

CARTER Heinegg (2002) dates the family back to freed slaves. The name may be found among White or Lumbee families in Robeson. The name does not appear in tax lists of 1763, 1769, the "Rioters" list of 1773 or the tax list of 1777 for "mixed blood." There were numerous Carters listed in Bladen tax lists between 1775 and 1789 (Henry, Isaac, James Jr. James Sr., Jesse, John, Joseph, Luke, Mark and William). In the 1776 tax list, James Sr., Isaac and Mark were listed together as Mulattoes. Carter appears in census reports of both Robeson and Sampson counties in 1790. James Carter patented 100 acres on Little Branch 3 Feb. 1779 and Mark Carter, 100 acres south of Hogg Swamp on the same date. Corroborative birth dates reported in the 1850 census date the Carters back to 1796 or earlier in Robeson. Deeds, both grantor and grantee, had Benjamin Lamb conveying 100 acres west of Hog Swamp to James Carter Sr. in 1790. Emanuel Carter [note the double Lumbee name] was listed as mulatto in the 1790 census with a family of five. Emanuel Carter had a State Grant in 1794 for 100 acres on Little Swamp. Emanuel Carter bought 150 more acres on Great Swamp from John McKay in 1797 and 50 more acres on Ashpole from James Lowery in 1797. William Carter had a State Grant for 37 acres at Burnt Island(s) in 1798. James and Luke Carter were listed as mulattoe in the 1830 census. By 1850 the name Carter was found in no less than 15 different households, some designated as White and others as Lumbee or "free persons of color." The surname Carter was listed in the 1880 census schedule for St. Pauls Township. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed on the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. The 1900 Directory of Robeson listed the name in Grady, Lowe, Lumberton, Moss Neck and St. Pauls. Death records show the Indian name Carter in 1916, 1938, numerous in Burnt Swamp but also in Back Swamp, Gaddy, Howellsville, Pembroke, Rowland, St. Pauls and Thompson townships. They married into the Chavis, Goins, Hardin, Hunt, Jackson, Oxendine, Revels, Sampson, Smith and Woodell families. Members of the family moving to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Texas. David Carter won a seat on the Lumbee Tribal Council in 2004. The name was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. They also appear in Marlboro, Dillon, Marion, and Horry counties, South Carolina and in the 1790 census of Cheraw District, S.C. A Lumbee named Carter was enrolled at Pembroke State College in 1924. DeMarce (1992) identifies the name as free black in 17<sup>th</sup> century Northampton County, Virginia and a name found among the Moors of Delaware.

CASPER Name cited at Bear Swamp Cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill in



*Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

CASTRO Infrequent name located at New Point Baptist Church cemetery, Hwy 41, Lumberton, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

CAULDER Death records indicate the Indian name Caulder in 1952, in Pembroke township, related to the Hunt and Locklear families. They appear in Dillon, Marlboro, Marion, and Horry counties South Carolina and in the 1790 census of Cheraw District, S.C.

CAULK The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and one family was listed on the 1900 Indian Census. A Creek Indian woman, maiden name Caulk, married a Clark from Robeson and had Barto "Bud" Clark, who married Emma Sampson ( *Native Visions Magazine*, November, 2005).

CHANCE The name Chance was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township.

CHANNEL The name Channel was listed as Indian in Alfordsville township in the 1870 census of Robeson.

CHAPMAN. Name found among Lumbee Indians but no other tri-racial isolate groups (DeMarce, 1992).

CHAVIS/CHAVES/CHAVEOUS/CHAVUS/CHAVOUS/CHAVAS/CHAVERS. The name Chavis is one of the most wide-spread names found among tri-isolate groups of the southeast. It appears from various places in Virginia, especially Surry County, and in North Carolina and into South Carolina. DeMarce (1992, p. 17) that the earliest date to which a clearly tri-racial Chavis line has been traced is to 1728 for a free mulatto servant named Will Chaviss. By the mid-1700s, Chavis lines had moved southward into Granville County, N.C. where William Chavers kept a lodging house in 1753. DeMarce traces the Chavis family from Charles City County, Virginia, to Granville, Edgecombe and Robeson counties, N.C. and to Cheraw District, S.C. Philip Chaves (Chaves) and wife Sele sold land in Bladen in 1768 to a McLean and went to Craven County, S.C. and came back in 1772 according to deeds records of Bladen 1734-1778. Before 1774



Ishmael Chavis and wife Reigel were in Bladen according to deeds 1734-1778. Various forms of the name are found in Bladen in 1769, 1773, and 1774 and in the 1790 census of Robeson, generally located south of Ashpole Swamp. Phillip Chavers of Craven County, S.C. [disputed land with State of North Carolina] bought 100 acres on Little Peedee 22 July 1772 from Caroway Oates – land originally patented by Robert Sweat (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, 424-425). Franklin (formerly Bute) County records for Chaves/Chavous/Chavis/Chavus) show a land grant to Phillip Cheaves 29 July 1761. By 8 March 1778, while living in South Carolina, he sold the land to Benjamin Seawell of North Carolina at June Court, 1779 (Franklin Deed Book I, p. 9, p. 28). Philip Chavis of Bladen County conveyed 500 acres in Franklin and Granville Counties for \$3,000 to Thomas Harrington of Franklin County at December Court, 1780. The land was located south of the Tar River (Franklin Deed Book I, p. 140). William Chavous had a land grant before 1780 also south of Tar River (Franklin Deed Book I, p. 148). The families of John, Phillip and Wm. Chavis were listed in the 1784 tax list of Bladen. It is a numerous name in tax lists of Granville County in the last half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Robeson grantor and grantee deed data show Ishmael Chavis with 100 acres by deed on Back Swamp in 1796. The 1830 census had John, Joseph, Kadjer and William Chavous. Elijah Chavis had land by P of A from Rachel Carter, 1836, and all over Robeson after 1865 (Ten Mile, Bear Swamp, Moss Neck, Lumber River, Burnt Swamp and Jacob Swamp). The 1850 census report of birth dates has those named Chavis claiming to have been born in Robeson as early as 1745 and many after 1785. Some named Chavis resided in current Bladen County. John Chavous and William Chavers signed a petition in current Bladen regarding road work near Waccamaw Lake in 1802. Erasmus Chavis, born c1770, married 2<sup>nd</sup> Charlotte Durham of Cumberland County. They married into the Callahan, Deese, Gordon, Oxendine, Revels and Strickland families. The surname was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson. The 1900 Directory of Robeson listed the name in Lowe, Pates, Pembroke and Red Banks. Chavis was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records show the Indian name Chavis in 1916, 1936 as a numerous Indian family in Back Swamp and Smiths townships but also found in Burnt Swamp, Howellsville, Pembroke, Saddletree, Raft Swamp and Rowland townships. A few by that name listed themselves as white. Numerous people named Chavis have enrolled at Pembroke State University beginning from 1924. The name is found among free persons of color in 1728 Surry County, Va., free persons of color in 1734 Prince George County, Va., free persons



of color in Marlboro County, S.C., free persons of color in Richland District, S.C., and also among the Brass Ankles of S.C. (DeMarce, 1992).

CHEATHAM Cited at St. Pauls by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

CLARK/CLARKE The name Clark may be White or Lumbee. The first were James and Cooper Clark in the 1768 Tax list of Bladen, listed as mulattoes, near William Ard, and John, Edmond and William Baxley. This places them on Ten Mile Swamp in present St. Pauls Township. After 1773 numerous Clarks are in tax records of Bladen 1775-1789. Robeson grantor and grantee deed data show 1790 grants to John and Nathan Clark east of Drowning Creek, near Wilkinson's Swamp and Gum Swamp. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and the 1900 Indian Census. The 1900 Directory of Robeson listed the name in Red Banks and as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records of 1917 and 1936 show the Indian name of Clark as numerous in Maxton but also found in Fairmont, Lumber Bridge, Pembroke, Rowland, Saddletree and Thompson townships. Raymond Leslie "Pete" Clark, nicknamed "Spotted Turtle," was 86 in 2005. The son of Barto "Bud" Clark and Emma Sampson Clark, of Pembroke, married Estelle Revels, lived in Baltimore for a while and taught High School math for 30 years before retirement in 1980 after which he taught traditional Indian ways from his home on Union Chapel Road. His paternal grandmother was Creek Indian named Caulk and a practitioner of Native American religion (*Native Visions Magazine*, Nov. 2005). Cited at Bethel Hill Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries.

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

CLEWIS The name is not found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen but is found in the 1790 census of Sampson County.

CLINE Name cited in the Harper's Ferry Church cemetery # 1 by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.



CLOERALY – Probably “C. Loerally [Lowery]” There is nothing similar to this name found in Bladen Tax lists between 1775-1789 or later Robeson deeds. The “name” may have begun with a transcription or copying error in the 1790 Sampson Co. census where he was listed as Mulatto.

COATS A name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census.

COBB Most of those with the surname Cobb are White. This surname is not found in the 1775-1780 tax lists of Bladen. It does appear as Mulattoe in the 1790 census of Sampson County.

COLE The name Cole, found among the Lumbees, is also found among the Melungeons of Tennessee. (DeMarce, 1992).

COLEMAN The name has been recorded as Black or Lumbee in Robeson. It is a name found among the Chickahomines of Virginia, as free persons of color from Halifax County, Virginia in 1753, among the “Cubans” or “Person County Indians” of Virginia and North Carolina as well as among the Lumbees (De Marce, 1992).

COLER Infrequent name found at New Point Baptist Church cemetery, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

COLLINS This name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census. Cited in the Collins Family Cemetery, Billy Ray Drive, off Wagon Wheel Road, Shannon, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

CONNER/CONNOR The only Conner in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen was Tarrence Conner, white, listed in the 1786 list. In 1850, the mulatto families named Conner in Robeson reported birth in Jones County in 1770 and 1818. They had married into the Bass family which may be their entry point into becoming Lumbee. The name was listed in the north Robeson census of 1850 as “mulatto” and self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Conner was listed as Indian in Alfordsville township in the 1870 census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Cited at the Oxendine Cemetery – Saddletree, and elsewhere by Jane Blanks



Barnhill in *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

COLLINS Death records show the name as both White and Indian, in 1922 and 1936, located in Pembroke and Saddletree townships, related to the Clark, Dial, Jacobs, Jones and Locklear families. Harold "Iron Bear" Collins was widely known for his Strong Man competition seen nationally on ESPN television (Lumbee Pride/Native Visions, Lumberton, N.C. June 21, 2005). Cited at the Piney Grove Church Cemetery, Fairmont, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

CONNER Death records show it as an Indian name in 1928 in Thompson township.

COOK Death records shows the Indian name of Cook in 1950 in Lumberton township.

COOPER Mary Cooper was named executor of the estate of Joseph Cooper when he died in Bladen in 1779. Name found among the Lumbees (DeMarce, 1992). Death records show the Indian name of Cooper in 1940 in Smiths township, related to the Lowry family. In Robeson the name may be White or Indian.

COPELAND Copeland is *possibly* a very ancient Lumbee name which disappeared from the area or was absorbed into the white populace. White (1988) felt that they possibly descended from Saponi Indians who lived near the plantation of Col. William Eaton in Granville County in the 1750s. The family of John and Mary Copeland lived within horse and buggy distance of Saddletree Baptist Church prior to 1800. John Coplin (sic) patented 600 acres (Grant # 239) on 24 Feb. 1785 on land between Raft Swamp and Saddletree Swamp next to his own line. Deed records place John Copeland next to Jacob Rhodes in 1786 living east of Raft Swamp (Land Grant # 313, 15 Dec. 1786, to Jacob Rhodes). His will, dated 28 September 1799, named daughter Anna Upton and Rachel Humphrey, wife Mary and appointed his worthy friend James Biggs and a son, James Copleand, as executors (Robeson Will Book I, p. 58). All participants appear to have been White. The Copeland name does not appear on Saddletree membership lists starting in 1820 (see Britt, *Saddletree Community and Church*, 1982) or later. Death



records report the name, apparently misspelled as "Coopland," in 1925 in Raft Swamp township.

**CORTOPASSI** Infrequent name found at New Point Baptist Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

**COTTRELL** An infrequent surname cited at Beulah Baptist Church cemetery near Pembroke by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

**COX** The name Cox in Robeson can be White or Lumbee. They appear in the Bladen tax records in 1763 and 1769 and in the 1790 census of Robeson. Three Mulatto Cox families, those of Gilbert, John and Simon, were listed in the Bladen tax list of 1776. Thomas Cox, probably white, lived with William Singletary in 1776 in current Bladen. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and one family was listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Name cited at Hickory Hill church cemetery north of Rowland by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

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

**CREEL/CREAL/CRUEL** Bladen deeds 1734-1778 show the sale of land by Thomas Creel on Ten Swamp in 1773 to a Baxley. Lazarus Creel Sr. and son, Lazarus [Jr], "whites" and most likely Lumbee, were listed in the 1776 tax list of Bladen. Lazarus Creel squatted on the land before he patented 200 acres south of Drowning Creek 18 July 1778. Thomas Creel patented 100 acres south of Drowning Creek adjacent to Lazarus 24 Feb. 1780. The only person of that name in Robeson in 1850 was Stark Creal, age 75, said to have been born in N.C. and then living with Thomas and Ann Jones. Nancy, age 70, in the same family, may have been his wife. He listed himself as White. The name is also found among the Brass Ankles of South Carolina (DeMarce, 1992).

**CROWLEY** An infrequent "Croatan" name found in the 1790 census of Cheraw District, South Carolina and later in Marlboro, Dillon, Marion, and and Horry counties, South Carolina (White, 1975, De Marce, 1993, p. 31).



**CRYER** An infrequent name cited at the Oxendine cemetery- Saddletree, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of Lumbee cemeteries of Robeson County.

**CULBERT** The name Culbert is given as Indian in Shoe Heel (Maxton) township in the 1870 census of Robeson.

**CUMBO(E)/CUMBOW/CUMBA/COMBOES** The Cumbo family, along with Goins and Sweat, is traced by De Marce (1993, p. 29) from James City and New Kent counties, Virginia, to Granville and Robeson counties, N.C. to Cheraw District, S.C. The surname is found in Bladen tax lists of 1769 and 1774 and in the 1790 census of Robeson. Cannon Cumbo, who may have been squatting on the land for years, listed himself as White in the 1776 Bladen tax list and had one Wench and a son under 5. On another tax list for the same date, he was "Mixt Blood" with 1 Free Negro, 1 female slave and a son. Deeds show that Cannon lived near Wm. Moore and a Leggett in 1778. In 1786, he was listed as white, with 8 males age 21-60, 4 females, and 1 slave. Next door was Gibian Cumbo with 1 male, age 21-60 (himself) and 3 White females. Clearly nobody knew any single racial designation for Cannon. Gibbe Cumbo patented 150 acres northeast of Drowning Creek on the upper side of Bear Swamp 23 Feb. 1778. John Cumbo was located on Great Marsh 30 Oct. 1778. Cumbo was a numerous name on tax lists of Brunswick and New Hanover counties 1763 – 1784. In the 1850 census of Robeson, Mary Cumbo, age 75, reported having been born in Robeson c1775. The 1830 census had Salley Comboi, then age 55-100, as head of family. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and one family was listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. In addition to the Lumbees, the name was found among free persons of color in 17<sup>th</sup> century James City County, Virginia and among free persons of Color in Alabama (DeMarce, 1992). Perhaps the best known Cumbo was Polly "Cumba," who married Allen Lowry, son of William. She was described as being "half-breed Tuscarora" (De Marce, 1991, p. 14).

**CUMMIN(G)S/CUMMINS** Thomas Cummings patented 200 acres south of Ashpole Swamp where he was living 8 March 1758 (Bladen Land Entries) The name is not found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen. The Cummings family appears to have originated from the Richmond County area. Enoch Cummings appeared in the 1830 census. In 1850, Enoch Cummings, born in 1775, reported being from Richmond County, and his wife Winney, born



1797, was from Anson County. Some Lumbee children named Cummings in Scotland County went as White and attended Scotland High School in the 1950s and 1960s. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. It was listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. The 1900 Directory of Robeson lists the name in Moss Neck and Pembroke. Death records show the Indian name of Cummings in 1916 and 1936 all over Robeson including numerous individuals in Burnt Swamp and Pembroke townships but also found in Alfordsville, Saddletree and Shannon townships, related to the Jones, Locklear, Lowry and Oxendine families. Cummings was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. The Lumbee name Cummings was enrolled at Pembroke State University in 1943. McDuffie Cummings, town manager of Pembroke, ran for the Lumbee Tribal Council in 2004. The name is not found in any other tri-racial groups (DeMarce, 1992). The name appears almost stereotypically Lumbee in Robeson.

DAIGNAULT Infrequent name found at the Pentecostal Church of Christ cemetery, Elrod Road, Rowland, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. Originally a Brayboy.

DANIEL No less than seven Daniel families were in Bladen tax records 1775-1789. It was a Mulatto name found in the 1850 census of Robeson. They reported having been born in 1775 in Cumberland County.

DAVIS The name Davis is stereotypically White in Robeson but may be White, Black or Indian. Death records 1923, 1936-40 show the name in Maxton and Smiths townships, related to the Bowen, Braboy, Chavis and Locklear families. Troy Davis, an Indian farmer born 1890, son of Peter Davis and Jane Braboy, died at age 42, of cancer of the stomach, in Raft Swamp township 12 May 1932. He was married to Lillie Mae Locklear, born c1898, in Maxton, by Indian minister Ed. J.A. Maynor, with J.W. McGirt as witness. The family was living at RFD 4, Red Springs where he was buried at Red Banks Cemetery. A three-month old child of the union, Gladys Davis, died of pneumonia 16 Dec. 1925 and was buried at Bear Swamp. Davis may have been white but became Indian by intermarriage and later social choice. This Troy Davis (1890-1932) should not be confused with Troy Davis (1880-1938), White, who lived on Chicken Road in Saddletree township with wife Ellen Jane Powell (Powers) Davis. Yet the two men had identical names, similar birth dates and the RFD address for