

the Lumbee Troy Davis of Red Springs, ran very close in Saddletree Township to that of the RFD address of White Troy Davis out of Lumberton. The name is found in the Graham/Lowery family cemetery off Prospect Rd. and at Island Grove Baptist Church cemetery, on Island Grove Road, as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries of Robeson County. Some by the Davis surname are Black and some were self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and were listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. The surname Davis was the 6th most popular in the first federal census of America in 1790.

DEAL Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. Death records show the Indian name of Deal in 1954 in Alfordsville township.

DEES/DEESE/DEAS/DEASE The Lumbee name of Dees first occurred in Bladen in 1773 and again in 1790. Wm Deese was listed in Bladen in 1784. Two Deas were listed as tax payers in Anson County in 1763 and two tax payers were listed in Sampson County in 1784. They appear to have been widely dispersed over the Settlement area. Richard Dees patented 150 acres in Chesterfield County, S.C. on Lynches Creek 8 July 1774 (Royal Land Grants, Craven, Cheraw and Chesterfield Counties, S.C.) The 1850 census of Robeson had Deas family members reporting birth in N.C. by 1780. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census. The Directory of Robeson County, 1900, has some named Dees and Deese as white in Lumberton in 1900. The name was also found in Elrod and Pates. Deese was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records show the name in 1916 and 1936 in Pembroke and Rennert townships. The Lumbee name Deese was enrolled at Pembroke State College in 1957. Haynes Deese Jr. ran for a seat on the Lumbee Tribal Council in 2004. There are Deese family cemeteries in Pembroke, off University Drive, and off of Elrod Road, Maxton, as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

DEMORY/DEMERY/DIM(M)ERY The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census. Demery was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. The name Dimmery is on the roll of the *Cherokee [Lumbee] Indian Normal School* catalogue, 1936-37. Death records show the name in 1923 and 1941

as numerous in Pembroke Township but also found in Fairmont, Lumberton and Smiths townships. The Lumbee name Dimery was enrolled at Pembroke State College in 1924. The Dimery family cemetery is located at Union Chapel Road, Pembroke, as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

DEANE Name most often White in Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule.

DIAL/DOYAL/DOYLE/DYAL [phonetically pronounced as "Dial"]. Dial is a stereotypical Lumbee name. There was a James Doyle [Dial?] in Bladen in 1767 in the Bladen deeds 1734-1778. There were no "Dial" families in N.C. tax payer lists for 17th and 18th centuries. James Doyall had lived and left land southwest of Ashpole Swamp "below the mouth of Long Branch" next to Archibald McKissack and John McCrainey. He moved before May Term, 1775 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, pp. 492-493). James Doyle patented 100 acres on Little Ashpole Swamp 18 Sept. 1778. By the 1850 census of Robeson, family members were reporting having been born in Robeson by 1790 or earlier. Duncan and Peter Dyal appeared in the 1830 census of Robeson. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule for Robeson County. The 1900 Directory of Robeson listed the name in Elrod, Lumberton, Moss Neck and Pates. Dial was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records of 1917, 1948 show the Indian name in Maxton, Pembroke and Smiths townships. The Lumbee named Dial was found enrolled at Pembroke State College in 1924. Montford "Buddy" Dial ran for the Lumbee Tribal Council in 2004. There are Dial family cemeteries at Piney Grove School and near Deep Branch Road as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee Cemeteries in Robeson County. DeMarce (1992) felt that this family originally perhaps descended from the free Negro family Doyle in 17th century Virginia. The name is also found among the Red Bones of Louisiana.

DIDIER Cited at the Dick Locklear cemetery beside Harpers Ferry Church by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

DIGIOVINE An infrequent name married into the Burnette family found at the Carthage Road by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

DIXON Very infrequent name cited at the Hayes Locklear family cemetery, near Fairmont by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

DONAHUE Infrequent name listed at Oxendine Cemetery, Saddletree, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

DOVER Infrequent name found at Mt. Airy Baptist Church cemetery, Hwy 72 W of Lumberton, cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

DRAKE Drake, a Mulatto name, appeared in Bladen in 1768. It is not found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen. In the 1850 census the only Drake was named John, age 64, listed as White and a native of Nash County, married to Margaret, 54, a native of Robeson. They lived next door to Allen Lowry, father of Henry Berry Lowry, Joseph Chavis, age 65, and William Oxendine, 50, born in Columbus County.

DRIGGERS/DREDGER/DRIGGUS/DRIGHERS/RJODRIGGUS The name Driggers appears in numerous tri-racial groups in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina. The first Driggers in the Settlement appears to have been William Driggers in 1758 living on Gum Swamp close to James Ivey (Anson County, north of Pee Dee). William was living next to fellow Lumbee Edmund Revels on Gum Swamp east of Drowning Creek 12 Feb. 1791 (Deed Book C, 319-320). Thos. Driggers, a Lumbee, patented 100 acres south of Drowning Creek above the mouth of Back Swamp 31 Aug. 1759. He was witnessing deeds in 1772 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-379-380). Ephraim Driggers was a mulatto taxable in the Bladen tax list for 1776 but in the Georgetown District of South Carolina in 1790 and later in Marion District in 1810-1820. A different tax list of the same date in 1776 had him "Mixt Blood" which underlines the difficulty with ethnic designations for Lumbees. Ephraim Dredger patented 300 acres on the fork of Shoe Heel Swamp and on Bear Swamp 3 Feb. 1779. None by that name were listed in other N.C. county tax lists up through 1790. None were found in 1850 Robeson. One family was listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule

of Robeson County. The surname Driggers is more often found in South Carolina records. One Driggers family from Raeford, in Hoke County, moved to Scotland County near Johns Station in the early 1900s. Students by that name were found among Laurinburg High School students in the 1950s and 1960s. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Cited at the Community Holiness Church Cemetery at Rennert, the Pee Dee Chapel Baptist Church cemetery, Dillon County, S.C. and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. Some Driggers went as White. DeMarce (1992) traces the name Driggers as free Blacks and free Negroes of the 17th century in Northampton County, Virginia, free persons of color in Maryland, free persons of color in Craven County, N.C. and a name found among the Brass Ankles of South Carolina.

DRINKWATER The Lumbee surname Drinkwater is found in the Bladen area in tax lists of 1763 and 1779 and in the Robeson census of 1790. Powder Drinkwater was listed on a Chowan County tax list as early as 1717. John Drinkwater lived in Bladen near James Inman and Edward Flowers 26 Aug. 1779. Daniel Drinkwater bought 100 acres of land west of Indian Swamp from Thomas Rowland shortly after 1779 (Deed Book G, 175-177). Daniel Drinkwater and Joseph Lee co-patented 200 acres southwest of Old Field Swamp next to land of Isaac Byrd, Joseph Lee and H. and L. Pitman 20 Dec. 1791 (Deed Book C, 171-172). None named Drinkwater were found in the 1850 census of Robeson.

DUCKWORTH Infrequent name found at Mt. Airy Baptist Church cemetery, Hwy 72 W of Lumberton, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

DUNN Death records show the Indian name in 1931 and 1945 in Pembroke and Smiths townships.

DURDEN The infrequent name may be Lumbee or White. None were found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen. None were found in the 1850 census of Robeson. They appear to have arrived in Robeson after 1900. Grantee deed records of Robeson show a Fern Durden with a mortgage in Orrum Township in 1913. One family which went as White was known by the author. They rented a farm in present St. Pauls Township on McDuffie Crossing Road (Chicken Road) in the 1940s and attended St. Pauls Public

Schools. Charlotte **Durden** of Cumberland County, married Erasmus Chavis (b. c1770) of Robeson.

DYSON/DICEN This "Mulattoe" surname was found in Bladen by 1778. Solomon Dicen entered 100 acres on Wm Russ' line 30 March 1778. Thomas Dyson was in current Bladen County in 1778. Jane Dyson was listed in 1784 Bladen and Solomon Dyson on 11 Dec. 1784. The 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen had Leonard, Solomon and Thomas Dyson. The Robeson grantor deed index shows Isaac and Easter Dyson with entries 1798-1812 and sales of slaves in 1809 and 1812 and 500 acres east of Drowning Creek. Isaac Dyson was listed with 250 acres and 1 Free Poll in the 1801 Tax List for Capt. Watson's District. None by that name were found in the 1850 census of Robeson.

EASTWORTH Name cited at the Hunt Family Cemetery # 1, on Lowe Road, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

EDDINGS Gilbert Eddings (1913-1974) buried at Harper's Ferry Church cemetery # 1, cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

EDENS Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and one family listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. There is record indicating that they were from South Carolina.

EDWARDS Name most often White in Robeson but self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Population Census. Death records show the name in 1926 in Burnt Swamp, related to the Locklear family.

ELLERBY Death records show the Indian name in 1939 in Smiths township.

ELLZEY. The surname Elzey appeared in Frederick and Shenandoah County Virginia before 1800. It may have been Lumbee in origin. Meriday Ellzey had 100 acres on Shoe Heel Swamp 10 March 1769 near present Maxton (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, pp. 21-22).

EMANUAL (see MANUEL) DeMarce (1993, p. 29) traces the Manuel (Emanuel) family from Elizabeth City County, Virginia, to Roanoke River to Sampson and Robeson counties, N.C. This Lumbee name was found in the 1790 census of Sampson Co. and Ephraim Emanuel, Levi Manuel and Lucretia Manuel were listed in Sampson County in 1784. There were none named Manuel or Emanuel in the 1850 census of Robeson. The 1900 Directory of Robeson lists the name in Townsend. Emanuel was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records show the name Emanuel in 1921 and 1936 as numerous in Lumberton township but also found in Back Swamp, Saddletree and Smiths townships. Cited at Bethel Hill Church and Deep Branch cemeteries by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries. The name is most often listed among the "Sampson County Indians" (DeMarce, 1992).

EPPS/EPES/EPPES The Epps family found throughout the southern United States primarily descended from Francis Eppes who came to Virginia from County Kent, England prior to 1625. The movement of Epps to South Carolina has recently been well documented in a massive genealogy of the family. During the 17th century they spread across North and South Carolina. The Indian name Epps is Haliwa-Saponi more than Lumbee. No Epps were found on N.C. tax payer lists 1679-1790 which suggests Virginia origins across the border from Halifax and Warren counties. None were found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen and none were found in the 1850 of Robeson. A Rosa Lee Clark Epps, 70, with an obituary in 2006 indicating that she was Lumbee, was buried in Lumbee Memorial Gardens in Pembroke and had daughters married into the Hammons, Carter, Chavis, Sampson, Locklear, and Hanchey families. Brothers were named Chavis and Hunt (*Robeson Journal*, Oct. 25, 2006). Some who migrated to Greensboro with the Stewarts from northeastern North Carolina did intermarry with Lumbees in the mid to late 20th century. Robeson death records of 1924 and 1947 indicate that the name may be Lumbee or Black in Robeson with several Indians by that name located in Maxton township, related to the Chavis, Jacobs and other Epps families. Cited at Benson's Chapel cemetery and Harper's Ferry Church cemetery # 1 by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. DeMarce (1992) traces them as free persons of color in 18th century southside Virginia or "Person County Indians" of both Virginia and N.C.

EVANS/EVENS Evans is a surname found in Bladen in 1768 and 1790. David and Theophilus Evens were located in current Bladen in 1789.

Elizabeth Evans was located east of Great Swamp by 1780. In the 1850 census of Robeson they reported having been born in Richmond County by 1800. White (1988) feels that those named Evans possibly descended from Saponi Indians living next to the plantation of Col. William Eaton in Granville County in the 1750s. The name was given as mulatto in Robeson but most carrying the name Evans have typically been White and Scottish as found in north Robeson near St. Pauls. Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed on the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Death records show the Indian name in 1954 in Maxton township. Cited at New Prospect Methodist Church cemetery and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill in *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

FAIRCLOTH Name found at the Light of Truth Holiness Church cemetery, Oxendine School Road, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries of Robeson County. Children name Faircloth attended St. Pauls public schools as White prior to school integration in the 1960s.

FALK Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule.

FIELDS Michel Fields was listed in Bladen as White in 1786. The family of Fields was listed in the 1850 census of Robeson as mulatto and reported having been born in Robeson by 1806. Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. The 1900 Directory of Robeson lists the name in Allenton. Fields is listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. The name is found on the roll of the *Cherokee [Lumbee] Indian Normal School* catalogue 1936-37. Death records show the name as White or Indian. In 1923 and 1936, those named Fields were listed as Indian all over Robeson, numerous in Wishart township, but also found in Alfordsville, Back Swamp, Howellsville, and Thompson townships, related to Emanuel, Hagins, Scott and Oxendine families. The name is also found among the Melungeons of Tennessee (DeMarce, 1992).

FININ Infrequent name found at Oxendine (Oak Grove) cemetery, Oak Grove Church, Union Chapel, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

FISCHBACK Catherine Dial Fischback, listed as daughter of James D. and Inez L. Dial of Pembroke (*The Robesonian*, Jan. 12, 2007).

FIVEASH The surname Fiveash, found only in very early Bladen records, may have been "mulatto." Bladen deeds for 1734-1778 contained John Fiveash. John Fiveash owned 200 acres south of Wilkerson's swamp before 10 March 1769 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, pp. 29-30). Between 1787 and 1800, Robeson had land records for Dempsey, Elias and John Fiveash. Some if not all of the family moved southward from the Robeson area. The name does not appear in the 1850 census of Robeson.

FLETCHER The surname Fletcher may have been "Mulatto" or Black in early Bladen records. James Baldwin Sr. released Betty Fletcher, and son James Baldwin Jr., 1 June 1766 as recorded at Bladen court in August, 1770 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, pp. 66-67).

FLORES 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.

FLOWERS In Robeson the name Flowers can be White or Lumbee. The name was also found in the 1790 census of Sampson Co. In the 1776 tax list, there were families by that name headed by Edward, John, Drewry, Arick and William, all listed as white. The name of Henry and William Flowers appeared in 1776 as white living with James Inman. Ignatious Flowers was in current Bladen in 1775-1776 tax lists. He was "Bound for Departure" 5 Dec. 1777 for refusing to sign the oath of allegiance. Yet in 1779 he was listed in the Bladen tax list with 350 acres and 38 cattle. In 1789 he had 400 acres and 2 slaves. A wealthy John Flowers Sr. lived in south Robeson in 1779 with 300 acres improved and 1,400 acres unimproved land. His origin is suggested by his ownership of 212 acres in Edgecombe County. He owned 5 horses, and 50 head of cattle. In 1850 the three Flowers families resided among or near the Lumbee families of Goings, Hammonds, Locklear and Revels.

FLOYD. The 1900 Directory of Robeson County listed the named in the small community with a post office at Inman. The name is stereotypically White in Robeson.

FOSTER Death records show the Indian name Foster in 1931 in Smiths township. It is an infrequent name in Robeson.

FOWLER A Lumbee individual named Fowler, of Fairmont, was buried at Lumbee Memorial Gardens (*Robesonian*, Dec. 25, 2006).

FREEMAN The name first appears in Bladen with Abraham, Samuel and William, all of "mixt blood" on a tax list in 1774. In 1775, Abraham Freeman was a Free Person of Color, possibly Black, and in 1776 Roger Freeman appeared in a tax list of Bladen with a family of 8. There were two men named Benjamin and William Freeman, white, in Barnes District of south Robeson in 1776. Abram and James Freeman, of current Bladen, signed a petition regarding road work around the Waccamaw in 1802. All of the Freeman families listed in the 1850 census of Robeson were given as white and dated back to before 1790 in the area. Again the constant confusion as the family was listed as White, Mulatoe, "Free Persons of Color" and possibly Black. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Death records show the name as White or Indian. Indian name found in 1919 and 1940 in Alfordsville, Fairmont and Thompson townships, related to Bowen, Chavis, Hunt, Sampson and Scott families. Cited at Berea Baptist Church cemetery in Pembroke and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2997, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. An Indian Freeman had intermarried into the Epps family in the obituary of Rosa Lee Clark Epps, 70, in Fairmont (*The Robeson Journal*, Oct. 25, 2006). The name is found among the Melungeons of Tennessee (DeMarce, 1992).

FRENCH This surname is typically White in Robeson County. French appeared in Lumberton township in the 1870 census of Robeson. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule.

FURR Name cited at Bear Swamp Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

GANDY Infrequent Lumbee name found at the Maynor family cemetery, Hwy 211 West of Lumberton, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*,

2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. Married into the Oxendine family.

GANN Death records show the Indian name Gann in 1952 in Lumberton township. Gann is an infrequent name in Robeson.

GARDNER Death records show the Gardner name in 1922 in Pembroke township, related to the Ransom and Sampson families. The name is most often White in Robeson.

GIBBS Death records give the Indian name Gibbs in 1939 in Rowland township. Name cited at Community Holiness Church Cemetery in Rennert by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. Associated with name Burnette.

GIBSON Those with the Gibson name were on Wilkinson's Swamp by 1771. Some were white and some were Lumbee. Walter Gibson of Bladen had a Settlement of Partnership with John King in a disagreement over repayment of Militia Accounts 5 April 1777. The argument centered on payment for 7 head of cattle. By 1778, Thomas, Walter and William Gibson were in current Bladen County. Wm. Gibson was in South Carolina in 1785 when he sold land on Big Swamp to Sampson Powell (Deed Book A, 236-237). The name appears in a large number of tri-racial groups. DeMarce (1992) traces the name to free persons of color in Virginia, free mulattoes in Orange and Rockingham counties, N.C. free mulattoes in S.C. free persons of color in 1821 Richland District, S.C., free persons of color among the Red Bones, free "Negroes" in Opelousas, Rapides and Vernon parishes, Louisiana and among the "Carmel Indians" of Ohio.

GIDDENS Infrequent name cited at Pee Dee Chapel Baptist Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County and contiguous counties in S.C.

GILL Cited at Benson's Chapel cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

GINNS (?) Death records show a John Gibbs in 1920 in Rowland township [probably an error in copying].

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

GODWIN Godwin is listed as an Indian name in the Howellsville township in the 1870 census of Robeson. The Godwin surname is typically White but was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. The 1900 Directory of Robeson lists the name in Buie and Saddletree. Godwin is listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records of 1923 show the Indian name in Lumberton, Pembroke and Saddletree township, related to the Hunt, Jacobs and Sampson families. The Lumbee name Godwin was enrolled in Pembroke State College in 1924. Cited at Harper's Ferry Church cemetery # 1, Mt. Airy Baptist Church on Hwy 72 W of Lumberton, Oxendine Cemetery -Saddletree, and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

GOIN/GOINS/GOEN/GOWEN(S)/GOWIN/GOING Genealogist DeMarce (1992) and anthropologist Calvin Beale (1972) have identified the name Goins (var. Goen, Goin, Going, and Gowen) as the most prolific of mixed-blood names. The surnames of Goins, Cumbo and Sweat are traced by DeMarce (1993, p. 29) from James City and New Kent counties, Virginia, to Granville and Robeson counties, N.C. and to Cheraw District, South Carolina. Name found in Bladen in 1769, 1771 and 1775, located east of Raft Swamp. Strangely they were not listed in the 1775 - 1779 tax lists of Bladen. Seven Going families were listed in Granville in 1755, one Goins in Cumberland in 1767 and the name was also found in Surry Co. in 1782. The name did not appear in Robeson deeds between 1787 and 1800. John Gown left a will dated 1800 (Will Book I, 60-61). The 1830 census had William Gowin, then age 55-100, as head of family. In the 1850 census of Robeson, William, age 70, was with wife Sally, 60, and family next door to son William Going [Jr.] and wife (?) Vacey Locklear and their children. Both families were listed as mulatto and all were native Robesonians and the eldest having been born in then Bladen prior to 1780. They lived in south Robeson among other Lumbee families such as Hammons, Locklear, Revels, Fields and Flowers. The surname was listed in the 1880 census schedule of St. Pauls Township. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. The 1900 Directory of Robeson listed the name in Allenton and Red Banks. Goins was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke

Township. Death records show the name 1916, 1928, 1937 in Lumberton, Maxton, Parkton, Pembroke, Raft Swamp, Red Springs, Smiths, Thompson and Wishart's townships, related to the Epps and Smiling families. The name Goins is stereotypically Lumbee in Robeson. It is one of the most frequently found names among tri-racial isolate groups in the southeast. DeMarce (1992) found the name among free blacks of 17th century James City County, Virginia, free mulattos of Virginia, free mulattoes of Granville, Franklin, Orange, and Rockingham counties, N.C., Brass Ankles of S.C., free mulattoes of AL., LA., KY, and TX, and the Melungeons of TN, KY, IN. and OH

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

GOOLSBY Married into a core Lumbee family. Gerald Goolsby won a seat on the Lumbee Tribal Council in 2004.

GORDON Death records show the Indian name Gordon in 1938 in Howellsville, Saddletree and St. Pauls townships, related to the Chavis family.

GOSS Infrequent name cited at the Oxendine (Oak Grove) Cemetery, Oak Grove Church, Union Chapel, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

GRAHAM This name is found among the Lumbees and the Melungeons of Tennessee. In Robeson it can be Lumbee but is most often White. Before 1800, Robeson had deed records for Alexander, Archibald, Dugald, Duncan, John and Nancy Graham. Most often the name is Scottish in origin. Alexr. Graham was listed with 210 acres and 1 White Poll in the 1801 Tax List of Capt. Watson's District. Graham was given as an Indian name in Alfordsville township in the 1870 census of Robeson. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. The 1900 Directory of Robeson lists the name in Pembroke. Graham was also listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records show the Indian name of Graham in 1919 in Back Swamp, Lumberton and Pembroke townships. Noted at Deep Branch cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

GRANTHAM An infrequent name found at the Lowry family cemetery at St. Anna FWB Church, Pembroke, as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

GRANT(S) Grant is a mullato name found in Bladen in 1773 but not found in the Bladen tax lists of 1775-1779. The surname does not appear in Robeson deeds of 1787 to 1800. The name is not found in the 1850 census of Robeson. DeMarce (1992) reports the name as associated with free persons of color in Marlboro County, S.C. which suggests being part of the greater Lumbee Settlement.

GRAVES. An infrequent surname in Robeson. Samuel Graves, Mulatoo, was listed with a family of two in the 1830 census of Robeson.

GREEN Infrequent name found in Robeson. Nine families named Green are found in the 1775-1779 tax lists of Bladen. The surname is also located in the 1790 census of Sampson County. In the 1850 of Robeson the only Green reported having been born in Columbus County. White (1988) feels that they may have descended from Saponi Indians living near the plantation of Col. William Eaton in Granville County in the 1750s.

GREGERSON Infrequently cited name at Piney Grove Church cemetery, Fairmont, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

GRIFFIN Death records show the Indian name Griffin in 1934 and 1936 in Fairmont and Lumberton townships. Cited at the Oxendine Cemetery - Saddletree, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name is more often White in Robeson.

GROMS Death records show an Indian death in the county in 1937. This was probably a copying error for "Grooms."

GROOM(S) The Lumbee name of Isaac Groom was listed in the Bladen tax list in 1776 as Mulatto in one place and as "Mixt Blood" in another on the same date. The surname is not found in the deeds of Robeson 1787 to 1800. It was a surname later found just over the line in South Carolina among those who chose to identify themselves in the late 20th century as