

TITLE: Occaneechi Saponi and Tutelo of the Saponi Nation: aka Monacan and Piedmont Catawba; Includes The Eastern Band of the Cherokee and Lumbee Nation and Southeastern Indian Nations, etc. Written and compiled by Richard L. Haithcock, Vicki L. Haithcock

VOLUME ONE, TWO, THREE

Greetings Relatives, Friends and Librarians :

Allow me to introduce my wife and co-author Vicki L. Haithcock and I am Richard L. Haithcock. We are Occaneechi Saponi Indians. We have compiled the most complete Cultural, Genealogical and Chronological histories of the Occaneechi, Saponi and Tuteo of the Occaneechi, Saponi and Tutelo of the Saponi Nation aka Monacan and Piedmont Catawba and Southeastern Indians in the Virginias and Carolinas.

The Saponi Indians were an extension or the Greater Catawba Nation/Southeastern Siouan Confederacy; also included with this three volume set are tribal histories and biographies of various southeastern Nations; biographies and photos of the contemporary chiefs of today, and Indian Censuses.

The Piedmont Catawba occupied and controlled the Virginia and Carolina Piedmont, due to disease, warfare and white encroachment, they re-occupied land in the Ohio River Valley, and ranged into Indiana and Michigan. Some families removed from Virginia into Pennsylvania and New York.

This book resolves around Southeastern Indian Tribes in the area of Occupance of the Saponi Nation and the censuses of Indian people recorded nearby. It includes mergers with the Cherokee, Creeks, Delawares, Choctaw, Utes, Mowa, Haliwa and Cayuga's of the Six Nation Confederacy, including migrations into Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Ontario, Canada.

The new additions to this Three Volume set includes the photos and a contemporary roll call of Southeastern Chiefs/Principle peoples: photos of Southeastern Indians from VA, the Carolinas,Alabama and Blackforks, Ohio Siouan Community.

This book answers questions like why was I told, I was Blackfoot/Cherokee, Shashoni and who is Indian?

OCCANEECHI, SAPONI, AND TUTELO of the SAPONI NATION:

THE PIEDMONT CATAWBA

Written and Complied by Richard Haithcock and Vicky Haithcock

Identifying Today's Occaneechi, Saponi and Tutelo of the Saponi Nation and Piedmont-Catawba Core family names: example, Haithcock may have evolved in 1673 from Indian John Hasecoll/Hasecott to Hayscock/Hesscott in 1728 to Haithcock, Hethcock to Haith, Hathcock and Heathcock to present. THE Saponi Nation consists primarily of the Saponi and the Piedmont-Catawba, Tutelo and the surviving Occaneechi from Bacon's Rebellion, Fort Christianna and Junntapurse. **Their ancestral names are Jeffries, Stewart, Scott, Chavis, Buck, Teteli, Hays, Corn, Guy, Watkins, Day, Branham, Jones, Haith, Haithcock, Burnett, Griffen, Oakey, Goings, Collins, Gibson, Bunch, Poythress, Whitmore, Mayo, Bullen, Harris, Coker, Parker, Pettiford and Liggins.** They can be found in Greenville, Brunswick, Halifax and Mecklenburg Counties, Virginia; Caswell, Orange, Alamance, Cabarrus, Stanly, Person, Granville, Halifax and Northampton Counties, North Carolina and in Ross, Lawrence, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Fayette, Greene and Pike Counties, Ohio and Hamilton, **Vigo**, Randolph Co.'s, **Indiana** and in Cass Co., Michigan.

Eno-Occaneechi Indians are part of the Sapooi Nation. They are the descendants of the Occaneechi who survived Bacon's rebellion of 1676, and those who settled in Fort Christianna in Virginia along with the Tutelo and Saponi Indians forming the Saponi Nation in 1713. **The core family names are Jefferies, Haith, Goings, Collins, Bunch, Gibson, Haithcock, Liggins, Stewart, Harris, Jones, Guy, Corn, Whitmore, Watkins, Hays, Pettiford, Scott, Burnett, Parker, and Chavis.**

Tribal Chief of the Occaneechi Indian Tribe is **Chief Joel Bass**/Chief Early Eagle, they have family in Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

Indians with Saponi origins have the surnames Chavis, Braveboy, Ransome, Burnett, Gibson, Austin, Hammons, Mayo, Coins, Collins, Revells, Scott, Guy, Sweat, Taborn, Payne, Green, Bullen, Brewer and Simmons. They shared Occaneechi-Saponi origins, before amalgamating with other tribes forming the Lumbee Nation.

See Material on Saponi-Powhatans/aka Meulungines. Collins, Gibson, Coings, Coins, Coens, and Bunch.

The Moncans also known historically as the Saponi, Tutelo, Occaneechi and Monacan by Capt. John Smith at Jamestown, Virginia. The Monacans shared the same ancestral past as the Saponi. **Monacan Core family names are: Hicks, Redcross, Johns, Beverly and Branham.**

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1705 - Virginia

Explicit legal (statutory) definitions of the term "Mulatto" are surprisingly few in the colonial period. General usage will be examined below, but first it is necessary to review those explicit references which do exist. We shall begin with Virginia, because that colony is thought to have exercised considerable influence on other areas. In 1705 Virginia prohibited any "negro, mulatto, or Indian" from holding any public office. The act further stated: and for clearing all manner of doubts which hereafter may happen to arise upon the construction of this act, or any other act, who shall be accounted a mulatto: be it (etc.), that the child of an Indian, and the child, grandchild, or great grandchild or a negro shall be deemed, accounted, held, and taken to be a mulatto. In other words, an American-European mixed-blood was defined as a mulatto, along with all part-Africans to the one-eighth degree. This statute apparently remained unmodified until 1785 when it was enacted that all persons with "one-fourth or more Negro blood shall... be deemed a mulatto". This remained the legal definition until 1866 when it was modified: "Every person having one-fourth or more Negro blood shall be deemed a colored person, and every person not a colored person having one-fourth or more Indian blood shall be deemed an Indian." This use of "colored person" must be considered in relation to an 1860 statute using "mulatto" for persons of one-fourth African descent and making "negro" and "mulatto" equivalent in all statutes. It would appear, then, that from 1705 until 1866 the only legal definition applying to mixed native Americans (excepting those having one-fourth or more African ancestry) was that of 1705. Thus we might at first glance construe that a mixed American-European was legally a mulatto if of one-half or more American blood until that statute of 1866 making such persons "Indians". All American-African mixed bloods remained mulattoes throughout the period, unless having less than one-eighth African ancestry (1705-85) or less than one-quarter African ancestry (1785-1910). After 1910 Virginia reclassified large numbers of persons by extending the "colored" category to include people with minute amounts of African ancestry.

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1753 -Various tax list for Orange Co., N.C. include several families surnames of mulattoes such as: Bunch, Gibson, Collins and Goings; approximately 30 Saponi lived in Granville Co., N.C. in 1755.

I Refer to the surname list of Grainger and Hawkins Co's., Tennessee.

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OCCANECHI-SAPONI and others recorded on the Pittsylvania County,VA.

1782-1785

David Harris
Henry Mitchell
Joseph Harris
John Bird
Charles Oakes
Thomas Payne
Isaiah Watkins
William Payne
William Oakes
James George
James Oakes
John George
Ellinor Norton
Thos. Wynne
William Watkins
John Wynne
James Read
Robert Wynne
James Burnett
Seth Going
William Read
James Colley
Henry Burnett
Nathan Jones
Gilbert Burnett
John Watkins
Ben Terry
Nimrod Scott
Gedion Ragland
Moses Ayres
Michael Mitchell
Wm. York
Bartlett Colley
Gideon Ragland
Mathew Wynn
Peter Martin
Nelly Norton

John Craddock
Jacob Norton
Thomas Lester
Peyton Wade
James Mitchell
Killian Kreek
John McGeehee
Joseph Austen
John Stewart
Thomas Gibson
Martha Stewart
James Brewer
John Watkins
Henry Rawlins
Julius Gibson
Thomas Johns
Hugh Mahoon
Jacob Cooley
John Bolling
Anne Roane
Robert Payne
Thomas Collins
Samuel Harris
Wm. Pigg
Peyton Wade
Ann Pigg
James Walker
Hezakiab Pigg
Wm. Parker
Wm. Oakes
Ben Henson
James Oakes
Wm. Henson
Jno Cummins
James Mitchell
Isaih Watkins
Elisha Walker
Samuel Lewis
Edward Wade
Daniel Collins
John Lawson
James Dear
Jonas Lawson
Joseph Dear
John Martin
Wm. Lawson
Nath'l. Thacker
Daniel Oakes

Joseph Thacker
James Mitchell
Edmund Payne
Hugh Reynolds
Phill Payne
Joseph Reynolds
Reubin Pain
Elisha Walker
Thomas Collins
Suffiah Going
William Mitchell
Sherwood Toney

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1780 - Virginia

In Virginia one finds that all of the Indians of the central tidewater counties were classified as "M", including the residents of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi reservations, with a few exceptions in King William County where one or two were classified as "B". (The "B" should be placed in context, since early Virginia tax-rolls (such as those of the 1780s) divided all tithable persons between "white souls" and "black souls". The term "black" or "B" is, therefore, open to various interpretations.)

In the same year there is testimony from the Robeson County attorney before a Congressional committee in which he says that "the Mulattoes" of Robeson, as he termed the Lumbees, "were a mixture of Cherokee and Portuguese"

The situation historically in North Carolina tax records and other document is summarized by Robert K. Thomas as follows (for the Lumbee people): Most individuals are listed most commonly as Mulattoes. In that time in North Carolina the legal category Mulatto meant having one white parent and one non-white parent. The non-white parents could be either Indian or Negro. Some individuals in these families are listed as white, a few are listed as black, and occasionally an individual is listed as an Indian.... this meant full-blood Indian... .by definition, a mixed-blood Indian would be a Mulatto.

1830 - Tennessee

A similar situation existed in Tennessee where the so-called Melungeon people (probably Saponi-Powhatan) of Hawkins, Grainger and nearby counties were often classed as 'free colored" and mulatto, but occasionally also as white.

Saponi, Tutelo, Catawba and others in Montgomery County, New York, 1790

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jno Sweet | Ezekel Scott |
| James Hadlock | Win. Buckland |
| Marcus Marsh | John Buckland |
| Nathan Lane | Daniel Parker |
| Anna Stewart | John Hadcock (Hathcock) |
| Elijah Mayo | Nath'l. Dodge |
| Ezra Eaton | Elijah Stackweather |
| Ebenezer Wyth | Phillip Paine |
| Anson Cary | Francis Commings |
| Nehemiah Crowfoot | Thomas Manly |
| Eziekel Croker | John Antes (Artes) |
| James Brink | Joseph Harris |
| Enos Tubbs | James Harris |
| Joab Enos | Parson Whitmore |
| Ebenezer Eaton | Oliver Collins |
| Daniel Hawks | Samuel Collins |
| Seth Allen | Rice Hawley |
| John Hitchins | Amos Whitmore |
| Marshall Kyes | Ansel White |
| Isaac Puffer | John Eno |
| Samuel Oaks | Elisha Kane |
| Caleb Sweet | Joshua Paine |
| James McKeil | Benj. Case |
| Philip Helmer | Samuel Thorne |
| John Shaves | Adam 'rum (Tom) |
| Win. Y. Thtle | Henry Haze (Hayes) |
| Win. Fagan | Daniel Headcock (Heathcock) |
| Abijah Enos | David Scott |
| John Ayres | Andrew Fact |
| Noah Hecock | Daniel Parker |
| Lodowick Jeffers | Peletiah Whitmore |
| Robert Stewart | Robert Harris |
| George Sheep | Daniel Harris |
| Jacob Link | Elijah Scott |
| Win. Harris | Nathan Lane |
| Abijah Fort | Noses Witt |
| Ebenezer Chivers | Josiah Drury |
| Seabury Brannan | Kirkland Griffen |
| David Bullen | Timothy Thttle |
| Nath'l. Griffin | |
| Simeon Root | |
| Asa Marsh | |
| Samuel Tuttle | |
| John Bullen | |
| Nathl. Austen | |

1810 Occaneechi- Saponi Heads of Families and others
Patrick County, Virginia - 1810 census

James Boiling
William Corn
John A. Corn
Samuel Corn
John Corn Jr. (Mayo)
Elijah Collins
Marvel Boiling
Nancy Corn
Isham Craddock
James Craddock
George Corn
Thomas Craddock
Elisha Collins
John P. Corn
Wm. Collins
Daniel Collins
Jesse Corn
Ceaser Finley
Hezekiah Going
John Going Sr.
John Going Jr.
Stephen Going
Wrn. Going

1812 -

Wm. Going Jr.
Burbage Going
Tiliman Loggins
Cam Loggins
Abner Rickman
Wm. Rickman
Wm. Rickman, Sr.
Peter Rickman
Peter Rickman Sr.
John Rickman
Thomas Rickman Sr.
Thomas Rickman
John Strickland
Elijah Upthegrove
Richard Walden
WM. Waidron
Mose Walden

Grainger County , Tennessee - 1830

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| David Goan | Elisha Leffew |
| Elisha Lefew | Pryor Biba |
| Joseph Lefew | Henry Brownlow |
| Labina Lefew | Griffin Collins |
| Peter Jones | Milly Hall |
| Jacob Clonch | Peter Mathes |
| Condly Collins | John Goan |
| Dowel Collins | Thomas Goan |
| Lewis Collins | Nancy Goan |
| Encey Collins | Preston Goan |
| Hardin Collins | Fanny Goan |
| Andrew Collins | Edmund Bolen |
| Allen Collens | Ezekiel Bolen |
| Moses Collens | Shadrack Goan |
| Joseph Collens | Clabourn Goan |
| Larkin Collens | Edmund Bolen Sr. |
| Griffin Collens Sr. | |
| Levi Collens | |
| Isaac Maxwell | |

Hawkins County, Tennessee - 1830

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Andrew Bean | Allen Collins |
| Charles Bean | Simeon Collins |
| Betsy Coen | Jordan Gibson |
| Burton Cola | Polly Gibson |
| Thomas Hale | Jordan Gibson |
| Solomon Hale | Jonathan Gibson |
| John Collins | Jesse Gibson |
| Aaron Been | Vardy Collins |
| Fountain Goen | Timothy Williams |
| John Minor | George Goen |
| Zachariah Minor | William Nichols |
| Dacey Bowling | Mary Collins |
| Michael Bowling | Levi Collins |
| Wyatt Collins | Benjamin Collins |
| Charles Gibson | Benjamin Collins |
| Andrew Gibson | Edmund Collins |
| Martin Collins | Millenton Collins |
| James Collins | James Collins |
| James Mullens | Harvey Collins |
| Betsy Jones | Hardin Goen |
| Henry Moseley | Jordan Goodman |
| Edmund Goodman | |

Logan County, Ohio
1830 Census
Jefferson Township
Thomas Hill
James Tayborn
Elisha Bird
Rebekah Spears
Henry Newsom
Turner Bird
Peter Banks
John Newsom
Kichen Artes
Sterling Heathcock
Moss Steward
Zane Township
Miles Beard
Perry Township
Anthony Banks

1950's.- Charles Hudson, The Southeastern Indians

In addition to groups in the Southeast who have a clear claim to Indian ancestry, there are a large number of groups whose claim is only partial.

These are the "mestizos," "racial isolates," or "little races" that occur in part of the Southeast. Because these people are said to be racially mixed, Southern whites have traditionally refused to accept them as white and the people themselves have refused to be categorized as black. Often the whites gave them pejorative names, such as Brass Ankles, Red Bones, Dominickers, and so on. Some of these people, such as the Haliwas of eastern North Carolina, are in the process of establishing for themselves an Indian identity. For various social and economic reasons some of these racial isolates are now beginning to lose their distinctive identity altogether.

After the Southeast was invaded by whites from Europe who also brought in blacks from Africa, genetic admixture with Indians began, and it continues today. According to one study, present-day Cherokees show a substantial genetic mixture with whites; and present-day Catawbans show about 50 percent white admixture. In contrast, the Seminoles of Florida are predominantly Indian, with some individuals having small amounts of white and black admixture. Indian genes also show up in many of the unusual "racial isolates" or "little races" of the Southeast; groups like the Brass Ankles, the Haliwas, and the Melungeons.