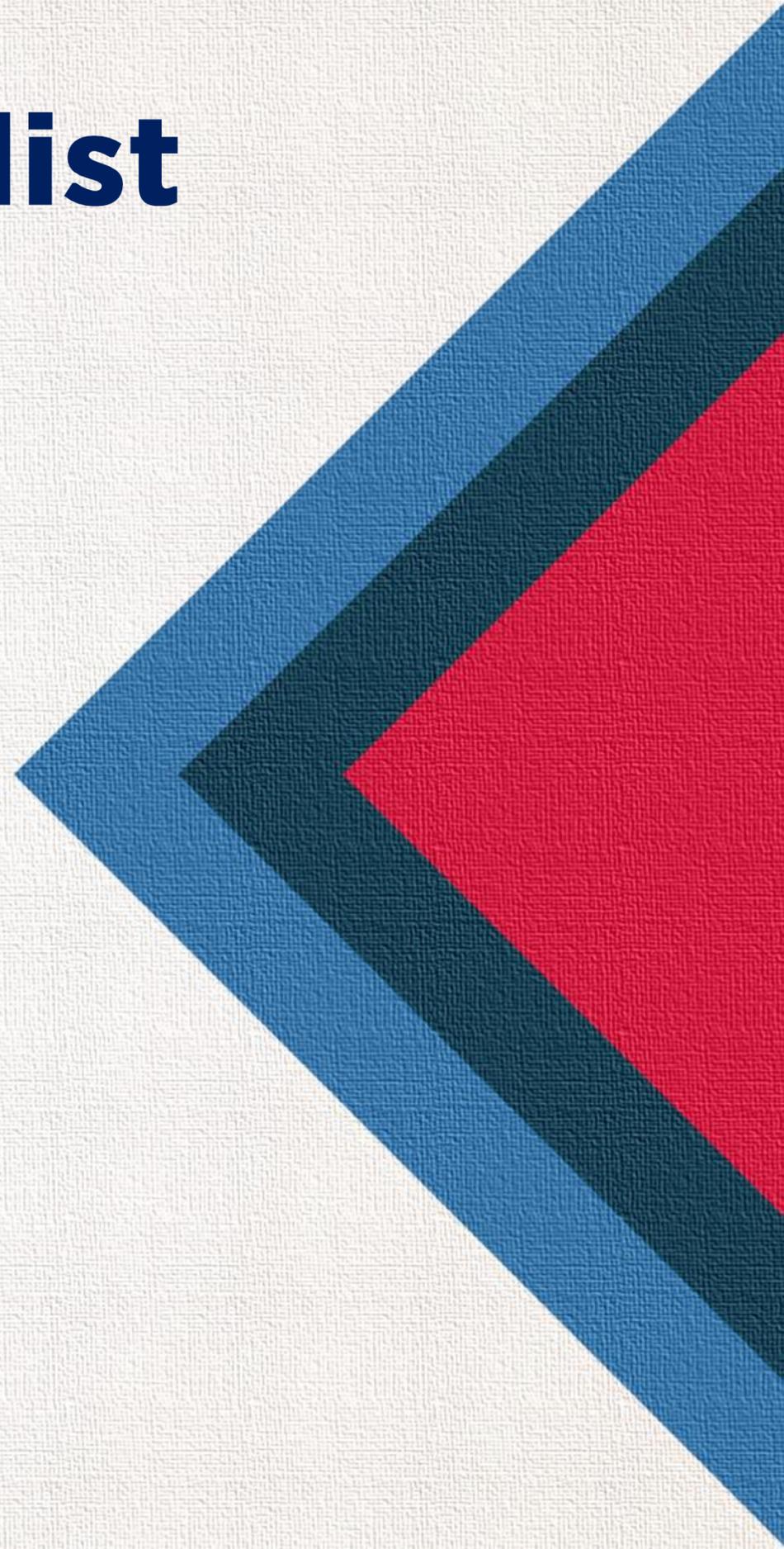
Heritage Month Music Playlist

Click the button below to listen to the **2025 American Indian Heritage Month Playlist**, featuring American Indian artists from right here in North Carolina and beyond. Curated by the North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission, this collection highlights traditional songs, contemporary music, and powerful storytelling that reflect the diversity and creativity of Native musicians.

Enjoy and share this playlist as a way to celebrate American Indian heritage through sound—past, present, and future.



Spotify®



Additional Resources

DNCR

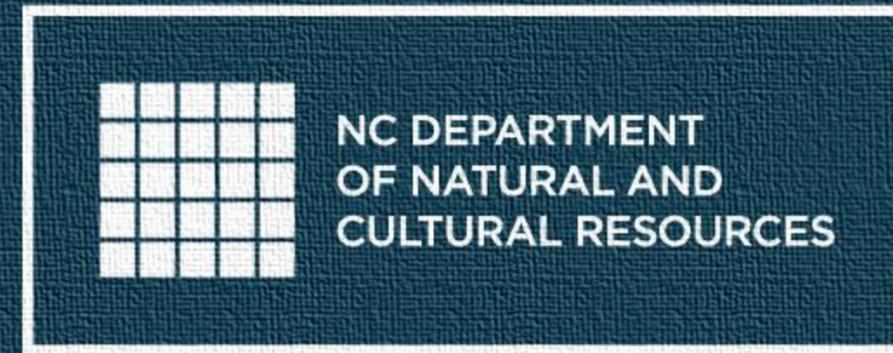
- [NC Highway Historical Marker Program](#)
- [NC Office of State Archaeology](#)
- [NC Museum of History](#)
- [NC State Archives](#)
- [State Library of North Carolina](#)
- [NC Historic Sites](#)

Government/Organizational

- [NC Commission of Indian Affairs](#)
- [United Tribes of North Carolina](#)
- [American Indian Women of Proud Nations](#)
- [State Advisory Council on Indian Education \(SACIE\)](#)

Educational

- [NC American Indian Fund Scholarship](#)
- [NC Native American Youth Organization](#)
- [UNCP American Indian Heritage Center](#)
- [UNC American Indian Center](#)
- [WCU Cherokee Center](#)
- [Tutelo-Saponi Monocan Living Dictionary](#)
- [Frisco Native American Museum & Natural History Center](#)
- [Rankin Museum of American Heritage](#)



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