pages 67 & 68


page 69

1. the same as footnote 1 on pages 67 & 68

2. the original unfiled map at the South Carolina Historical Society, Fireproof Building, Charleston, S.C.

pages 70-73

The same as footnote 2 on page 69

page 74

1. the same as footnote 2 on page 69

2. William P. Palmer, editor, Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Volume 1 (Richmond, 1875), page 165

page 75

1. David Duncan Wallace, The History of South Carolina, Volume I (New York, 1930), page 206

2. A letter from William Tredwell Bull date of August 10th, 1715, near the end of microfilm reel 3 of the S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) Papers at the South Carolina State Archives. Specifically, the quote is on pages 39-50, and the full letter on pages 49-57, of the last block of pages (numbered 31 through 115) on microfilm reel 3.

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1. the same as footnote 2 on page 76

2. present-day Highway Department maps of Aiken county & Barnwell county
4. Klingberg, Frank J. *The Carolina Chronicle of Dr. Franc-
   is Le Jeu 1706-1717* (University of California Press,
   Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1956) p. 80, 152, 156-164,
   169, 188.
   —. Letters from Dr. Francis Le Jeu of the parish of
   St. James Goose Creek of June 13th, 1710, mentioning that
   the Siwan children spoke good English, and of May 10th,
   21st, August 22nd, 23rd, November 28th, 1715, and Novem-
   ber 16th, 1716, concerning the Yamasee War. All written
   to the Secretary of the Society for the Propogation of
   the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in London, England, except
   for that of August 22nd, 1715, to some person unknown.
   Those of May 21st and the 22nd and 23rd of August, 1715,
   written while a refugee in Charleston.

5. Papers of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel
   in Foreign Parts, microfilm roll 3, p. 50-51, 152 (start
   at the end of the roll, on p. 185, and turn backwards)
   and microfilm roll 4, p. 255, 283, S.C. Archives.
   —. A letter from William Tredwell Bull, August 10th,
   1715, and another from Claudius Phillippe De Richbourg,
   February 12th, 1716. A letter from John Le Pierre, May
   16th, 1716, and another from William Tredwell Bull, Novem-
   ber 12th, 1716.

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—. A John Heirn, probably the same as the John Herne killed May 14th, 1715, put in a warrant for the admeasure-
ment of five hundred acres in St. Johns Berkeley, August 3rd, 1709.

7. Ravenel, Mrs. St. Julien (Harriet Hurry Rutledge Ravenel). Charleston, The Place And The People (New York, The Macmil-

—. description of Castle Mulberry. For a more detailed
description drawn, apparently, from a common source, an ar-
ticle in a newspaper called The Meteor, see Harriette Ker-
shaw Leiding's Historic houses Of South Caro-
line (Philadelphia And London, J.B. Lippincott Company,
1921), p. 60-61. The more detailed account would have in-
terrupted the flow of the narrative.

8. Forcher, Frederick A. "Upper Beat of St. John's,
Berkeley", 48 pages at the end of T. Caillard Thomas, M.D.,
A Contribution To The History Of The Hugenots Of South Ca-

—. description of Wantoot. See also Henry Edmund Rav-
enel's 1898 volume, the Ravenel Records (Norman S. Berg,

—. evidence that the Kiawah had been fighting on the side of the settlers, August 10th, 1715.

10. Houson, Henry. *An Accurate Map Of North And South Carolina With Their Indian Frontiers*, Shewing in a distinct manner all the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbors, Sandbanks and Soundings on the Coasts, with The Roads and Indian Paths, as well as The Boundary or Provincial Lines, The Several Townships and other divisions of the Land In Both The Provinces (Published as the Act directs, May 30th, 1775 by R. Sayer and J. Bennet).

—. Reprinted in Charlotte, N.C., by Lewis & Clark Explorer Map Ltd., 1967. The location of Barker’s defeat, May 17th, 1715. (1st shown on Scarowilli map, drawn 1720-1724.)

11. Ramsay, Dr. David. *The History Of South Carolina From Its First Settlement In 1670, To The Year 1808* (Charleston, 1809) p. 570-571.

—. the recollections of Edward Thomas


15. Year Book - 1894, City Of Charleston (Walker, Evans &
Cogswell, 1894] p. 319-322.

—. An unsigned letter to two South Carolinians in London, Joseph Boone and Richard Berresford; written partly on July 19th, 1715, after which the ship left without it, and added to on the 24th of August; from the S.C. Records, British Public Records Office, Vol. VI, p. 103-107.


—. The signature of Benjamin Schencking, April 18th, 1717. See also the index entries under Benjamin Schencking and Ralph Izard in the index to the South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine. Likewise in the index to the Warrants for Lands in South Carolina 1672-1711 (University of South Carolina Press, 1973). Izard was one of the Indian Trade Commissioners appointed in 1716.


—. The Ponds, or Weston Hall. See also the Miscellaneous Records 1714-1717, Charleston County, S.C., S.C. Archives, p. 24-26, a document dated November 20th, 1713, in which Andrew Percival authorizes Nathaniel Carr to live on and manage Weston Hall.
I took the Highway Department maps of Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster (and Chester) counties, and traced the waterways off of them; the waterways, & Highway 97 (the "river Indian path"). And, leading to the Indian Town, Highways 86 and 640. Or rather, leading to the probable former site of the Wateree town. — The name of Rocky Branch comes from Mevzson's map of North & South Carolina (1778). The names of: Michels Ferry, Fox creek, Norris creek, Dutchman's creek, "Taylor's creek", Crooked creek & Debutee creek, come from two maps in the Kendall Collection: E.M. Stoeber's Fairfield County - State Of South Carolina (1873?); & W.M.B. Elkin's Map Of Fairfield County, South Carolina (1876). Both maps show "Sawnee Creek"; Stoeber's has Thorney (rather than Thorntree) creek. The name of Fox creek may go back to the year 1749, when Colonel Henry Fox settled on Wateree river (Colonial Plots, Volume 5, page 412, South Carolina Archives). The lower reaches of Dutchman's creek & Taylor's creek are now obliterated by the artificial lake.

The "river Indian path" itself comes from a plot of 200 acres on the north side of Wateree river between Beaver creek & Cedar creek, surveyed for one Samuel McClellan as of the 11th of March 1754, and appearing on page 430 of Volume 5 of the Colonial Plots in the South Carolina State Archives. Samuel Wylye, the surveyor, wrote that "The above plot lies between Beaver creek & Cedar creek."

"also on Mevzson's 1778 map, as are most of the modern creek names"
Finally: an untitled map in the South Carolina's, date of 1904, shows some of these same creek names. On the following pages find insets from the 1873, 1876 & 1904 maps mentioned in this footnote.

Robert Meriwether
Expansion of SC 1729-1762

1. Same as the source for page 96; plus, William Patterson Cumming, The Southeast In Early Maps (University of North Carolina Press, 1962), page 181, right column. In London, at the Public Record Office, in the Colonial Office Library, this map is listed as "Carolina, North and South." Cumming says that it has a scale of one inch to thirty miles. But for this map, we would have no written memory of the size of the Waterthee Indian at any time.

2. The same as footnote 1 on page 137f., discussed in: Chapman J. Milling, Red Carolinians (University of North Carolina Press, 1940; University of South Carolina Press, 1969), page 89.

3. Pages 72-80, above

*See also plate 50 of Cumming for a reproduction of the version of this map that Herman Moll published in 1729; by which time, some of the information on it had fallen as much as 14 years out of date.

*See also page 44 of Cumming; he thinks that Richard Beresford drew this map. Beresford had been involved in politics in South Carolina since 1690. See: Ella Leon, The Colonial Agents of the Southern Colonies (UNC, 1948), page 69; & Edgar L. Bailey's Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Volume 2 (University of South Carolina Press, 1971), pages 77-78.
1. see pages 444-445 of the appendix on the Waccamaw Indians in: North Carolina in the Fall of 1754 With The Emphasis On The American Indian Population, Papers of Wesley D. White, Jr. (11-645), series 40-47, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

3. the same as footnote 3 on page 105

4. see the "Sawm Old Town" (abandoned since August of 1737) on the east bank of Pedee (now Great Pee Dee) River on John Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions in North America (published in London in 1755).

This map appears as plate 59 in William Patterson's Cummings' Southeast In Early Maps (Chapel Hill, 1962). The "Wetere Indians" appear on it in the same place in which they had been living in 1736, but by the time Mitchell drew his map, that information had been out-of-date since 1736, or 1744 to '48, or... Certainly it was out-of-date by 1756.

5. Records in the British Public Records Office Relating to South Carolina, Volume 1, page 7, South Carolina State Archives
1. pages 41-46, 93-97, above
2. the same as footnote 3 on page 100

2. "The Geewen and Santee Indians of South Carolina," Papers of Wesley D. White, Jr. (11-547), microfiche cards 12 through 17, South Carolina Historical Society; see pages
3. my manuscript notes on the history of those nations

1. the same as footnote 1 on page 101
3. the same as footnote 2 on page 155

*six pages — 426a-426d, 427, 428
1. the same as footnote 3 on page 105, and footnote 1 on page 97


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2. One Whitemonetoquahe, Wickmeantwshee or Wicnetanche (variously spelled) was known from Richmond, Virginia to Charleston, South Carolina as the King of the Catawba Nation from at least April of 1717 to May of 1719. He was already their King on the 18th of April 1717; & is the earliest Catawba King whose name is a matter of record. See: Mrs. Douglas Summers Brown, The Catawba Indians: The People of the River (University of South Carolina Press, 1966), pages 143 & 219.

Namo Sokë' Ha'ti-rise, or Red Thunder Cloud, for twenty-five years now (since 1935) the only person living who has used the Catawba language in day-to-day conversation, has volunteered the following translation:

Wik'miho (short for yawikha) - HOT
Ground - GROUND
Dog - DOG

Yawikha is pronounced Ya-WIK-HT. Either "ya" or "wik" for short.

3. Brown, The Catawba Indians (1966), page 134. From Records In The British Public Records Office Relating To South Carolina, Volume 7, pages 238-239, S.C. Archives. We may assume General Barnwell, rather than Naime or Wright, to have counted the Catawbas, and to have done so in 1712 or 1713; for a discussion, see: page 228 of the appendix on
A continuation of footnote 3 on page 105
the Waccamaw Indians in: "North Carolina in the Fall of 1754. With The
Emphasis On The American Indian Population," Papers of W.D. White Jr., (11-
847), cords 40-47, S.C. Historical Society. Page 239 of
the British Public Records Office volume comes entirely from General Barnwell
& not from Neime or Wright.

4. pages 91-94, above

5. Records In The British Public Records Office Pertaining To South
Carolina, Volume 6, page 241, S.C. Archives — Here, in a letter (pages
235-242) from Benjamin Godin, Ralph Izard & Edward Hyrne, we read that
"The Wescaws refused to make peace with us, which obliged the Cetawobs
fo fall on them; they have killed the major part of them; the rest are fled
to the Secawes."

Robert Mills, Statistics Of South Carolina (Charleston, S.C., 1826),
page 601: "John Stewart... who resides on the south side of Waxhaw creek,
just above the mouth, in 1814 cleared a tract of land whereon there was an Indi-
ian mound elevated a few feet above the surface, on which there grew trees
counting 80 years growth. In plowing over it, he turned up several gun-barrels;
much decayed, but once highly ornamented, of the shot-gun kind.

"This led him to inquire of the Catawbas Indians if there was no tradition
running among them of this mound. Two or three of the oldest told him
that tradition informed them that more than 100 years ago a small band or
tribe of Indians resided on that spot, called the Waxhaws; whom the Cataw-
bas had, after an obstinate resistance, & loss of many warriors, driven
away." Compare the map on page 41 in this present report.