

"Pee Dees." DeMarce (1992) associated the name with free persons of color in Marlboro County, S.C.

GROVES An infrequent Lumbee name cited at the Bryant cemetery in the Prospect area by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, " 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

HAGA Infrequent name found at New Prospect Methodist Church cemetery, Hwy 710, Prospect area, Pembroke, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries of Robeson County.

HAGANS/HAGIN(S)/HAGGIN Keziah Ivey, daughter of Thomas Ivey, Junr., who lived east of Saddletree Swamp in 1761, married Zachariah Hagins. A grandson, Thomas Hagans, refused to pay the tax on "all free Negroes, Mulattoes and Mestizoes," claiming that he was White (Heinegg, 2004). This name is not found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen. David Hagin was a witness in a deed dated 18 Oct. 1791 from Adam Wilkeson of South Carolina to Norman McLeod for land east of Shoeheel. It was a mulatto family name in the 1850 census of Robeson which reported that they were born in 1802 in Edgecombe County. Hagin was given as an Indian name in Wishart township in the 1870 census of Robeson. Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the Indian Census Schedule. Death records show an Indian Hagins in 1927 in Fairmont township.

HAINS/HAINS/HAYNES This was listed as a mulatto family in Bladen County by 1769. Before 1780 Richard Jones patented 100 acres south of Drounding Creek and south of Ashpole Swamp adjacent to Ishmael Chavis. The property was sold to Samuel Haines who sold it to Arthur Braswell in 1785 (Robeson Deed Book A, 35-37). The name Thos. Hains appeared in deed records in 1788. A Francis L. Haynes, probably white, witnessed several deeds in Robeson between 1787 and 1800. The name did not appear in the 1850 census of Robeson.

HAIRES This name is reported by DeMarce (1992) as among the free persons of color in Marlboro County, S.C. which would have been in the Greater Lumbee Settlement area.

HALL Death records for 1930 show an Indian named Hall from Smiths township. Name cited at a family cemetery at the intersection of Locklear and Alvin Road, Pembroke, and elsewhere as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name is predominately White in Robeson and rarely Lumbee.

HAMMON(S)/HAMMOND(S) The frequent surname Hammonds is stereotypically Lumbee in Robeson and generally associated with the St. Pauls-Saddletree area along US Hwy 301. The Hammonds name is found in Bladen tax records for 1769, 1774, and 1790 located west of Saddletree/South of Drowning Creek. Richard was located southwest of Drowning Creek on Roberts Bay in 1778. John Hammon lived on Saddletree Swamp next to Solomon Messer (Mercer) in 1772 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, pp. 466-467). In 1776, Capt. Archibald Barnes' district in south Robeson, had John Hammon, Mulatto, and Richard Hammon, Mulatto, while another tax list of 1776 had them as White. In 1776, in another list, Richard was "Mixt Blood." In 1786 Richard had 1 male, age 21 to 60 and 7 White females. Clearly no one was sure how to classify the Hammonds family racially long before 1800. Shadrack was on Jacobs Swamp in 1780. The family multiplied. The deed records for Robeson, 1787-1793, had Elijah, Horatio, Jacob (west of Saddletree Swamp by 1789), John (west of Saddletree Swamp by 1789), Patience, Ratia/Reasa (east of Saddletree Swamp by 1789), Richard, Samuel (east of Saddletree Swamp by 1789) and Willis Hammons/Hammon. The 1830 census reported a female, Ollian Hamans, as head of family. In the 1850 census, John Hammons, said to be 120 years old [possibly a copying error or misrecorded] reported that he was born in South Carolina. All others in the census of 1850 reported that they were born in Robeson County in 1785 or later. 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 and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Several Hammonds families were listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. Death records show the Indian name as numerous in Saddletree, but also found in Back Swamp, Fairmont, Gaddy, Howellsville, Pembroke and Rowland townships. The Lumbee name Hammonds was enrolled at Pembroke State College in 1924. This name is not found among other tri-racial isolate groups of the southeast.

HANCHEY A Lumbee Indian name intermarried into the Epps family in a obituary notice for Rosa C. Epps of Fairmont (*The Robeson Journal*, Oct. 25, 2006.).

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

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

HARDIE Death records shows an Indian name Hardie in 1920 in Pembroke township. This is possibly an error for the surname "Hardin."

HARDIN/HARDEN White (1988) feels that they descended from Saponi Indians living next to the plantation of Col. William Eaton in Granville County in the 1750s. This name is not found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen. The surname is located in Robeson by 1790 was located all over North Carolina on tax lists 1764 – 1790. The name was not found in Robeson deeds from 1787 to 1800. In the 1850 census of Robeson they all reported having been in Robeson as early as 1797. The surname was listed in the 1800 census schedule of St. Pauls Township. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Hardin/Harden was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. Death records show the name as Indian in 1916 and numerous in Saddletree township.

HARGROVES The infrequent name Hargroves was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township.

HARP(E) Lumbee name found in Bladen in 1768. Not found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen. North Carolina tax lists show Harp(e) families in Granville between 1769 – 1785. Thomas Harp was in Franklin County in 1793. The surname is not found in the Robeson census of 1850. It is possible that the name Harper's Ferry was a corruption of "Harpe's Ferry" located on Drowning Creek before James Lowry settled there.

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

HARRILSON Brenda Locklear Harrilson of Lumberton, listed as daughter of Venus Ray and Joyce O. Locklear of Pembroke (*The Robesonian*, Jan. 12, 2007).

HARRIS Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Death records show the Indian name Harris in 1920 in Smiths township. The Lumbee name Harris was enrolled at Pembroke State College in 1946. The family of Elias Harris Sr. and wife Dora had a 300-acre family in the Prospect community four miles west of Pembroke. The family of Elias "Daddy" Harris Jr. and wife Lucy Jane (Roberts) Harris were featured in *Native Visions*, Lumberton, N.C., August, 2005. Cited in the Clark cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries.

HATCHER Isam Hatcher obtained 140 acres of a 640 acre tract south of Drowning Creek on Cubbages Swamp 17 Dec. 1772 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, 387-388). The name Hatcher is listed in Bladen in 1773 and 1778 on Drowning Creek. Robert and Timothy Hatcher each had a tract in current Bladen County on Gap Way Swamp in 1778-1779. The name is also found in Columbus County in 1779. It is generally regarded as a name from the current Bladen County area. The name was not found in deeds of Robeson 1787 – 1800. Hatcher was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. It is not found in the 1850 census of Robeson. The name was self-described as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Death records show the Indian name Hatcher in 1924 in Pembroke township. The name Hatcher is found on the roll of *Cherokee [Lumbee] Indian Normal School* catalogue 1936-37. Hatcher is a Lumbee name made famous by the holding of hostages at *The Robesonian* newspaper office in Lumberton, N.C. in the 20th century. Listed 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 Hatcher is also listed among free persons of color in Marlboro County, S.C. (DeMarce, 1992).

HAATS Unusual and infrequent name listed at the S.A. Hammonds family cemetery five miles west of Lumberton as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries of Robeson County.

HAUN Infrequent name listed at Bethel Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries.

HAWKINS Possibly an Indian name. White (1988) feels they might possibly *have* descended from Saponi Indians living near the plantation of Col. William Eaton in Granville County in the 1750s.

HAYWOOD Death records show Indians in 1922 from Lumberton and Raft Swamp townships, related to the Scott family. An infrequent name in Robeson.

HENDERSON John Henderson was listed with 200 acres and 2 Free Polls in the 1801 Tax List of Capt. Watson's District. Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Listed at the Lambert-Brewer Cemetery north of Maxton, the New Prospect Methodist Church cemetery, Hwy 710, Prospect area near Pembroke and elsewhere as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries of Robeson County.

HERNANDEZ Infrequent name cited at the Oxendine Cemetery-Saddletree, Hwy 301, N to Rennert Rd., by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

HERRING Infrequent name found at New Prospect Methodist Church cemetery, Hwy 710, Prospect area, Pembroke, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name is most often White in Robeson.

HERRINGTON The infrequent name Herrington was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township.

HETZGER Infrequent name found at New Bethel Methodist Church, Fairmont, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries of Robeson County.

HIGGINS Death records for 1934 show Indians in Howellsville township, related to the Chavis family.

HODGE Infrequent name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Death records for 1926 show Indians of that name in Gaddy township.

HOLCOMB Infrequent name located at the Oxendine cemetery – Saddletree, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

HOLEMAN The name Holeman was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township.

HOLLOWAY Listed as an Indian name in Lumberton township in the 1870 census of Robeson.

HOLMES Cited at Burnt Swamp cemetery and at Lumbee Memorial Gardens near Pembroke by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. Rear Admiral Michael L. Holmes, a Lumbee, was son of Normie and Aliene Holmes of Saddletree township. He graduated from UNC-P in 1972 and was commissioned in 1973 and earned pilot wings in 1974. As a 33-year veteran, he headed the U.S. navy's Commander, Patrol and Reconnaissance Group. The Magnolia High School graduate was the highest ranking Lumbee ever to serve in the US military. His mother was a school board member (*Native Visions Magazine*, November, 2006).

HOWARD The surname may be White or Lumbee in Robeson County. Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. Death records for 1917 show Indians of that name in Pembroke township. Name cited at the Oxendine Cemetery, Saddletree, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

HOWE Lumbee name as reported by DeMarce (1992).

HOWELL Listed as an Indian name in Lumberton township in the 1870 census of Robeson. The name is most often White in Robeson.

HOWIE Dr. Eugenia Brooks Howie of Fairmont was the daughter of Joseph and Myrtle S. Brooks (Obituary notice for Myrtle S. Brooks, age 72, *The Robesonian*, Jan. 12, 2007).

HOWINGTON. The Indian name Howington is found on the roll of the *Cherokee [Lumbee] Indian Normal School* catalogue 1936-37.

HUCKS Infrequent name located 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.

HUDDLESTOLN Infrequent name located 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.

HUDSON Infrequent name cited at Emanuel cemetery on the Rennert Road, Rennert, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

HUGGANS/HUGGENS/HUGGINS Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Huggins was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Saddletree Township. Cited at Lumbee Memorial Gardens and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill in *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee Cemeteries in Robeson County.

HUGHES Listed at Bethel Hill Church cemetery and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

HUNT Hunt is a frequent and stereotypically Lumbee name in Robeson. White (1988) feels they may have descended from Saponi Indians living next to the plantation of Col. William Eaton in Granville County in the 1750s. Hunts were located in Bladen in 1784 and 1790 located south of Ashpole Swamp. They were not found in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen. Wm. Hunt patented 300 acres west of Ashpole Swamp adjacent to John Cade and a McCormick 10 Oct. 1787 (Deed Book A, 230-231). Braswell Hunt witnessed a deed in Robeson from Wm. Gibson, of S.C. to Sampson Powell 23 Oct. 1782 (Deed Book A, 236-237). The *Bladen Loose Papers* in

the N.C. Archives has an undated document, probably from the mid-1700s, in which an "Indian Wench" Hannah (last name not given) in the estate of Elizabeth Blenning to Samuel Watters, Brunswick County, against Elizabeth Hall of Bladen County. She was arbitrarily placed here among the Hunts although her name could have been Locklear, Lowery, Oxendine or any one of the Lumbee names in the Settlement. Perhaps she was an Indian slave imported from another place and entirely unrelated to *any* Lumbee families. All we know is that Hannah was uniquely referred to as "Indian," a rarity in Bladen records, and was in an "estate" so she had to be a slave. Documented Hunt records from the 1850 census of Robeson had all the Hunts reporting having been born as early as 1790 in Robeson. There was an explosion of Hunt families by 1830 when seven heads of family were reported. The surname was listed in the 1880 census of St. Pauls Township and was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. Hunt was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records for 1916 show Indians named Hunt in Burnt Swamp, Fairmont, Gaddy, Pembroke, Rowland and Thompson townships. The Lumbee name Hunt was enrolled at Pembroke State College in 1924. DeMarce (1992) identifies the Hunt name as belonging to free people of color in both Georgia and Alabama. They appear as "Croatans" in the 1790 census of Cheraw District, South Carolina and later in Marlboro, Dillon, Marion, and Horry counties.

ICKLER 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.

IRELAND The name Ireland is found in the 1790 census of Sampson County. The name may be White or Lumbee. The surname is found in Hertford and New Hanover tax lists 1767 – 1784. It is not located in the 1775-1789 tax lists of Bladen or in the 1850 census of Robeson. There were no Ireland deeds in Robeson 1787-1939 except for Caroline R. Ireland, Deed of Trust, in 1930, for a lot in Maxton.

IRVIN/ERVEN The name may have been mulatto or White. Jared Irvin/Ervin patented a 120 acre plantation northeast of Little Marsh 5 Nov. 1787 which he sold to Archibald Little Sr. 20 Jan. 1789 (Deed Book A, 306-307). The name Irvin was in Robeson in 1790 located northeast of Little Marsh. Jared Irven of current Bladen sold three Negro slaves, a woman Sabery and her two children, Bett and Jim, to Joseph Wood 15 Oct. 1791

(Deed Book C, 26-27). The name does not appear in Robeson deeds up through 1800. Jared Irwin was still in current Bladen on 4 April 1799 and signed bond with Jesse Jones to pay Jas. Pender, Clerk of Court, in the case of Jesse Jones vs. William Ellis. The only Robeson deeds between 1787 and 1939 were for the name Irvin(g) in Maxton and Red Springs between 1904 and 1928.

ISACHS Death records show an Indian name Isachs in 1918 in Alfordsville township.

ISRAEL/IZREAL This infrequent name may be White or Lumbee. The name is not found in the 1775 - 1789 tax lists of Bladen. Robeson deeds 17878-1939 show Lemuel Israel in the grantor index between 1802-1812 east of Drowning Creek. John Israel Sr. and John Jr. were on Jacobs Swamp between 1828-1860. John Israel was buying east of Drowning Creek and Jacob Swamp in 1811. John Israel Sr., John Jr. and Lemuel were active in land activity to 1853. David and Duncan Israel appear in land dealings in Robeson after 1868. In the 1850 census of Robeson, John Israel, mulatto, reported having been born in Robeson in 1796.

IV(E)Y Heinegg (2002) dates the name to a union between a White man who married a free African American woman. The name Ivey in Robeson has been mostly White but two groups were listed as mixed or mulatto (Lumbee). There were at least four family groups, perhaps more, named Ivey/Ivie and probably unrelated and living at different locations in early Bladen. The two families of "mixed blood" in Bladen descend from (1) Adam Ivey (c1700-10? - 1762) who died in Edgecombe County, N.C. and whose sons settled in Bladen in the 1760s, and (2) Thomas Ivey (c1700-10? - c1775-85) of Bladen who died in Georgetown District, South Carolina but whose children settled in Bladen (Robeson). Adam Ivey left a will in Edgecombe County dated 10 July 1762 and probated 28 Sept. 1762 (Will Book A, p. 208) in which he named children Adam Jr., Francis, Lewis, George and Benjamin (executor of the will). Adam Ivey Jr., who had a grant in Edgecombe County in 1754, and Francis Ivey both moved to Bladen County from Edgecombe. An interesting document dated August 1746 has a store owner named Campbell suing an Ivey for debts and obtaining a judgment at Nov. Court 1746 (Edgecombe County Court Minutes, 1744-1762, Wenette Parks Hawn, p. 41 and p. 43). The intriguing charges for debt were also filed on the same date against "Major Lockalier," who also was found later in Bladen County. This suggests that Adam Ivey Jr. and Major

Lockalier probably knew each other in Edgecombe County, even shopped at the same store where they ran up debts and both later moved to Bladen (Robeson). On 31 Dec. 1773, Benjamin Ivey and wife Edey of Bladen sold 285 acres in Edgecombe County to Joseph Lewis, it being a Granville Grant to Adam Ivey Sr. 23 Oct. 1754 and left by will to his son Benjamin (Deed Book 2, p. 154). Similarly, Lewis Ivey of Bladen sold 200 acres inherited from his father Adam, 2 March 1775 (Edgecombe Deed Book 2, p. 232). Thus there were at least four Iveys of "mixed blood," Adam Ivey Jr., Benjamin Ivey, Lewis Ivey, and Thomas Ivey moving to current area of Robeson. Thomas Ivy was among those in early Bladen. All were classified as "mixt blood" in the tax list of 1774. On 31 March 1753, Daniel Willis of Bladen had a grant on Saddletree Swamp adjacent to Thomas Ivey (*Colony of North Carolina, 1735-1764, Abstracts of Land Patents*, Margaret M. Hofman, Vol. I, p. 10). By 1767 Adam (Jr.) Francis and Benjamin, the elder sons of Adam, all from Edgecombe, were in Bladen on Indian and Flowers Swamp in southeast Robeson. Thomas and Isham Ivey, sons of Thomas, were north of Lumberton on Five Mile Swamp and Saddletree Swamp. James and Joseph Ivey were located 15 miles from both groups, in west Robeson. The name Ivey was given as Indian in Wishart's township in the 1870 census of Robeson. DeMarce (1992) lists the name as free persons of color among the Lumbees, as being a name found in the Melungeons of Tennessee and free mulattos of Alabama.

The name is found in Bladen in 1763, 1774, and 1790, located on Saddletree Swamp, Indian Swamp, and West of Shoeheel Swamp. Thomas Ivey was living west of Drounding Creek next to land patented by John Lambert 30 June 1758. Thomas Ivey and Thomas Russle owned land on Saddletree Swamp which they sold to Philip Blount 27 Sept. 1787 (Deed Book A, 147-149). By 1787, Thomas Ivey had land dealings with David Braveboy and owned land on Five Mile Branch (East of Saddletree Swamp) next to Agerton Willis (of mixed blood – emancipated by his father), John Baggett, Jacob Blount, Ishmael Roberts, Robert Willis and a Musselwhite. In 1789 he patented an additional 100 acres adjacent to his own line (Deed Book B, p. 218) and 100 acres north of Patts Branch 20 Dec. 1791 (Deed book C, p. 251-252). As an active land dealer, Ivey sold the land at a profit to Absalom Wright 11 Dec. 1792 (Deed Book C, pp. 380-382). On 8 April 1799, as Thomas Ivey Sr., he sold 100 acres of land on Five Mile Branch to Jacob Rhodes (Deed Book I, pp. 55-56). In 1776 tax lists, Bladen had Adam, Benjamin, George, Francis, Isham, Jeremiah, Lewis and Thomas Ivey, all calling themselves White but obviously some could have been Lumbee. In 1779, the name Henry Ivey, with 1 horse and 9 cattle, was

added. On 23 June 1788, Curtis Ivey of Sampson County was summoned as witness on behalf of Jacob Rhodes at Fayette-Ville District Court which implies a connection between Iveys of Sampson and Robeson County. Charles Ivey, Mulattoe, age 55-100, was listed in the 1830 census. Ivey was listed as Indian name in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records for 1918 show the Indian name of Ivey as numerous in Thompson township and also located in Pembroke Township. 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.

JACKSON The "Croatan" name appeared 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). It is a Lumbee name found in 1779 on Drowning Creek, Ten Mile Swamp, and West of Raft Swamp. They were largely identified with current Saddletree Township. In the tax list of 1776, James Jackson listed himself as white and in 1789 had 234 acres and 9 slaves. Thomas and John Jackson were listed together in the 1776 tax list. John had 300 acres in 1789. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson and listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule. Death records of 1924 included Indians in Lumberton township related to the Chavis family. The name may be White or Lumbee in Robeson.

JACOBS The name is frequently and stereotypically Lumbee in Robeson. White (1988) feels the Jacobs family descended from Saponi Indians who lived next to the plantation of Col. William Eaton in Granville County in the 1750s. The Lumbee name appears in the 1790 census of Sampson Co. and on tax lists of various N.C. counties in 1752. Wm. Jacobs was in Duplin up through 1785 when it became Sampson Co. Name does not appear in the 1775 - 1789 tax lists of Bladen. James, Samuel and Shaderick Jacobs signed a petition regarding road work in current Bladen, on Waccamaw Lake, at Sept. Term, 1802. Although no Jacobs were listed as Bladen taxables in the 18th century, the 1850 census of Robeson had family members reporting that they had been born in Robeson as early as 1775 and several in the early 1800s. Perhaps they simply failed to get listed or owned no land. Deed indexes for Robeson 1787-1939 show James Jacobs in 1826-1835, Mary, 1829, Zachariah, 1842, and William in 1854. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. Jacobs was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. The Lumbee name Jacobs was enrolled at Pembroke State University in 1924. Death records of 1916 and later shows

the Indian family of Jacobs in Back Swamp, Burnt Swamp, Gaddy, Pembroke, Smiths and Thompson's townships. In 2004, June Jacobs was Director of the Office of Energy Assistance and Leon Jacobs was Lumbee tribal Administrator.

JAMES The name James, which may be Lumbee, had a very confused ethnic listing. It appears in Bladen tax lists of 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771 and 1790 located north and southeast of Drounding Creek. Solomon James Sr. had 100 acres northeast of Drounding creek before 10 March 1769 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, pp. 22-23). Solomon James Sr. and Jr. were listed in Bladen tax lists of 1786. Solomon [Jr.] was listed as Molattoe in 1776 and as Mixt Blood for the same year on a different list. Solomon James lived next to Richard Smith northeast of Drounding Creek 6 July 1773 (Robeson Deed Book B, 29-30). The Robeson deed indexes for 1787-1939 show Solomon James, 1795 with 300 acres near Raft Swamp. The next listing is for A.L. and Mary P. James 1886 and 1896. None by that name were listed in the 1850 census of Robeson County. Death records for 1932 show the Indian family of James in Howellsville township.

JEFFRIES Infrequent name cited at Oxendine cemetery – Saddletree, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

JERNIGAN The name Jernigan was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records for 1922 show the Jernigan family in Pembroke and Raft Swamp townships, related to the Locklear family. The name may be White or Lumbee in Robeson.

JOHNSON/JOHNSTON Name found in Bladen tax lists of 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1779 and in the 1790 census. John Johnson listed himself as "mixt blood" in 1774. Solomon Johnston from Bladen in the 1770s had ties to the Lumbee family of Perkins and appears to have been Lumbee. Noah Johnson, Mulattoe, was listed in the 1830 census. Some by the name in Robeson were "Mulatto" and most were White in the 1850 census. Some Robeson mulattos in 1850 reported being born in Moore County in 1804. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. Johnson was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records for 1916 show the name Johnson as Indian in Pembroke Township. Listed in the Berea Baptist Church cemetery in Pembroke by Jane Blanks Barnhill,

Sacred Grounds, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name may be White, Indian or possibly Black in Robeson. The surname Johnson was the 2nd most popular in the first federal census of America in 1790.

JONES There was a Jones path or road west of Great Marsh Swamp next to land owned by George Ikener in 1773 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, 348-349). Jones was a numerous name in the 1775 – 1789 tax lists of Bladen with eighteen different heads of families. It was a popular name across North Carolina with white, Mulatto and probably Black members. Pricillia Jones was listed in the 1830 census. Family members in Robeson in 1850 reported having been born in Anson County in 1765, 1782 and 1785. Those reporting their birthplace as Robeson dated back in birth to 1790. The name was self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedule of Robeson County. Jones was listed as Indian in the 1930 census of Pembroke Township. Death records show the Indian name Jones in 1916 as numerous in Pembroke township and also found in Back Swamp, Gaddy, Pembroke and Saddletree townships. The Lumbee name Jones was enrolled at Pembroke State University in 1946. The surname Jones was the 4th most popular in the first federal census in America in 1790.

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

KAMPER Name listed at the Bell family cemetery on Hwy. 301 N of Lumberton as cited by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

KEE David Kee, pastor, possibly Lumbee, listed in *The Robesonian*, Jan. 12, 2007.

KEMERER. The Lumbee name Kemerer was enrolled at Pembroke State University in 1952.

KERNS Death records show the Indian name Kerns in Lumberton township in 1925, related to the Chavis and Jacobs families. The name is found on the roll of the Cherokee [Lumbee] Indian Normal School catalogue 1936-37. Cited at Deep Branch Church Cemetery, the Oxendine cemetery –

Saddletree and elsewhere by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

KERSEY/KERSIE The surname Kersey is generally accepted as universally Lumbee. The surnames of Kersey (Coursey) and Braboy are traced by DeMarce (1993, p. 29) from Chowan County, N.C., to Edgecombe County to Robeson County, to Cheraw District, South Carolina. The Lumbee name Kersey appeared in Bladen tax lists of 1760, 1763, 1769, 1773, 1774 and the 1790 census located south of Drowning Creek, south of Ashpole and on Bear Swamp. John Kersie patented 100 acres east of Drowning Creek on Bare [Bear] Swamp "including his cowpen place" 3 May 1760. John Kersy bought 200 acres from James Johnston 9 Nov. 1773 originally granted to Benjamin Odom 2 Nov. 1764. This was located in south Robeson and south of Drowning Creek (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, pp. 444-445). He owned 150 acres east of Drowning Creek and 3 miles above bear Swamp near Thomas Starlin at May Term, 1774 (Bladen County Deeds, 1738-1779, p. 487). Thomas Kersey moved from Edgecombe County to Bladen before 16 Jan. 1765 when he sold land he patented in Edgecombe County 1 March 1743 (Edgecombe County Deed Book C, p. 318). Again, signing with his X mark, he sold a 120 acre Granville land grant dated 30 April 1750 in Edgecombe in Bladen 5 Oct. 1774 for 30 pounds (Edgecombe County Deed Book 2, p. 154). Thomas Kersey, owning one slave, was listed as "mixture blood" in the 1774 Bladen tax list. He died intestate in Bladen in February, 1778. In a descriptive list of Militia men from Bladen filed by Capt. Robert Raiford, dated 20 Aug. 1782, we know that James Kersey was 5 ft. 9, age 18, a planter, and dark of complexion with brown hair. The only Kersey in Bladen tax lists for 1775 – 1789 was Mary Kersey, "White," with 400 acres in 1784, with one White male, age 21 & over 60, and two white females, in 1786. Grantor and grantee indexes in Robeson show Mary Kersey on Ashpole Swamp, 1793, America on Ashpole in 1793, Reading on Gum Swamp in 1794, Lemuel on Little Swamp in 1795, Solomon on Ashpole in 1797, Reading on Great Swamp 1797-1799 and William on Drowning Creek in 1822. The 1790 census of Robeson had Kersey families headed by America, Betty, Peter, Redding and William with several listing themselves as white. The last deed for the surname was listed in 1844. None by the ethnically confusing name of Kersey were located in the 1850 census of Robeson. The best known "Kearsey" was Sarah, wife of James Lowry who was said to a "half-breed Tuscarora Indian woman." (De Marce, 1992, p. 14).

KIMBLER Cited at Bethel Hill Church cemetery and Bethel Hill Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

KING The Indian name King appeared in Lumberton township in the 1870 census of Robeson. Cited at New Bethel Methodist Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County. The name may be White or Black but rarely Lumbee in Robeson.

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

KIRBY/KERBY Grantor and grantee deed indexes show only two names, Gangin (?) and Wesley Kirby, in records for 1787-1939. Between 1899 and 1900 they had lots in Rowland and again in Pembroke in 1939. Between 1899 and 1938 they had timber deeds and land in Lumberton. Name self-identified as Indian in the 1900 Census of Robeson. Listed in the 1900 Indian Census Schedules of Robeson County. Name cited at Hickory Hill church cemetery north of Rowland, New Point Baptist Church cemetery, Hwy 41, Lumberton, and other locations by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

KIRKSEY Infrequent name located at the Oxendine cemetery – Saddletree, by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

KLINE Name found at Deep Branch Church cemetery by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

KNIGHT Infrequent name cited at the Oxendine Cemetery – Saddletree, Hwy 301 H to Rennert Rd., by Jane Blanks Barnhill, *Sacred Grounds*, 2007, a listing of 162 Lumbee cemeteries in Robeson County.

KNIGHTS Death records show the Indian name Knights in 1929 in Howellsville township, related to the Chavis family.