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 Pee Dee 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 "Western River" shown on the 1872 map. It seems to me amazing that no other writer has noticed this in the last 30 years.


3. Compare pages 37 & 41

4. Same as the footnote to pages 149-150

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Page 40

1. A copy (photostat copy) of the 1872 map in the Kendall Collection at the South Caroliniana Library

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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, Waxham 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.
1. As John Lawson wrote in his book, published in London in 1700 and called *A New Voyage To Carolina*, "After we had eaten, we set out (with our new Guide) for the Watersee Indians." This based on Lawson’s diary for the 16th of January 1701, taken at a Congaree Indian martlet nigh to the Catawba-Watersee river’s finestree 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 Watersee Chickassee Indians" (January 18th, 1701, New Style).

3. On pages 32, 30 and 63 of the same edition of Lawson (UNC, 1967), read: "Riding our Watersee king aside, we set forth towards the Wassams, going along cleared ground all the way" (January 19th, 1701 New Style). And, "It was observably that we did not see one partridge from the Waterrees to this place" (among "the Kadepau Indians", probably on Sockiree 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 Ashushere, called the lower Quarter" and lying a short distance from "Knee 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, Watersee and Waxhaw Indian villages visited. This excellent essay
A continuation of footnote 4 on page 42

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


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 Blackhouse "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. Gateschet recorded the Catawba word watëræ, meaning "to float in the water", on the Catawba reservation in 1881. Dr. Speak recorded the following Catawba words on the same reservation in 1921 to 1931 or thereafter:

- watëræ
- watéræhæ
- watéræhare
- iwatéræpar'are

wash away
is washed away
is washed away, period
washed away completely

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A continuation of footnote 2 on page 43

Dr. Matthews recorded the following Catawba word on the Catawba reservation in 1944: 4k’wátyíshree  river of the washed-away banks

See footnote 4 to page 29 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, Waccamaw, Wachapanca of Bare river, Wachapunga of Aramaskeet, Conamocknook, called "Corse", Hatteras, Pamlico, Neuse)."

Those seven nations and the tribes Lawson passed through briefly in January of 1701 (in order, the Santees, Congarees, Waxhaw, Catawba, Saponi, Kayauwee, and Eno) seem, together with the supremely "lazy" and "idle" Waterees, 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.


"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," same "principally from an" eighty-eight year-old woman named Margaret Brown and her son John Brown," SI. 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 (Pye nutes) 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 Catawba Chickasee 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-
longed to the Water? 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'ye monnes

**INDIAN**
**MEAN**

Consider: on the Catawba reservation in 1921-1931 Dr. Speck got down, oh, 28 varied abbreviations of the Catawba word (I'ye monneti) 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, San 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, Shawano-wa ("Shawnee") and Checotaw Indians no longer seen by the poorly-travelled but still remembered -- and the Flathead and Saposi Indians of history. In the narrow sense the remaining speakers might use the word as a synonym for kataba (Catawba Indian). The abbreviations include, along with a series of similar versions, I'ye — "Indian." Pronounced I'ye. The nose vibrates.

For "bean," Dr. Speck found the Catawba word monneti, pronounced moonCHEE. Now for "tobacco" in the Catawba language, Dr. Gatschet in 1881 got umpe, and Dr. Swanton in 1918 got umpe; Dr. Speck came up with I'pe. Now look at what Dr. Gatschet recorded as the Catawba for "Indian tobacco": nieye-unma're. For "Indian" in Catawba he got nieye' and niye'.

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

It looks as if knowledge of the former existence of aboriginal strains of
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 Hrees'engs from that language, also rendering it Hees'engs and HeesNgo. He says, on page 259 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.

1. The same as footnote 4 on page 42. 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
3. Judging from the sources brought together in David Leroy Corbitt, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1665-1945 (Raleigh, 1960), 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 3 on page 42

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 sketch 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, 1705." Footnoted.
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.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Who told us and how</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-81</td>
<td>a letter to England from Rev. Francis Lejau, May 21st, 1715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>the memories, in England after 1722, of Edward Thomas a soldier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>a letter to England from Godin, Izard &amp; Hynne, August 4th, 1716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Magnifique.

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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 46


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


"The earliest known example of a white "person" in South Carolina "manumitting an Indian slave is found in the action of Richard Price, an Indian agent. He owned an Indian woman by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah Price. 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 Colone| Moore died in 1706. In this present report see pages 47, 80.


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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 Horry 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 .. 1966, 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 Gane creek, Fishing creek, Camp creek, Rocky creek and Deburee 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 20. 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 Deburee creek — in the fork of what is now Highway 21 and Highway 45 — "the Wateree Indian Village in 1712." See pages 80, 81, 64 and 66 in the present report.
A continuation of the footnote to page 49

The lower portion of Highway 21 on this map corresponds, more or less, to the "Plots from the Congaree to the Catawba Indians" on a plot 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 plot (Colonial Plots, Volume 3, page 383, South Carolina State Archives):

For all of Highway 4-S

350 acres

Joseph Cates
Land

Richard Gregg's
Land

Corner in Wateree Creek
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 plot of 150 acres ("being part thereof in an island in the Wateroo river") to the aforementioned one 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:

```
North 60° East, 2:80

Rick Gregory's land

North 59° East, 71:80 chains
pine 3x

North 31° West, 17:93 chains
black oak, 3x
stake 3x

white oak, 35 ft., 3x

North 34° West, 35:95 chains
white oak, 3x

North 37° West, 35:95 chains
pine 3x
hickory 3x
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1. The same as the footnote for page 66.

2. My manuscript notes on the Cofitcheigue 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 Colhoun county.

3. Page 41 of this present report, as compared to footnote 6 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.
1. A letter from General John Burnwell, date of February 4th, 1711 (1712 New Style), published in 1895 on pages 392-395 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 Burnwell, written at the present Beth, North Carolina, date of February 12th, 1712 New Style, & published in 1895 on pages 395-402 of Volume 5 of the Virginia Magazine of History & Biography. (the April 1895 issue)

Page 59

1. The same as footnote 2 on page 58
1. Commons House Journal, August 7th, 1712, South Carolina Archives; published in the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Volume 10 published in 1909, page 43.

2. The same as footnote 2 on page 85.

1. Commons House Journal, April 9th, 1712 (page 81 of the bound volume), South Carolina Archives.

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 pocket 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 Creven & 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..."
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."

1. the same as the footnote for page 66


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

See pages 178-200 of Cumming for a description of the Pepple map of 1733, which published some of the information on the "Caroline 4" map; information that was up to 21 years out-of-date by the time it appeared on Henry Pepple's map. This portion of the Pepple 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).