

pages 67 & 68

1. William P. Palmer, editor, Calendar Of Virginia State Papers, Volume 1 (Richmond, 1875), pages 157-159 (December 23rd, 28th, 1712); pages 161-162 (January 15th, 1713 New Style).

page 69

1. the same as footnote 1 on pages 67 & 68
2. the original untitled 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. William L. Saunders, editor. The Colonial Records of North Carolina, Volume 2 (Raleigh, 1886), top of page 30.

page 76

1. David Duncan Wallace, The History of South Carolina, Volume I (New York, 1934), 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 49-50, and the full letter on pages 49-57, of the last bloc of pages (numbered 31 through 185) on microfilm reel 3.

page 77

1. the same as footnote 2 on page 76

2. present-day Highway Department maps of Aiken county & Barnwell county

The footnotes to pages 78 through 94

4. Klingberg, Frank J. The Carolina Chronicle of Dr. Francis Le Jau 1706-1717 (University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1956) p. 80, 152, 158-164, 169, 188.

— letters from Dr. Francis Le Jau of the parish of St. James Goose Creek of June 13th, 1710, mentioning that the Etiwan children spoke good English, and of May 10th, 21st, August 22nd, 23rd, November 28th, 1715, and November 16th, 1716, concerning the Yamasee War. All written to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation 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 Propagation 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 Phillipe De Richebourg, February 12th, 1716. A letter from John La Pierre, May 16th, 1716, and another from William Tredwell Bull, November 12th, 1716.

The footnotes to pages 78 through 94

6. Warrants for Lands in South Carolina 1672-1711, Edited by A.S. Salley Jr., Revised with an Introduction by R. Nicholas Olsberg (University of South Carolina Press, 1973) p. 648.
- A John Heirn, probably the same as the John Herne killed May 14th, 1715, put in a warrant for the admeasurement of five hundred acres in St. Johns Berkeley, August 3rd, 1709.
7. Ravenel, Mrs. St. Julien (Harriet Horry Rutledge Ravenel). Charleston, The Place And The People (New York, The Macmillan Company, London: Macmillan & Co., LTD., 1906, 1929) p. 64-65.
- description of Castle Mulberry. For a more detailed description drawn, apparently, from a common source, an article in a newspaper called The Meteor, see Harriette Kershaw Leiding's Historic Houses Of South Carolina (Philadelphia And London, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1921), p. 60-61. The more detailed account would have interrupted the flow of the narrative.
8. Porcher, Frederick A. "Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkeley", 48 pages at the end of T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., A Contribution To The History Of The Huguenots Of South Carolina (New York, The Knickerbocker Press, 1887) p. 45.
- description of Wantoot. See also Henry Edmund Ravenel's 1898 volume, the Ravenel Records (Norman S. Berg,

The footnotes to pages 78 through 94

Publisher, "Sellanraa", Dunwoody, Georgia, 1971), p. 49-51, 118, 133. Also the entries under St. Julien in the index to the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

9. Milling, Chapman J. Red Carolinians (University of North Carolina Press, 1940; University of South Carolina Press, 1969) p. 61.
— evidence that the Kiawah had been fighting on the side of the settlers, August 10th, 1715.
10. Mouzon, 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. Bennett).
— Reprinted in Charlotte, N.C., by Lewis & Clark Explorer Map Ltd., 1967. The location of Barker's defeat, May 17th, 1715. (1st shown on Barnwell's 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

14. Snell, William Robert. "Indian Slavery In Colonial South Carolina, 1671-1795" (Ph.D. thesis, University of Alabama, 1972) p. 96.
- an educated guess setting the number of Indian slaves in the colony in 1715 at 1,850. The figures of 6,300 for the white population, and of 535 for the settlement Indians, come from Governor Robert Johnson's letter of January 20th, 1720, in the S.C. Records, British Public Records Office, Vol. VII, p. 233-239. The blacks surpassed the whites in number beginning about 1707 or 1708; see Julian J. Petty, The Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina (State Council For Defense, Industrial Development Committee, 1943), p. 63, 225.
15. Year Book - 1894, City Of Charleston (Walker, Evans &

The footnotes to pages 78 through 94

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.

16. Records of the Register and of the Secretary of the Province, 1714-1719, S.C. Archives, p. 4.

— The signature of Benjamin Schenckinckh, April 18th, 1717. See also the index entries under Benjamin Schenckinckh 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.

17. Smith, Henry A.M. "The Upper Ashley; And The Mutations Of Families," South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 22 (Charleston, 1919) p. 174-176

— 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.

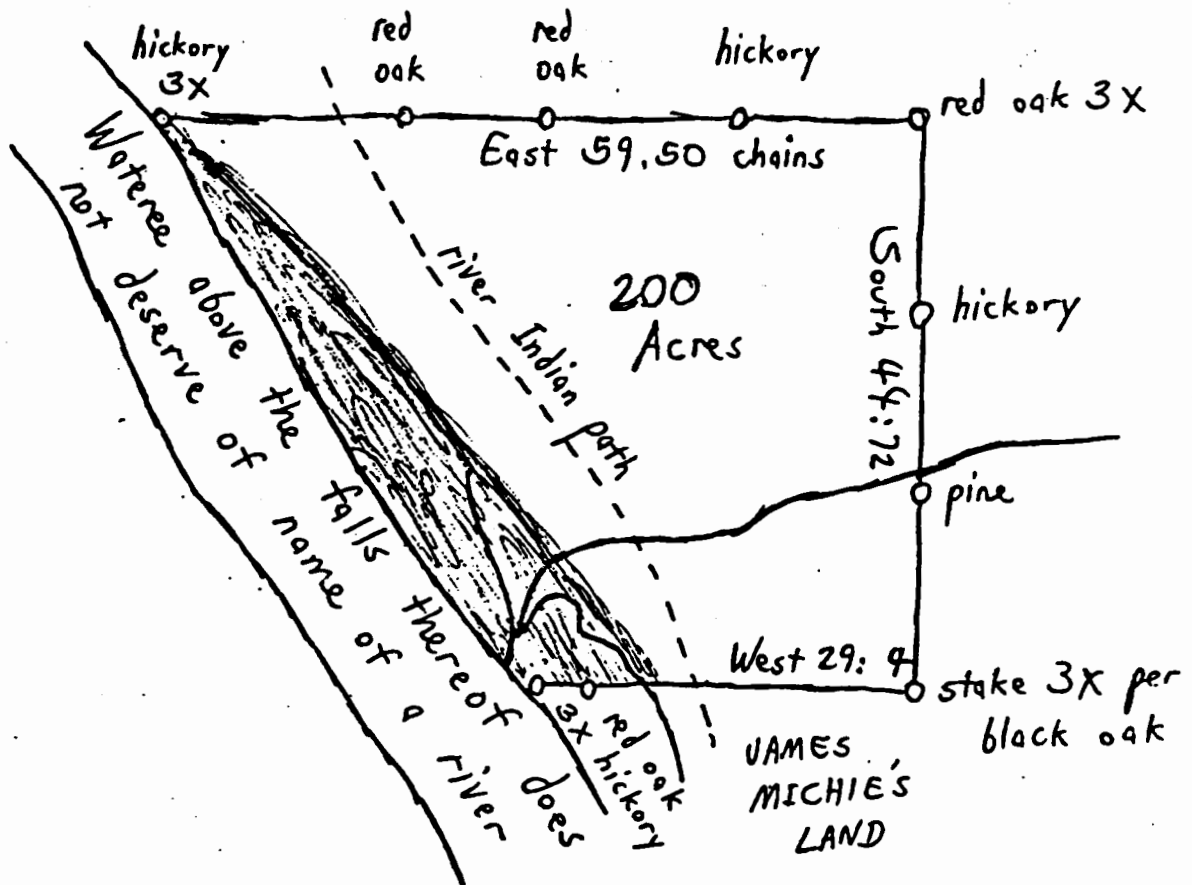
page 95

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 56 and 640. Or rather, leading to the probable former site of the Wateree town. — The name of Rocky Branch comes from Mouzon's map of North & South Carolina (1775). The names of: Mickels Ferry, Fox creek, Morris creek, Dutchman's creek, Taylor's creek, Crooked creek & Debutary creek, come from two maps in the Kendahl 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 "Sawneys 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 Plats, Volume 5, page 412, South Carolina Archives). The lower reaches of Dutchmans creek & Taylors creek are now obliterated by the artificial lake.

The "river Indian path" itself comes from a plat of 200 acres on the north side of Wateree river between Beaver creek & Cedar creek, surveyed for one Samuel McClellan as of the 19th of March 1754, and appearing on page 430 of Volume 5 of the Colonial Plats in the South Carolina State Archives. Samuel Wyley, the surveyor, wrote that "The above plat lies between Beaver creek & Cedar creek."

• also on Mouzon's 1775 map, as are most of the modern creek names





A continuation of page 95



Finally: an untitled map in the South Caroliniana, 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

A continuation of page 95

- 
 Soapstone
- 
 Hornblende Schist
- 
 Granite
- 
 Trapp

FAIRFIELD

STATE OF SOUTH

GEOLOGICAL & AGRIC

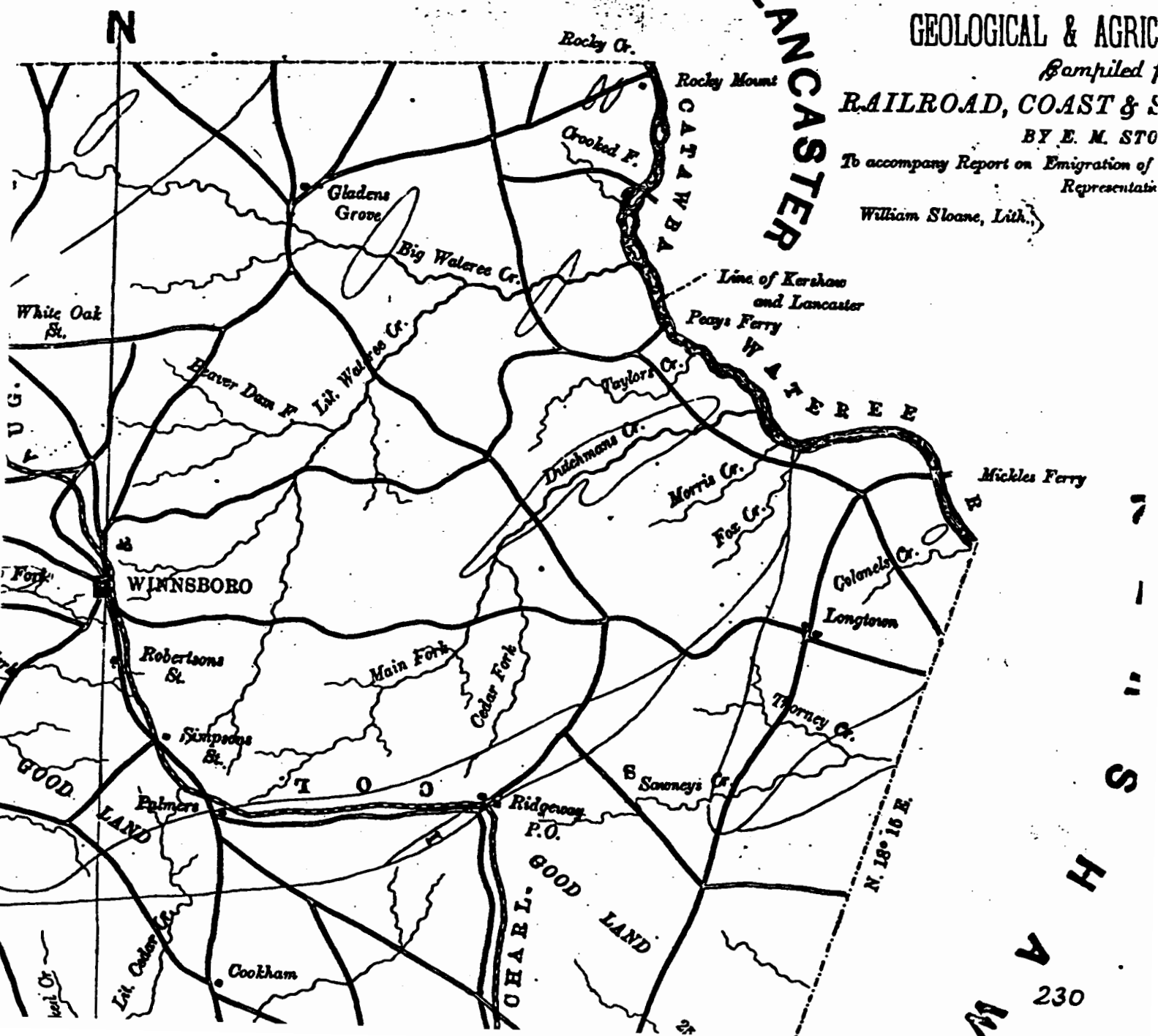
Compiled by
RAILROAD, COAST & S

BY E. M. STO

To accompany Report on Emigration of
Representative

William Sloane, Lith.

LANCASTER

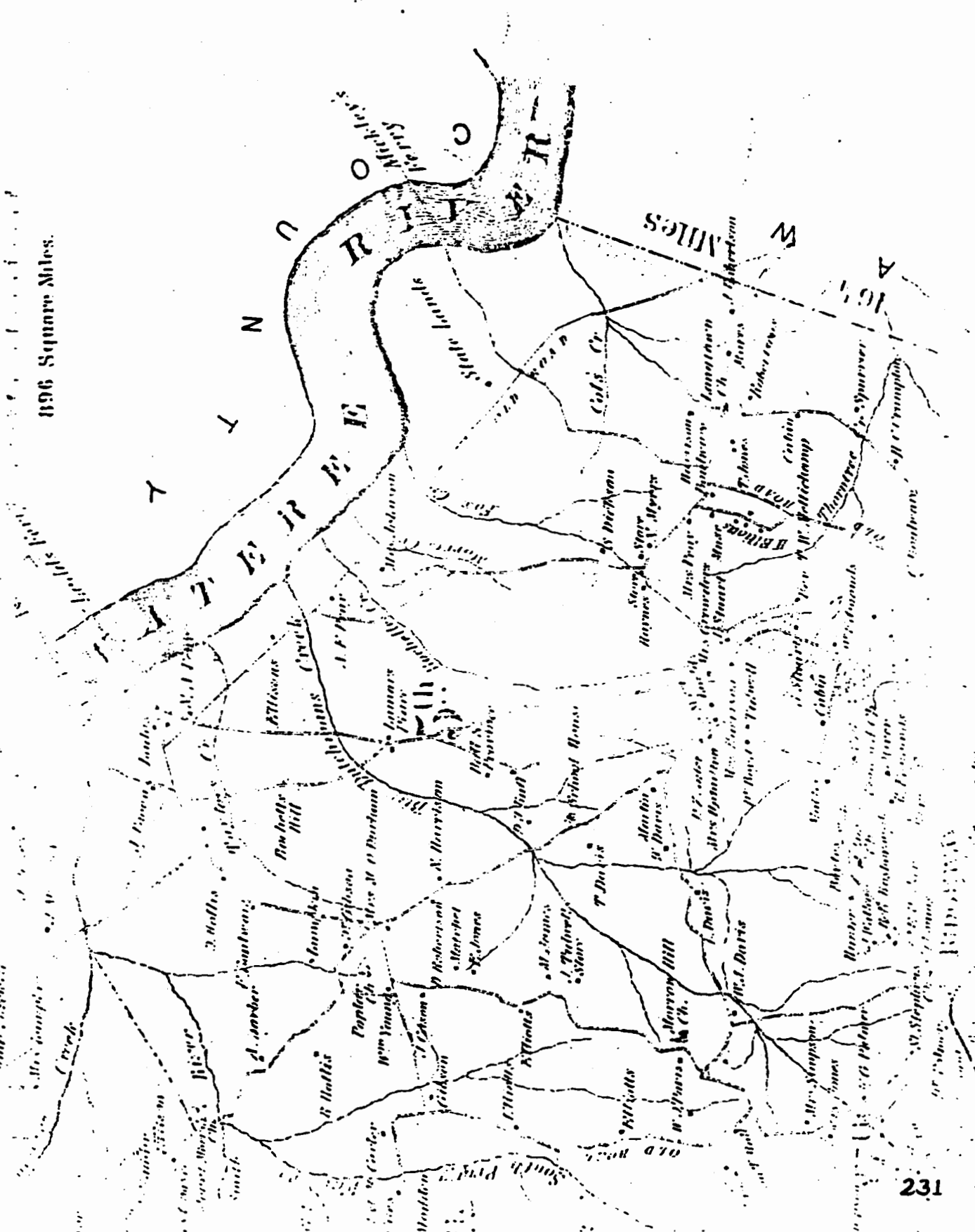


A continuation of page 95

Drafted by
WM. B. ELLIS.

Scale 2 Miles to an Inch

896 Square Miles.



page 96

Archer Butler Hulbert, editor, The Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps, Series 3 (Cleveland, Ohio, 1915), plates 13-16.

page 97

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.^o In London, at the Public Record Office, in the Colonial Office Library, this map is listed as "Carolina. North and South. 3." Cummings 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 Waterreé Indian at any time.

2. The same as footnote 3 on page 138.. discussed in: Chapman J. Milling, Red Carolinians (University of North Carolina Press, 1940; University of South Carolina Press, 1969), page 89.

3. pages 78-80, above

^o 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.

^o See also page 44 of Cumming; he thinks that Richard Berresford drew this map. Berresford had been involved in politics in South Carolina since 1690. See: Ella Lonn, The Colonial Agents of the Southern Colonies (UNC, 1945), page 69; & Edgar & Bailey's Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Volume 2 (University of South Carolina Press, 1977), pages 77-78.

page 98

1. pages 80-84, above

2. See pages 444-448 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. (11-547), cards 40-47, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

3. the same as footnote 5 on page 105

4. See the "Saw 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's Southeast In Early Maps (Chapel Hill, 1962). The "Waterree 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 8, page 7, South Carolina State Archives

page 99

1. pages 41-46, 95-97, above
2. the same as footnote 3 on page 105

page 101

1. Records In The British Public Records Office Relating To South Carolina, Volume 6, pages 235-242 (August 6th, 1716 - in particular, page 241), S.C. Archives
2. "The Seewee 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

page 102

1. the same as footnote 1 on page 101
2. See pages 426A-428^{*} 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. (11-547), cards 40-47, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.
3. the same as footnote 2 on page 155

• six pages — 426A-426D, 427, 428

page 103

1. the same as footnote 3 on page 105, and footnote 1 on page 97
2. William L. McDowell, editor. Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade September 20, 1710 - August 29, 1718 (Columbia, South Carolina Archives Department, 1955), page 111 (September 21st, 1716).
3. A New Voyage To Carolina, by John Lawson Edited With An Introduction and Notes by Hugh Talmage Lefler (University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, 1967), page 242.

page 104

1. J.H. Easterby, editor. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly 1744-1745 (Columbia, South Carolina, 1955), page 131 (April 20th, 1744).
2. William Byrd's Histories Of The Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia And North Carolina With Introduction And Notes By William K. Boyd (Raleigh, The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1929), page 300 (November 15th, 1728).

1. William L. McDowell, editor. Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade September 20, 1710 - August 29, 1715 (Columbia, South Carolina Archives Department, 1955), pages 177-179.

2. One Whitmennetaugheee, Wickmannatauchee or Wichnetanche (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 15th 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 145 & 219.

Namo Saké' Ha'ti-rire, or Red Thunder Cloud, for twenty-five years now (since 1959) the only person living who has used the Catawba language in day-to-day conversation, has volunteered the following translation:

Wik	mana	ta'si
(short for yawikha)		
HOT	GROUND	DOG

The Dog On Hot Ground
Wikmanata'si

Yawikha is pronounced YA-WIK-HUH. 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 Nairne or Wright, to have counted the Catawbas, and to have done so in 1712 or 1713; for a discussion, see: page 425 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., (11-547), cards 40-47, S.C. Historical Society. Page 239 of the British Public Records Office volume comes entirely from General Barnwell & not from Nairne 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 Wascaws refused to make peace with us, which obliged the Cattawbaws to fall on them, they have killed the major part of them; the rest are fled to the Saraws."

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 Indian 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 Catawba 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 Catawbas had, after an obstinate resistance, & loss of many warriors, driven away." Compare the map on page 41 in this present report.