

◇ **1871**: “There is in this county a district of country about ten or twelve miles square, inhabited almost entirely by mulattos, as we call them here, but really **Tuscarora Indians** ... the **Lowrys**, **Oxendines**, **Locklears**, **Cumbos**, **Chavis**, **Dials**, etc., came from Halifax [formerly Bertie and Edgecombe] county before the old Revolutionary war” (*Tri-Weekly Era* [Raleigh, NC] August 1, 1871).

◇ **1871**: “the **Tuscarora** Indian is too smart for our boys in blue” (*Tri-Weekly* [Raleigh, NC], September 9, 1871, p. 3).

◇ **1874**: “by intermarrying with the **Tuscarora** tribe of Indians became, by the breaking part of the Revolutionary War, half breeds” (*The Wilmington Morning Star* [Wilmington, NC], March 12, 1874).

◇ **1875**: General Jonathan C. Gorman stated, “a few members of the **Tuscarora** tribe of Indians lived upon the banks of the Roanoke River.... They removed to Robeson County” (Magdol, 1973).

◇ **1875**: “James **Lowrie** [Henry Berry Lowrie’s ancestor] married Sarah **Kearsey** (nicknamed Sally Kearsy), a half-breed **Tuscarora** Indian woman, and from this couple all the Lowries in Robeson trace back their origin.... After the death of James Lowrie, his son William Lowrie married Bettie **Locklaer**, a half-breed **Tuscarora** Indian woman” (Norment, 1875).

◇ **1885**: NC Representative Hamilton McMillan stated, “they [Robeson County Indians] were **Tuscarora**” (*The Fayetteville Observer*, Feb. 12, 1885).

◇ **1915**: Amanda **Chavis**, a 76-year-old **Tuscarora**, swore an affidavit that she and her family were Tuscarora. Kermit **Lowry** and Leona **Locklear**, relatives of the late Henry Berry Lowrie, separately attested that he and his wife were Tuscarora.

◇ **1916**: “In the western part of Robeson County.... They are **half-breed Tuscarora Indians** and their history has been many times scrambled by those to whom its accuracy has not been accessible” (*The Asheville Times* [Asheville, NC] March 2, 1916).

◇ **1928**: a longhouse was established at the “Brooks Settlement,” with the aid of Mohawks from St. Regis (Akwasasne). Most of these families were Tuscarora (Brooks-Francois, 2023, Hunt, 2023; Lowry, 2018).

◇ **1935**: the majority of the 22 individuals acknowledged by the BIA as “of half or more Indian Blood” identified as **Tuscarora**, Henry **Brooks** among them (Brooks-Francois, 2023; Lowry, 2018).

◇ Mr. Willie **Carter** of Hope Mills, born December 28, 1922, “says that his Indian community in Sampson County (now called the Coharie Intratribal Council, Inc.) considered themselves **Tuscarora**” (Aragon, 2000).