

page 39

1. I took the South Carolina county maps put out by the Highway Department & pieced them together on the floor of a hallway to form the entire length of Black or Weenee river & its tributaries. Had to do it in the dead of the night, seeing that the exercise took up so much of the hallway.

And when I did, I saw that the geography & meanders of Black river & its major tributary, Lynches river, seem to correspond rather precisely with the "Water River" shown on the 1682 map. It seems to me amazing that no other writer has noticed this in the last 30 years.

2. Pages 142-154 of: "The Seewee and Santee Indians of South Carolina," Papers of Wesley D. White Jr. (11-547), South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

3. compare pages 37 & 41

4. same as the footnote to pages 149-150

page 40

1. a copy (photostat copy) of the 1682 map in the Kendahl Collection at the South Caroliniana Library

I took the following maps:

General Highway Map York County South Carolina (Prepared By The S.C. Department Of Highways & Public Transportation In Cooperation With The U.S. Department Of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration) 1972, revised to February 1st, 1980. The lower right corner.

General Highway Map Chester County South Carolina (ditto) 1968, revised to November 1st, 1973. Virtually the entire right-hand margin.

General Highway Map Lancaster County South Carolina (ditto) 1968, revised to February 1st, 1980. The main body of the county.

Union County North Carolina (Prepared By The North Carolina Department of Transportation Planning And Research Branch / In Cooperation With The U.S. Department Of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration), revised since 1962 to January 1st, 1980. The lower left portion.

The mapmakers had based all four maps on photographs of the land taken from airplanes. Therefore, I made a single page-size map by tracing the following features off of the adjoining portions of the four published maps:

Catawba river and its tributaries (including Twelve Mile creek, Waxhaw creek, Cane creek, Fishing creek, Camp creek, Rocky creek and Cedar creek, including, unfortunately, their present-day artificial lakes, which confuse the issue). — The edge fanning outward of the tributary system of creeks flowing into Lynches river. — Highway 521 in Lancaster county.

The three South Carolina maps do not fit together well along the Catawba river; Chester county shows islets at Landsford Shoals, Lancaster county does not.

page 42

1. As John Lawson wrote in his book, published in London in 1709 and called A New Voyage To Carolina, "After we had eaten, we set out (with our new Guide) for the Waterree Indians." This based on Lawson's diary for the 16th of January 1701, taken at a Congaree Indian hamlet nigh to the Catawba-Waterree river's Pinetree creek (by the present Camden, S.C.). Shows up on page 37 of John Lawson, A New Voyage To Carolina, Edited With an Introduction and Notes by Hugh Talmage Lefler (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1967) the first and only of the numerous editions of this book to have an index.

2. On page 38 of the same edition of Lawson — "We went 8 miles farther, and came to the Waterree Chickanee Indians" (January 18th, 1701, New Style).

3. On pages 39, 50 and 63 of the same edition of Lawson (UNC, 1967), read: "Bidding our Waterree king adieu, we set forth towards the Waxsaws, going along cleared ground all the way" (January 19th, 1701 New Style). And, "It was observable that we did not see one partridge from the Waterrees to this place" (among "the Kadapau Indians", probably on SOOKiree creek).

And lastly: "On the other side of this river, we found the Indian Town. Which was a parcel of nasty smoky holes, much like the Waterrees;" This at "a Nation" overestimated as "about 40 miles from Adshusheer, called the Lower Quarter" and lying a short distance from "Enoe River". *Tuscaroras, I think.*

4. Steve Baker, "John Lawson's Passage Through South Carolina In 1701"; the entire argument, but in particular, pages 14-17, 21 and 23 on the location of the Congaree, Waterree<sup>o</sup> and Waxhaw Indian villages visited. This excellent essay

*o the Waterree Indians  
on page 16*

A continuation of footnote 4 on page 42

appears as Appendix II to Baker's Cofitaohiqui: Fair Province of Carolina (Master of Arts thesis, History Department, University of South Carolina, twenty copies printed in 1974).

5. John Lawson, A New Voyage To Carolina, Edited With an Introduction and Notes by Hugh Talmage Lefler (University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1967), pages 37-39, 50, 63.

See the further explanation in footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4, above.

6. In terms of full analysis, the same as footnote 2 on page 31 of this present report. However, I still need to incorporate into that working draft, the convincing argument of Steve Baker, who, on page 11 of his essay, has Hickerau or Black House "clearly .. on the high sand ridges overlooking the Wateree and Congaree Valleys northwest of the present Rimini Junction," S.C. (See footnote 4, above.)

page 43

1. the same as footnote 5 on page 42

2. Dr. Gatschet recorded the Catawba word *watěra'*, meaning "to float in the water", on the Catawba reservation in 1881. Dr. Speck recorded the following Catawba words on the same reservation in 1921 to 1931 or thereafter:

<i>watěra''</i>	wash away
<i>watěrahę''</i>	is washed away
<i>watěra'hěre</i>	is washed away, period
<i>iwatěra''parę''are</i>	washed away completely

A continuation of footnote 2 on page 43

Dr. Matthews recorded the following Catawba word on the Catawba reservation in 1944:      iswá'wátráhere                      river of the washed-away banks

See footnote 4 to page 39 of this present report.

3. Wes White, North Carolina in the Fall of 1754 with the Emphasis on the American Indian Population (copies in the South Caroliniana Library and the N.C. Archives — not revised much since 1977), page 172:

"A careful reading of Lawson, together with a close familiarity with the separate histories of each Indian nation mentioned by him, will show that during his initial eight-year residence" (January of 1701 to January of 1709) "in the Indian country south of" the land definitely down on paper as within the bounds of the colony of "North Carolina, "he never had anything to do with any Indians other than those belonging to just seven nations (Tuscarora, Wacon, Machapunga of Bare river, Machapunga of Aramuskeet, Connamocksock called "Coree", Hatteras, Pamlico, Neusiok)."

Those seven nations and the tribes Lawson passed through briefly in January of 1701 (in order, the Santee, Congaree; Waxhaw, Catawba, Saponi, Keyauwee, and Eno) seem, together with the supremely "lazy" and "idle" Wateree, as if the only Indian groups with whom Lawson had had direct contact as of his return to England in 1709. By "direct contact" I mean he hung around their towns.

4. John Reed Swanton, "Catawba Notes", Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, Volume 8 published in 1918, pages 623-624:

"The writer spent the greater part of the month of May, 1918,

on the Catawba reservation, South Carolina, collecting linguistic material from the few Indians still able to use the old Catawba language .... information regarding the old life and beliefs .. collected merely incidentally in the course of the linguistic investigation," came "principally from an" eighty-eight year-"old woman named Margaret Brown and her son John Brown," 51. Both spoke Catawba in daily conversation and as a first language, using their second language, English, only with people unable to speak or at least understand Catawba.

"The Catawba had white, yellow and blue corn, strawberry corn — corn striped red all over — and popcorn. Which of these were truly aboriginal it would be impossible to say. The old native beans (i<sup>n</sup>ye nuntce) are said to have been of the size of lima beans, colored black with white spots. The native tobacco is reputed to have been about 4 feet high but with broad leaves."

Come to think of it — on January 18th, 1701 and south of the Wateree Chickanee Indian village on Cane creek by "eight miles" (likely an overestimate), Lawson tells us:

"I saw here had been some Indian Plantations" (same as villages) "formerly, there being several pleasant fields of cleared ground and excellent soil — now well spread with fine-bladed grass, and strawberry vines."

See footnote 2 to page 42.

The "Indian old field" and "Indian ditch"es (irrigation ditches for crops) shown on the maps taking up pages 114, 143 and 144 of this present report, be-

A continuation of footnote 4 on page 43

longed to the Water<sup>RA</sup>? Indian nation from at least, say, 1733 to early 1741.

The Catawba name gotten down in May of 1918 for "the old native beans" breaks down like this:

i <sup>h</sup> ye	nuntce
<u>INDIAN</u>	<u>BEANS</u>

Consider: on the Catawba reservation in 1921-1931 Dr. Speck got down, oh, 28 varied abbreviations of the Catawba word (ye imberécti) for "Indian" or "Indian man." The six (or supposedly, seven) Indians on the reservation in 1927 who conversed in or at least still understood the Catawba language (Epp Harris; Sally Gordon, John Brown, Sam Blue; Robert Lee Harris, Ben Harris), applied the word broadly to include the Catawba, Cherokee, Pamunkey and Robeson county Indians whom the Catawba might still see .. the Tuscarora, Chickasaw, Shaawan-wa ("Shawnee") and Choctaw Indians no longer seen by the poorly-travelled but still remembered .. and the Flathead and Saponi Indians of history. In the narrow sense the remaining speakers might use the word as a synonym for katápa (Catawba Indian). The abbreviations include, along with a series of similar versions, i·ye' — "Indian." Pronounced eeYE. The nose vibrates.

For "bean", Dr. Speck found the Catawba word nuntce', pronounced noonCHE. Now for "tobacco" in the Catawba language, Dr. Gatschet in 1881 got umpá', and Dr. Swanton in 1918 got umpa; Dr. Speck came up with ʃ<sup>h</sup>pa. Now look at what Dr. Gatschet recorded as the Catawba for "Indian tobacco": nieye'-umpaěre'. For "Indian" in Catawba he got nieye' and niye'.

Finally, the Catawba words collected in 1835 include: yabrecha .... "man"  
opah ..... "tobacco"                      yayeh ..... "an Indian"

It looks as if knowledge of the former existence of aboriginal strains of

A continuation of footnote 4 on page 43

beans and tobacco never disappeared from the Catawba language as spoken on the Catawba reservation until the death in November of 1952 of the elder of the two surviving speakers (identified as Sally Gordon, 89, and her half-brother Sam Blue, 79). No one with understanding fails to regret the loss of those crop strains — but that's nothing, listen to this:

Ted Williams of New York State, a Tuscarora Indian born into the adopted Oneida (but sole-surviving) lineage of their Wolf clan, learned from his grandparents to understand and to a lesser degree, speak Tuscarora as a second language. Thus, his date of birth (1930), makes him the youngest speaker of that language of whom we have heard. Well. In his book, The Reservation (Syracuse University Press, 1976), he talks in one place about an elderly Indian woman, a Tuscarora whom he calls Heeengs from that language, also rendering it Heee'engs and HeeeNGS. He says, on page 239 of his book, that she spoke about six Indian languages and said the Tuscarora used to maintain about forty strains of beans — she could recall the names of twenty-five or thirty.

page 44

1. The same as footnote 4 on page 42.<sup>o</sup> See also pages 129-130. And page 41, and the map of Lancaster county named in the footnote to page 41.

2. same as footnote 2 on page 42

page 45

1. same as footnote 5 on page 42

*o specifically, pages 17  
& 23 of Baker*



page 46

1. same as footnote 4 on page 42
2. same as footnote 2 on page 31
3. Judging from the sources brought together in David Leroy Corbitt, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943 (Raleigh, 1950), Pamlico river stood as the southern boundary of North Carolina from 1696 to 1705. Though I don't think any white settlers lived as far south as Pamlico river until the founding of Bath, N.C. on the north bank of that river in 1698 or 1699. And "the" (white) "inhabitants of Neuse" (the next major river south from Pamlico river) already existed in numbers sufficient to grant them two seats on North Carolina's Assembly when the colony's imaginary boundary shifted southward to include them in December of 1703. (Colonial Records of the State of North Carolina, Volume 1, page 629)
4. same as footnote 5 on page 42

page 47

1. "The First Governor Moore", South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine, Volume 37 published in 1936, pages 3-4:

The will of James Moore has long since disappeared from the records here. The abstract given below was taken many years ago, from the original will, by some one searching for Moore data, and has been in the Flagg family of New York, who are descended from the family of John Moore,

2. "The First Governor Moore", page 2: " .. he .. on September 11th, 1700, was selected by the Grand Council to succeed Joseph Blake, deceased, as Governor, and served to March, 1703." Footnoted.

A continuation of the footnotes to page 47

3. "The First Governor Moore", page 4: Concerns the date of proof of his will (November 6th, 1706, meaning he had already died by then), and "a letter from the Lords Proprietors to Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson, dated 8th March" of 1707 (New Style).

4. In this present report see the foot of page 80 and top of 81.

5. See the second paragraph on page 101 of this present report.

6. See page 106 in this present report.

7. See the foot of page 83 in this present report.

8. same as footnote 1, above

9. Anyone who will cross-compare pages 80-81, 83 and 101 of this present report, can come to no other conclusion.

<u>pages</u>	<u>who told us and how</u>
80-81 .....	a letter to England from Rev. Francis Lejau, May 21st, 1715
83 .....	the memories, in England after 1782, of Edward Thomas a soldier
101 .....	a letter to England from Godin, Izard & Hyrne, August 6th, 1716

Magnifique.

page 48

1. The same as footnote 1 on page 47, since the same descendant who abstracted the will that former Governor Moore made in 1703, also described the inventory, completed on March 15th, 1707 (New Style) of the estate he left when he expired.

A continuation of page 48

2. "The First Governor Moore", South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Volume 37 published in 1936, the second paragraph on page 3.

3. A conclusion led to by footnote 2, above, along with footnote 9 on page 47. One secondary source and three primary sources. Footnote 1 on page 47 leads to further confirmation, nailing it down.

4. same as footnote 1 on page 47

5. same as footnotes 3 and 9 on page 47

6. William Robert Snell, "Indian Slavery in Colonial South Carolina, 1671-1795" (Doctoral dissertation, Department of History, University of Alabama, 1972), page 136:

"The earliest known example of a white person in South Carolina manumitting an Indian slave is found in the action of Richard Prize, an Indian agent. — He owned an Indian woman by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah Prize. In his 1709 will, he gave the 'Indian woman of mine,' mother of his two daughters, 'her liberty and freedom' and two Indian slaves of her own. Freedom was conferred by his will processed in 1710." Two sources cited.

However, "the Indian to whom Captain Barker's father-in-law, the late famous Col. Moore, had given his freedom," got that freedom earlier than any 1710, because this Colonel Moore died in 1706. In this present report see pages 47, 80 81.

7. Klingberg, Frank J., editor. The Carolina Chronicle of Dr. Francis Le Jau 1706-1717 (University of California Press, 1956), page 61

8. Records Relating to South Carolina in the British Public Records Office, Volume 5, page 210, S.C. Archives.

I took the following maps:

General Highway Map Chester County South Carolina .. 1968, revised to November 1st, 1973. Most of the right half of this map.

General Highway Map Fairfield County South Carolina .. 1972, revised to July 1st, 1979. The upper right portion.

General Highway Map Kershaw County South Carolina .. 1971, revised to February 1st, 1975. The tiny corner extending the farthest to the left.

General Highway Map Lancaster County South Carolina .. 1968, revised to February 1st, 1980. The lower one-half of the left-hand margin.

The cartographers based these maps on wide-angle camera shots snapped from airplanes in flight. Therefore, I got up a single page-size map by tracing the following features off of the four published maps:

Catawba river and its tributaries (including Cane creek, Fishing creek, Camp creek, Rocky creek and Debutary creek, Cedar creek, McDowell creek, Crooked creek, Big Wateree creek and Taylor creek). ——— And,

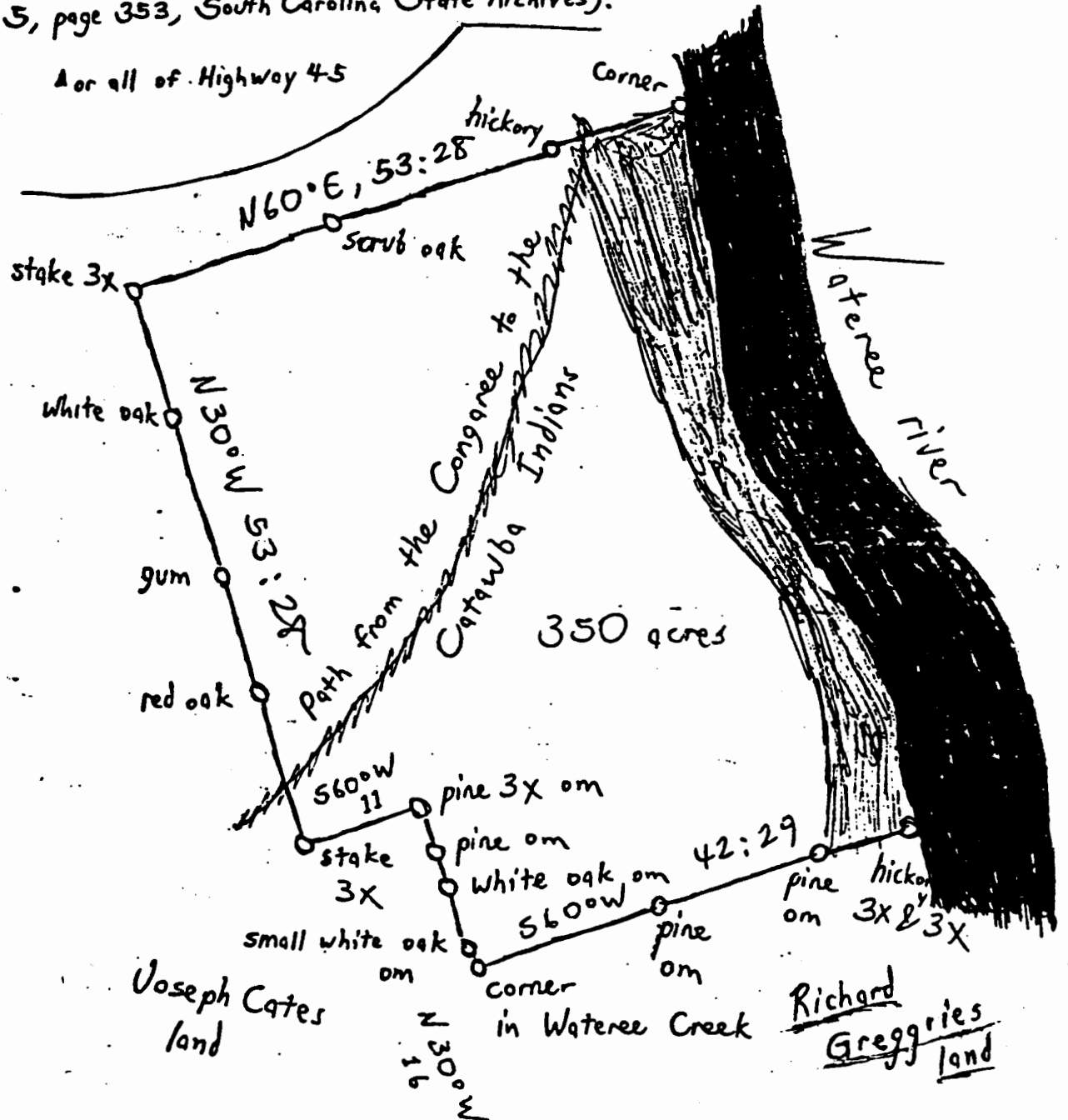
Highway 21 up to the present Fort Lawn, S.C., where it crosses the river as Highway 9. ——— And, Highway 45 from Highway 21 to Landsford

Shoals. ——— And though it would be much better not to have them, the present-day artificial lakes backed up along the length of Catawba river. The maps do not fit together well along that river.

**SUPERIMPOSED:** Between Crooked creek and Debutary creek — in the fork of what is now Highway 21 and Highway 45 — "the Wateree Indian Village in 1712." See pages 50, 51, 64 and 66 in the present report.

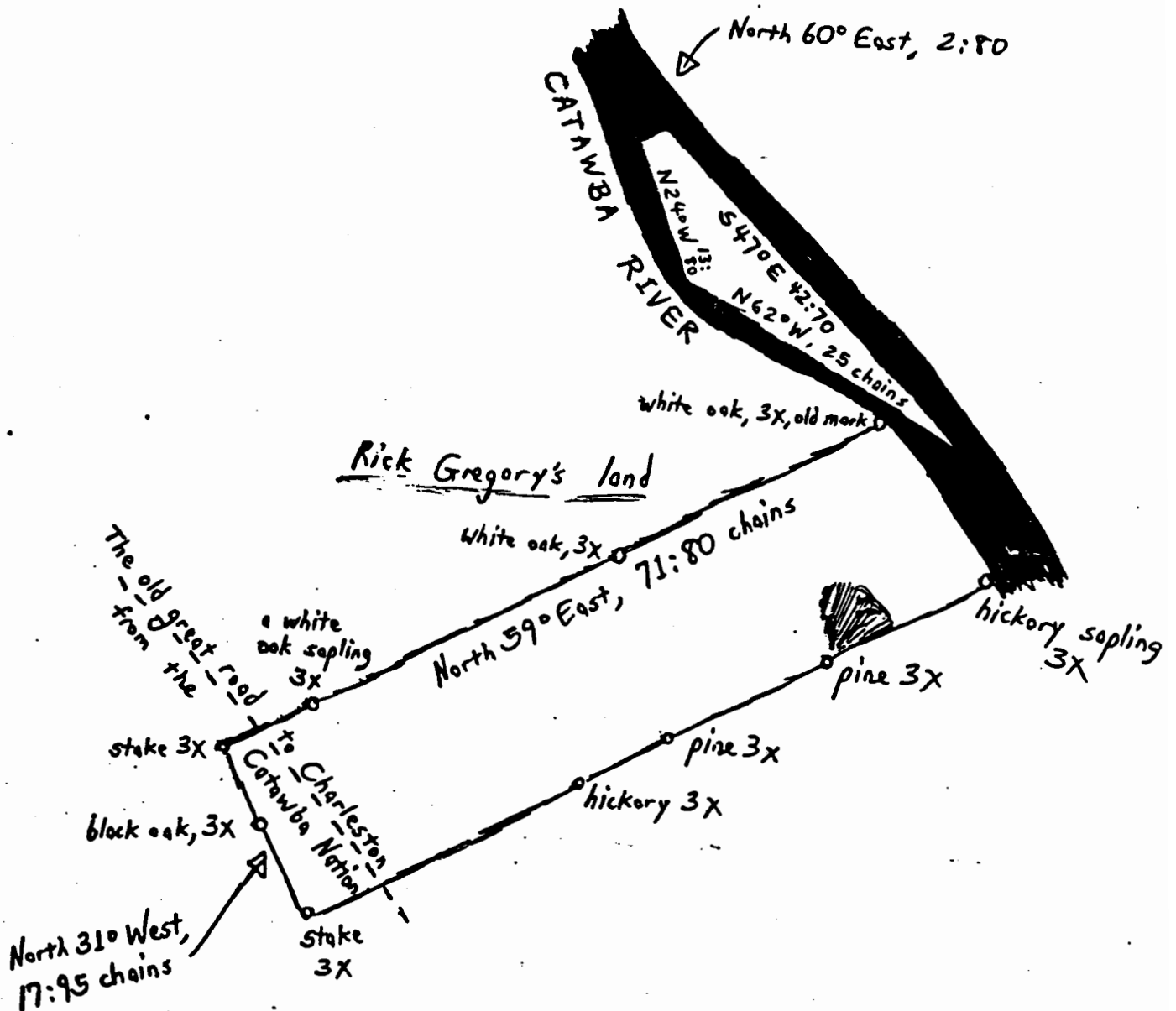
A continuation of the footnote to page 49

The lower portion of Highway 21<sup>A</sup> on this map corresponds, more or less, to the "Path from the Congaree to the Catawba Indians" on a plat date of July 27th, 1753, to a Richard Kirkland, for 350 acres "on the Wateree River at the foot of Wateree creek." A "corner in Wateree Creek" lies at a southwestern corner of the plat (Colonial Plats, Volume 5, page 353, South Carolina State Archives):



A continuation of page 49

A portion of present-day Highway 21 a little further south than the southern edge of the land shown on page 49, may appear as "The old great road to Charleston from the Catawba Nation" on a March 12th, 1762 plat of 150 acres ("being part thereof in an island in the Waterree river") to the aforementioned same Richard Kirkland (Colonial Plats, Volume 7, page 252). "The other part" of the 150 acres lay "on the southwest side of said river in Craven county, bounded on the northwest side with Richard Gregory's land", thus:



page 50

1. the same as the footnote for page 66
2. my manuscript notes on the Cofitachique or (as they were called from 1693 to 1743) Congaree Indians .. By comparison of modern Highway Department maps with the map on page 66 of this present report, it looks to me as if the Congaree Indian Town in 1712 is on the south bank of Congaree river somewhere in the present-day Calhoun county.
3. page 41 of this present report, as compared to footnote 5 on page 105
4. As is shown by the De Brahm map of 1757. See: "The Pee-dee Indians of South Carolina, 1711-1755 and following," Papers of Wesley D. White, Jr. (11-547), microfiche cards 53 & 54, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

page 51

page 52

1. A letter from General John Barnwell, date of February 4th, 1711 (1712 New Style), published in 1898 on pages 392-398 of Volume 5 of the Virginia Magazine of History & Biography. The date of the letter is mistranscribed as February 14th; but it's supposed to be the 4th.
2. the same as the footnote for page 51

pages 53-57

1. the same as footnote 1 on page 52

page 58

1. the same as footnote 1 on page 52
2. A letter from General John Barnwell, written at the present Bath, North Carolina, date of February 12th, 1712 New Style, & published in 1898 on pages 398-402 of Volume 5 of the Virginia Magazine of History & Biography. (the April 1898 issue)

page 59

1. the same as footnote 2 on page 58



page 61

1. Commons House Journal, August 7th, 1712, South Carolina Archives; published in the South Carolina Historical Magazine, Volume 10 published in 1909, page 43.

page 62

1. the same as footnote 2 on page 58

page 63

1. Commons House Journal, April 9th, 1712 (page 31 of the bound volume), South Carolina Archives

page 64

1. the same as the footnote for page 66
2. A letter date of October 5th, 1712, from North Carolina's Governor Pollock to the Governor of Virginia. Published in 1886 on page 880 of Volume 1 of the Colonial Records of North Carolina (edited by William L. Saunders):  
"A packet boat is newly arrived here from South Carolina with our agent that was sent there in June last. By whom and" (also through) "letters from Governor Craven & some other gentlemen, we understand that their Governor, Council & Assembly have agreed to send 1,000 Indians & 40 or 50 white men for our assistance, under the command of Mr. James Moor, son to Colonel Moor, late Governor of South Carolina; a young man of a very

A continuation of footnote 2 on page 64

good character. They were to set out the 15th of last month. The Governor hastens them away, & is intended to accompany them to the utmost inhabitants of his government."

page 65

1. the same as the footnote for page 66

page 66

In London at the Colonial Office Library in the Public Record Office, this map is listed as "Carolina 4." William Patterson Cumming describes it on page 183 of his book, The Southeast In Early Maps, which the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill published in 1962. The original measures 2 feet, 5 inches high by a foot & 8 inches high. This map is reproduced in: Archer Butler Hulbert, editor, The Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps, Series 3 (Cleveland, Ohio, 1915), plates 17-18.

The name on this map which is obscured by a crease is "Waxou's" (the Waxhaw Indian nation).

See pages 198-200 of Cumming for a description of the Popple map of 1733, which published some of the information on the "Carolina 4" map; information that was up to 21 years out-of-date by the time it appeared on Henry Popple's map. This portion of the Popple map is reproduced on the 4th leaf after page 32 of the book by Mrs. Douglas Summers Brown, called The Catawba Indians: The People of the River (published by the University of South Carolina Press in 1966).