

head of cattle. The 1830 census of Robeson listed Bryant (Briant) Bowen as "mulattoe." The 1850 census had the Lumbee family of Mary Bowen, age 70, reporting having been born in Robeson by 1780. The primary family of Briant Bowen and wife Sarah indicated birth in Duplin (Sampson) County by 1796 with children first born in Robeson by 1824. Briant Bowens' wife Sarah, born circa 1790, was from adjacent Brunswick County. St. Pauls Township (later Saddletree) for 1880 had the family of Elias Bowen, 51, with wife Martha J., 40, and the family of John, 42, with Lovedy, 44, sister. Elias Bowen left a will in Robeson probated 30 Aug. 1898 (Will Book IV, 222-226). The surname appears in Shoe Heel [Maxton] township in the 1870 census of Robeson. The name Bowen was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and was listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. The "Croatan" name of Bowen was given in Saddletree in the 1900 Directory of Robeson. Bowen was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. Death records 1923-24, 1931, 1941, show the Indian name of Bowen in Alfordsville, Lumberton and Union townships, related to Jacobs and Sanderson families. Rufus H. Bowen (1900-1902) and wife Pearl L. Bell Bowen (1908-) lived one mile south of Ten Mile Swamp on Chicken Road (McDuffie Crossing) in the 1940s. Their names were cited at Bethel Hill Church cemetery, Hopewell Methodist Church cemetery and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. A William Bowen died 9 May 1941 and gave his parents as Elias Bowen and Martha Baggett (of Saddletree township). My wife, JoAnn Bowen, is the daughter of Paul and Flora Christine Wiggins Bowen of Dillon County, South Carolina.

BRANCH This surname is not found in the tax list of Bladen 1775-1789. It was first found in Robeson in 1784 and 1790, located west of Indian Swamp. Britton, John Jr. and Wm. Branch were listed as taxpayers in Bladen in 1784. In the 1790 census, Randal Branch, a mulatto, had a family of eleven living west of Indian Swamp. Death records show the Indian name of Branch in 1919, 1946 in Red Springs township. The name Branch may be White or Lumbee in Robeson. Located at the Oxendine Family cemetery, off Deep Branch Rd., as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

BRASSEL (?) Listed in the 1880 Census of St. Pauls Township.

BRAVEBOY/BRABOY/BRAYBOY/BRACEBOY. Heinegg (2002) traces the Braveboy family to John, born before 1700, a tithable in Beaufort

Precinct, North Carolina on 25 Dec. 1712. He was a slave of James Ward in 1713 and was sued by Patience Speller, widow of Stephen Swaine, who claimed that John failed to repay her for purchasing his freedom. On 17 July 1716, he was charged by the Chowan County Court as "Jack Braveboy, a negro, [which could have simply meant mulattoe or "mixt"] Coming into this Government with a woman and do live together as man and wife, it is ordered that the sd. Braveboy produce a Sufficient Certificate of their Marriage." In 1725 he bought 50 acres in Chowan County on the Yaopim River and sold this land seven years later in 1732. David Braveboy, his probable son, born perhaps 1730, entered 100 acres in Bladen County east of Five Mile Swamp on 10 April 1761. He listed 3 "white" polls in 1763, a taxable "Mulatto" in 1769, taxable with wife in 1772, a "Mixt Blood" taxable on himself, his wife and daughter in 1774 a "Molato" taxable in 1776, and taxable on one poll and 150 acres in Bladen in 1784. His wife Lydia was named in his will in Robeson 20 Oct. 1787. She was head of the household of seven "other free" in Robeson in 1790. Her son Stephen was administrator of her estate 5 Oct. 1798 with bond by Thomas Ivey and Ishmael Roberts. The genealogist DeMarce (1993, p. 29) also traces the Braboy/Braveboy family from Chowan County, North Carolina, along the Roanoke River, to Robeson County and to the Cheraw District, S.C. The name appears in Bladen tax records in 1761, 1763, 1769, 1774, and 1790, located on the Mill Prong of Raft Swamp. David Braveboy, listed on Bladen tax lists 1763-1784, patented 100 acres east of Five Mile Swamp at Pugh's corner 10 April 1761. In 1776, David was listed as Mulattoe near other Lumbees Solomon James and John and Israel Scott. On another tax list of the same date, he was given as "Mixt Blood." Joshua Braveboy owned land on the Mill Prong of Raft Swamp in the 1780s. Thomas Ard conveyed 180 acres to Stephen Brayboy in 1801. Willis Braveboy was listed as "mulattoe" in the 1830 census of Robeson. One hundred acres southwest of Bear Swamp (Moss Neck) went by Sheriff's sale to Stephen Brayboy. Most other Braboy deeds were to Isaac, in 1873, for 118 acres at Moss Neck and later deeds by that family surname were located around Burnt Swamp, Pembroke Township, Bear Swamp and in Maxton Township. The name is also found among the Brass Ankles of South Carolina (DeMarce, 1992). The name Brayboy (Braboy) was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed on the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. The Croatan name Brayboy was given in Pembroke in the 1900 Directory of Robeson County. The name also appears as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Brayboy appears on the attendance roll of the *Cherokee [Lumbee] Indian Normal School Catalogue*, 1936-37. Death

records show the Indian name Brayboy in 1917, 1936 in Burnt Swamp, Pembroke and Saddletree. A Lumbee named Braboy attend Pembroke State University in 1960. The name is stereotypically Lumbee in Robeson.

BREEDEN Name found at the John Winston Locklear family cemetery, Modest Road, Maxton, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. Originally a Locklear. The name is most often White in Robeson.

BREWER/BRUER This surname does not appear on tax lists of Bladen 1775-1789. It was a popular name located over various N.C. counties on tax lists 1679-1790. Burrell, Joel and Joel Brewer Jr. had land grants in Cheraw County, S.C. between 1830 and 1846 (Royal Land Grants, Craven, Cheraw, and Cherterfield Counties, S.C.). In early Robeson they settled south of Ashpole, in White House Township, and Burnt Swamp, and in Pembroke and Red Springs in the 20th century. Grantor and grantee deeds of Robeson show Margaret Brewer had the first grant for 300 acres south of Ashpole. John Brewer had 200 acres east of Playhill Branch, 1836; Jacob had 200 acres south of Ashpole, 1837; John had four tracts of 50, 80, 100 and 200 acres between 1836-1849, and David Brewer obtained 175 acres south of Ten Mile Swamp from Elias Carlyle in 1842 (Deed Book Y, 106). The Brewers were also selling land. Mary sold to Zachariah Adams, 1831, John to Amos Butler west of Ashpole, 1836, William Brewer to Royal Willoughby, 1836, and John and others sold land south of Ashpole and on Playhill Branch from 1836 to 1853. The name is listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records show the Indian name Brewer in 1925, 1937 in Burnt Swamp, Maxton and Smiths townships. Cited at Berea Baptist Church cemetery at Pembroke and Bethel Hill Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name Bruer in death records, 1923, is probably a variant spelling.

BREWINGTON This surname was not found in tax lists of Bladen 1775-1789. The name appears in Sampson County in 1790. It is not found in deeds of Robeson 1787 -1800 or in the 1850 census report. According to Robeson grantor and grantee deeds, Simon P. Brewington first bought land in Robeson from Robert Harden in 1886 in Lumberton Township. S. P. & S. Brewington sold 60 acres south of Ten Mile Swamp to Washington Hammons in 1887. A.D., Robert, Lee, and C.D. Brewington had land in Pembroke and Saddletree between 1912 and 1918. The name was also found

in the Maxton and Burnt Swamp areas. This name is found among those listed as free persons of color in Sampson County as well as among the Lumbees (DeMarce, 1992). The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed on the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Brewington was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. Death records show the Indian name of Brewington in 1925 and 1937 as largely a Saddletree name but with some in Lumberton township. A Lumbee named Brewington was enrolled at Pembroke State University in 1924. Cited at Bethel Hill Church cemetery, the Oxendine cemetery – Saddletree and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

BRIANT/BRYANT In the 1850 census of Robeson, they reported having been born in 1815 in current Bladen. A man spelling the name as "Bryant," listed as Mulatto, said he was born in N.C. in 1839. The name Bryant was listed in Shoe Heel (Maxton) township in the 1870 census of Robeson. The surname was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 census of Robeson. The name was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records show the Indian name Bryant 1935-44 in Pembroke and Smiths townships. A Lumbee named Bryant attend Pembroke State University in 1960. Cited as a family cemetery in the Prospect area and at New Prospect Methodist Church cemetery, Hwy 710, Prospect area, Pembroke, and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

BRIDGER. A name found listed among the Lumbees and not found in any other tri-racial isolate group (DeMarce, 1992).

BRIDGMAN Possibly the same as **BRIGMAN**. Found at the Pee Dee Chapel Baptist Church cemetery in Dillon County, S.C. cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County and contiguous counties in S.C.

BRIGMAN The name Brigman may be White or Mulatto according to 1850 census reports. The 1850 census of Robeson has one Brigman born in Richmond County, 1800, and another *from* Marion District, S.C, born in 1806. The author went to school at St. Pauls in north Robeson with a White Ronald Brigman in the early 1950s. They are listed as free persons of color in Marlboro County, S.C. (DeMarce, 1992). The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and was listed in the 1900 Indian

Census Schedule. The Croatan name Brigman was given for Moss Neck in the 1900 Directory of Robeson County. Death records show the Indian name Brigman after 1936 as a rare Lumbee name and almost invariably White.

BRITT The surname Britt has been stereotypically White in Robeson County. There was a Thomas Britt, who had "An Indian" James Stewart, Senr., living with him in the 1768 tax list of Bladen. This meant a native American Indian as all others who left descendants as Lumbee were listed as "mixt" or "free persons of color." The name does not occur in later Bladen tax lists up to the 1780s but a "white" James Stewart does appear regularly into the late 1780s. Death records for 1938 show a Sterling Britt, "Indian" as son of Colon Britt and an unidentified Lumbee woman. More ethnic mixing or miscegenation has taken place in Robeson than has been personally acknowledged or officially recorded in Robeson records. Heinegg (2002) traces the name to Thomas Britt, born c1685, of St. Anne's Parish in Anne Arundel County, Maryland who had an illegitimate child by Sue Puccum (Puckham). She may have been the mother of Francis Britt, born say 1728, servant of James Parish of Brunswick County, Virginia, who was ordered to bind her "Mulatto" son Reubin Britt to her master in March 1747 by the churchwardens of St. Andrew's Parish. Amy, born say 1741, had a brother Reuben, born say 1747, and Amos Brite, born say 1749, a "Free Mulatto" taxable in Bertie County North Carolina from 1765 to 1767. He was designated as Amos Britt in 1800 and listed as head of family in Spartanburg County, S.C. with a household of seven "other free." Amy Britt, born c1741, was living in Brunswick County, Virginia on 14 Sept. 1759 when St. Andrews's Parish ordered her to bind out her "Mulatto" daughter Faith, born say 1759. Amy's son John Britt, born say 1761, married Mary Cox 29 June 1810. She was left land and slaves in Robeson County by the 29 June 1810 will of her father Gilbert Cox. These records give the Lumbee Britt family a connection with Bertie County. One Britt family was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. Queen Ester Britt Hunt (1845-1889) and husband William Berry Hunt (1835-1918) are buried at the William Berry Hunt Family cemetery south of Fairmont in the Gaddyville community, as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. Name also found in the Island Grove Baptist Church cemetery on Island Grove Road. Some Britts, possibly Lumbee, are buried at the Oxendine Cemetery - Saddletree.

BROGDON/BROGDEN A name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census of Robeson County. The name was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records show the Indian name Brogdon in 1923 in Pembroke township. Marie Brogden (1868-1930) cited at Dogwood cemetery near Rowland, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

BROOKS A man named John Brooks had two land grants in Bladen in 1735 but a connection to the later Lumbee Brooks family among the Lumbees has not been established (DeMarce, 1993, p. 26). In early eastern North Carolina, John Brooks allegedly showed contempt by stealing official papers in *Crown v. Brooks*, Nov. 1738 (General Court Criminal Papers, 1740-44, N.C. Archives). White (1988) feels they probably descended from the Saponi Indians located next to the plantation of Col. William Eaton in Granville County in the 1750s. The name in Robeson is typically Lumbee as found in Robeson records in 1774 and 1790. Jesse Brooks was classified as "mixt blood" in 1774. The name was not found in Bladen tax records for 1775-1789. Brooks does not appear in the deeds of 1787 to 1800 in Robeson. Later grantor and grantee deed records show the name Brooks located beside fellow Lumbees near Harper's Ferry, Bear Swamp, Back Swamp and in Maxton Township. Jesse Brooks was located west of Juniper Swamp before 6 May 1778. Betty Brooks, mulatto, appeared as head of family in the 1790 census. John Brooks was listed with 120 and 1 Free Poll in the 1801 Tax list of Capt. Watson's District. Grantee and grantor deeds show Rowland Brooks with a Homestead Exemption for 3 acres in 1869, Jack Brooks with land northeast of Drowning Creek obtained from James Oxendine in 1874, Rowland Brooks with 14 acres in Burnt Swamp purchased from James Oxendine in 1874, and Aaron Brooks owning land near Harper's Ferry in 1885. Brooks is a name found only among the Lumbees and in no other tri-racial isolate groups (DeMarce, 1992). The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Brooks was given as a "Croatan" name in Red Banks in the 1900 Directory of Robeson County. Death records of 1917, 1921, 1936 show the Indian name of Brooks in Lumberton, Maxton, Pembroke, and St. Pauls, related to the Locklear family. A Lumbee named Brooks was enrolled at Pembroke State University in 1924. Brooks was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Listed at Berea Baptist Church Cemetery in Pembroke and at the Brayboy family cemetery near Prospect by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of

162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. Sherman Brooks ran for a seat on the Lumbee Tribal Council in 2004.

BROOM Late in the 17th century a female named Broom married into the Lumbee family of Stephen Cumbo in the Lumbee Settlement.

BROWN A surname listed among the Lumbees but not among any other tri-racial isolated groups (DeMarce, 1992). Death records of 1944 show the name as Indian in Lumberton and Raft Swamp townships. Cited at several locations by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name may be White or Indian in Robeson. The surname Brown was the 5th most popular in the first federal census of 1790.

BROYLEN/BROYLIN A surname self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed on the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson Census of Robeson County.

BREUR (see **BREWER**)

BRYAN Listed in Howellsville township in the 1870 census of Robeson.

BRYANT (see **BRIANT**)

BULLARD The surname Bullard can be White or Lumbee in Robeson. It appears in Bladen records in 1758, 1763 and 1784. John Bullard patented 100 acres on an "Indian old field in the fork of the Great Swamp" 19 Oct. 1758. Henry Bullard, white, was on the Bladen tax list of 1776 as was John Bullard, white, next door to Daniel Willis, at the present site of Lumberton and with Mulatto Thomas Russel in 1776. John Bullard Jr. patented 100 acres west of Back Swamp which included "Oxendine's improvement" 16 Nov. 1778. John Bullard was listed with 200 acres in Bladen County in 1784 in Capt. Cade's District. George, Joel and Nathan Bullard had land grants in Cheraw County, S.C. between 1786 and 1788 (Royal Land Grants, Craven, Cheraw, and Chesterfield Counties, S.C.). Bullard appeared as an Indian name in Shoe Heel (Maxton) township in the 1870 census of Robeson. This Lumbee name, possibly also given as "Ballad," was listed among free persons of color in Halifax County, N.C. (DeMarce, 1992). The surname was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed on the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. The Directory of Robeson

for 1900 listed the name in Pates and Red Oak. The name was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records of 1917, 1943 show Bullard to be a numerous name, White, Black and Indian, scattered all over, with many Indian families listed in Burnt Swamp, Pembroke and Smiths townships, with some in Maxton, Pembroke, Rennert and Raft Swamp townships. A Lumbee named Bullard attended Pembroke State University in 1947. Cited at new Prospect Methodist Church cemetery, Hwy 710, Prospect area, Pembroke, and at several locations by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

BULLOCK This Bullock surname, while stereotypically White in Robeson, was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County.

BURKE Infrequent name found at Mt. Olive Baptist Church cemetery, Hwy 301 N to Mt. Olive Road, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name is most often White in Robeson.

BURNET(T)/BURNETTE This surname is not found in the tax lists of Bladen 1775-1789. Moses Burnet was listed as "mulattoe" in the 1830 census of Robeson. Burnet was again listed in the 1850 census as Mulatto and having been born in N.C. in 1841 and as White having been born in Lincoln Co. in 1798. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. Burnett was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. Death records show the Indian name Burnett in 1917, 1946 as a numerous group in Saddletree but also found in Lumberton and Maxton townships. A Lumbee named Burnette was enrolled in Pembroke State University in 1924. Ricky Burnette ran for Lumbee Tribal Council in 2004. Located at a family cemetery near Magnolia School on Bucket Road, the Community Holiness Church Cemetery at Rennert and Pleasant Grove UMC cemetery, off Union School Road, by Jane Blanks Barnhill in *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

BURNS This name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. One family was listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. Death records show the Indian name Burns in 1917, 1946 as White and Indian, located in Burnt Swamp, Lumberton, Maxton and

Pembroke townships. Some Burns from Shannon descended from the Emanuel family and married into the Hammonds, Locklear and Maynor families (Death notice of Vernie Emanuel Burns, *The Robesonian*, Dec. 14, 2005).

BUSCHUR Infrequent name located at the Preston Cemetery, Prospect Community, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

BUSSELL/BUSSLE This surname is found only once in the tax lists of Bladen 1775-1789, with Wm. Bussell, who appeared in the 1784 list and in the 1790 census of Robeson. William Bussel sold 100 acres land on Back and Gum Swamp to a blacksmith named Duncan McLauchlin in 1792. A N.C. State Grant for 50 acres on Gum Swamp went to Wm. Bussel in 1794. A second grant was for 50 more acres on Gum Swamp in 1797. He was listed as William Bussell, mulatto, in the 1790 census. There were no further land records found in Robeson. Apparently he sold out and moved from the area after 1797.

BUTLER This name is found among the Lumbees of Sampson and Robeson County but not among other tri-racial groups (DeMarce, 1992). Butler was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. Death records show the name as White and Indian, in 1920 and 1939, with numerous Indians by that name in Howellsville but also found in Lumberton and Saddletree townships. Cited at the Oxendine cemetery – Saddletree, Hwy 301 N to Rennert Rd., by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

BYRD This name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and one family was listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. The surname is most frequently White in Robeson.

CAIN Name cited at Harper's Ferry church cemetery # 1 by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name may be White or Lumbee in Robeson.

CAIRSEY (see KERSEY)

CALDER The name Calder was listed as Indian in Lumberton township in the 1870 census of Robeson.

CALDWELL Name found at Berea Church Cemetery by Jane Banks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name is most often White in Robeson.

CALLAHAN Death records of 1922 show the Indian name of Callahan in Lumberton township, related to the Chavis family. The name appears in Lumberton township in the 1870 census.

CAMPBELL This Scottish name in Robeson is found predominantly among Whites but also among Blacks and a few Lumbee families. The name was listed as Indian in Shoe Heel (Maxton) township in the 1870 census of Robeson. It was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and appeared in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Death records show the Indian name Campbell in 1925 and 1955, in Rowland, related to the Locklear family. A widow of Solomon Campbell, Mary Lillie Strong Campbell, who died in 2004, left Lumbee relatives named Hammonds, Hunt, Locklear and Bell. The Indian name Campbell also appears in Scotland County (2005). Cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

CAN(N)ADY This name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. The Directory of Robeson County in 1900 listed the name in Townsend. Canady was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. The name is can be White or Indian. Death records show the Indian name Cannady in 1918 and 1942, and numerous in Lumberton township. A Lumbee named Canady was enrolled at Pembroke State College in 1924. Cited at Lumbee Memorial Gardens, Pembroke, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The Lumbees named Cannady were in present St. Pauls and Saddletree Townships, along US 301, in north Robeson.

CANNON Cited at Berea Baptist Church cemetery at Pembroke by Jane Blans Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

CARSEY – see KERSEY/KERSY.