

west of Roanoake, was called "Dasamonguepeuk" by the natives.

From the description given by Governor White, Croatoan Island was probably a long narrow island skirting the coast, and now included in Carteret county, as it is so named on an old map of 1666; and, on a later map published by order of the "Lords Proprietors" in 1674, the peninsula embracing the present county of Dare was so called, and the Sound to the west of Roanoke still bears that name. The Croatans now living in Robeson county are, many of them, of mixed blood, and some are nearly white, and many of the families claimed by the tribe as descendants of the English, have retained their purity of blood, and can scarcely be distinguished from white people.

A missionary to the settlements, the Rev. Mr. Blair, wrote to his patron, Lord Weymouth, in 1703: "I think it likewise reasonable to give you an account of a great nation of Indians who live in this government many of which live among the English, and all, as far as I can understand, are a very civilized people." Mr. Blair speaks of a desert of fifty miles to be crossed in going to the place.

The location of the tribe thus spoken of is uncertain, but it is possible that descendants of the lost colonists were then living to the southwest of Pamlico Sound, and that they emigrated further into the interior, where a large body of Croatans were then living, and there is a probability that the civilized Indians referred to were the Croatans, as there was no other tribe to which the word civilized could apply. At that time, 1703, no settlements of white people were known to exist beyond the country around Pamlico Sound, but in 1729, white people penetrated the wilderness as far as Heart's Creek, a tributary of the Cape Fear, afterwards called Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, and Scotchmen settled in Richmond county in 1730, and many Highland-

ers settled in the neighborhood of Cross Creek after the battle of Cullodon.

Huguenots in great numbers emigrated to South Carolina, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes 1685, and, in the early part of the eighteenth century, penetrated to the northern boundary of the State, and at their earliest coming found a tribe of Indians, speaking English, cultivating the soil, and living in houses. Their principal seat extended for twenty miles on the "Lumber River," as it was then called, though they occupied the country much farther west. These Indians had farms and roads, and had evidently lived there for some time. They held their lands in common, and there were no land grants until after white men came, and the first grant on record was made by King George the Second, in 1732, to Henry Berry and James Lowrie, two leading men of the tribe. James Lowrie was described as an Indian who married Priscilla Berry, a sister of Henry Berry, the other grantee mentioned. James Lowrie was descended from James Lowrie of Chesapeake, who married a Croatan woman in Virginia, as Eastern North Carolina is still called by the tribe. Henry Berry was the name of one of the lost colonists, and many of the family names borne by the tribe are the same as those on the list of names of the colonists who were left on the Roanoke Island, *i. e.*, the Harvies, Coopers, Darrs. The last name is probably a corruption of Dare, and has disappeared from the Lumber River since 1812, but at that time it was on the muster roll of a company composed partly of Indians from Robeson County, who served, during the war, in the United States army. But there are people there of that name living in Western North Carolina, who are claimed by the tribe as descendants of the English. Many old Anglo-Saxon words are used by this tribe which are now obsolete in most English-speaking countries.