1. The same as footnote 1 on page 105.

2. Nine typewritten pages (illustrated) making up footnote 2 to page 21 of: "Book One: The First or Tuscarora Half of the 'Historical Overview' section of a petition for recognition," Papers of Wesley D. White, Jr. (11-547), microfilm cards 278 24, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.


Mrs. Douglas Summers Brown, The Catawba Indians: The People of the River (University of South Carolina Press, 1966), the third illustration in the illustration section of the book, which follows page 32.


A continuation of footnote 3 on page 107.

Tom Hetley (Marvin Thomas Hetley III), "The Dividing Path: The Direction Of Cherokee Life In The Eighteenth Century" (Master of Arts Thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1977), pages 52-54 and the maps opposite pages 52 & 53. — Map #192 in Cumming (57 by 45 inches) is discussed on pages 52-53 of Hetley (Hetley's footnote 7); a copy is opposite page 52. This map has nothing to do with the Waterers' notion of Indians, other than for three things it has in common with the similar map that does show that notion. Namely, it is a drawing based on an original drawn by an Indian onto a deer skin; it is in the same style of art; and Governor Nicholson brought it from South Carolina to England in 1125. — Map #193 in Cumming (44 inches by 32 inches) is discussed on pages 53-54 of Hetley (Hetley's footnote 8, also 9 & 10). A copy is opposite page 53 of Hetley. Map #194 in Cumming is about the same as #193 and appears as plates 6 & 7 of: Archer Butler Hulbert, editor, The Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps, Series 3 (Cleveland, Ohio, 1915).

On the five pages following these, in order from the largest down to the smallest scale, Hulbert's, Hetley's L. Winsor's reproductions of map #193 or 194.

*Hetley's footnote 7 contains an inaccuracy, namely the numeral "193."
This map setting the situation of several towns in the middle of South Carolina, as reported from a Negro named Jemima, who was sold to an Indian trader and presented to Francis Nicholson, Sgt. Governor of South Carolina, by whom it is with hearty assistance to the Royal High court Prsse of Wales...
1. the same as footnote 3 on page 138

2. Commons House Journal November 7th, 1732 - September 22nd, 1733, page 1,127 (pertaining to September 14th, 1733) South Carolina State Archives.

First, I took modern highway Department maps of Kershaw, Richland & Sumter counties, South Carolina, and traced the waterways off of them. Most of the land area of this map lies within Kershaw county.

Creek names from Moulton's 1775 map of North & South Carolina include Grant creek, Swimming Run, and Jumping Gilley. Creek names from DeBrahms' 1787 map include Gratts creek, Pigeon creek & Swimming Run. The Catawba Path and Sanders Bridge creek are on the plot of Camden dated February 2nd, 1734 New Style; as is Pinetree creek. The Wateree Indian Town is on the 1736 map on page 125 and in page 132's footnote 3; note "The Road to the Catawbains," which crosses five creeks & goes through the Wateree Town before hitting the river.

For Little Pinetree creek, Cool Spring branch, Camp creek, Nixon branch & its Indian Maund, Wrights Branch & Green Swamp, see the map ("Localities Vicinity of Camden") on page 12 of Volume 2 of Historic Camden by Thomas J. Kirkland & Robert M. Kennedy, published in 1926. For Mount creek & Settons branch, see page 226 of the same book.

*See pages 118 & 119*
A continuation of page 114

In Volume 1 of Kirkland & Kennedy's Historic Camden (published 1905), on page 10, we read that "... the old 'Catawba Path'... is now Broad Street of Camden..." The modern name of Sawney's Creek may sound Indian, but the Mouzon map of 1775 calls it "Rocky Branch." Getting back to the path to the Catawba Nation — in the South Caroliniana Library there is a map, a "Diagram of Camden, South Carolina" dated 1925, which shows Broad street, Belton Branch and Little Pinetree Creek. A full-size inset from this 1925 map is shown on the page preceding this one.

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Page 115

1. Thomas Cooper, editor, The Statutes At Large Of South Carolina... Volume Third (published in Columbia, S.C. in 1831), page 141 (September 19th, 1722 — article III); page 273 (September 30th, 1727); page 327 (August 20th, 1731).

Also, 26 long sheets written on on both sides, with "Journal of the Commissioner for Indian Affairs during his Journey & Residence in the Cherokee Nation Anna Domini 1727" on the wrapper, in the S.C. Archives; printed as a book, Journal of Colonel John Herbert, Commissioner of Indian Affairs For The Province Of South Carolina, October 17th, 1727, to March 19th, 1727/8, edited by Alexander Samuel Gally Jr., and published in 1936.

2. The Statutes At Large Of South Carolina... Volume Third, page 371 (September 22nd, 1733).
A continuation of page 115

3. As one may see from the map on page 114 & the list of sources for the map on page 114, particularly "Waterree Old town" on the 1736 map on page 121 (the bottom half of that map is in footnote 3 to page 132).

4. I have to get together what I have on the people called Cone-gree Indians in our records from 1691 to 1717, 1732 & 1743, and known as Cotischeque from 1840 to 1885. But see, in particular, Steve Baker's Cotischeque: Fair Province of Carolina, M.A. thesis, 20 copies printed by the University of South Carolina in 1974; about 350 pages.

{ page 116

1. See pages 121 & 122 of this report.

2. Council Journal #5, Part Two, pages 668-669 (November 28th, 1733), South Carolina Archives.

{ page 117

1. Same as footnote 2 on page 116.

{ pages 118 and 119


The sycamore at the upper left of 118 is the sycamore at the foot of 119.

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2. Same source. Page 231.


1. Journal of the Upper House of Assembly, #12, pages 16-18. ("Tuesday A.M. the 28th February 1743/4"). South Carolina Archives.


3. Commons House Journal, #5, pages 229-230 (January 25th, 1717 NewStyle). South Carolina Archives. In particular, the following quote: "May it please your Honor, This House taking under consideration your written message just now sent, relating to the Seneca & Coganea Indians now in custody, etc. etc. For background, see the entries dated November 27th & December 7th, 1716.

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A continuation of page 122.

4. Charleston, S.C., South Carolina Gazette, October 28th, 1732, containing a letter from North Carolina's Governor Burrington mentioning the Congaree Indians as having lived until recently on Waccamaw river (probably in the present-day Horry county, pronounced O-ree, South Carolina)—my first record of that small Indian nation since January 28th, 1717.

5. Charleston Deeds, 3A, pages 179-187, on microfilm in the South Carolina Archives. Here we have a deed from "Thomas Brown, of the Province of South Carolina, Indian Trader," to his son. Thomas Brown came from Ireland, as I am told by the genealogist, Teresa Hicks. She names his two sisters & three brothers, among them William Brown of Londonderry, Ireland, and Catherine & John Brown, both of Dublin, Ireland. On page 185 of the deed we are now considering (and which is dated December 4th, 1743), Thomas Brown, in speaking of his Catawba son, refers to "William Brown being now 15 years of age."


7. South Carolina Gazette, March 28th, 1747, in which he is called "one Mr. Brown." And in the Council Journal at the S.C. Archives, we have the following references to William Brown (who was then 17 years old):

Council Journal, Volume 15, pages 210-211, particularly 211 (a letter from Andrew Dune, a trader at Keowee in the Lower Cherokees, in which he speaks of "Billy Brown"—letter dated April 10th, 1748).
A continuation of footnote 7 on page 122.

Council Journal, Volume 15, pages 183-185, particularly 184 (a deposition made March 23rd, 1748, New Style, by a William Wright of who speaks of "Mr. William Brown" or "Mr. Brown").

Council Journal, Volume 17, pages 241-242 (the September 9th, 1748 entry in the Journal of a Conrad Weiser, made at a Seneca town of 163 warriors, on the Ohio river in what is now Indiana). Refers to William Brown as "the prisoner."

Council Journal, Volume 17, page 235 (a November 1st, 1748 letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, in which he says that "William Brown... is either so stupid or so close that nothing material could be got out of him").

8. Thomas Brown's will, date of July 20th, 1743, in which he speaks of "my son William Brown." This will was proved on June 5th, 1747, meaning that Thomas Brown had died by that time. His daughter, Elizabeth, became Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Tweedie, the wife of Robert Tweedie of Georgia, as I am told by Teresia Hicks, the genealogist. Don't know yet if she was half Indian or not. — Charleston County Transcripts of Wills, Volume 6, page 662, S.C. Archives.

1. Same as footnote 1 on page 122.


There are other references concerning Thomas Brown & his trade with the Catawba Indians; or for instance —


The quote from October 5th, 1744 is published in Dr. Claude Naturett's Names In South Carolina, Volume 30 (Winter, 1983), page 6, left column.
I took the State Highway Department maps of York, Lancaster and
Chester counties, South Carolina, and of Union & Mecklenburg counties, North
Carolina; fitted them together, traced the waterways off of them, and
superimposed the Indian towns on the map from the year 1736 on page
123 of this present report. I also noted the location of Nation Ford &
Landsford Shoals.

1. In London, England, at the Public Record Office, one will find
this map in the Colonial Office Library, and listed there as "Carolina 16."

John Mitchell’s Map of the British and French Dominions in North America
("Published by the Author February 13th, 1755 ... and Sold by Andrew Miller
opposite Katherine Street in the Strand"), uses outdated information from
the untitled 1736 map, such as the 1736 location of "Wateree Town" on the
west bank of the mouth of 1500-kiree creek.

For both maps—the one in 1736 & the one in 1755—see William
P. Cummings’ Southeast In Early Maps (University of North Carolina Press,

Archer Butler Hulbert, editor, The Crown Collection of Photographs of
American Maps, Series 3 (Cleveland, Ohio, 1915), plates 25 & 26.
1. Compare the map on page 41, above, with the map on page 126, above.

2. Steven G. Baker (Steve Baker), *The Historic Catawba Peoples* (History Department, University of South Carolina, 1974), page 33

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2. "South Carolina Minutes of the Council from the 1st October 1736 to the 17th December 1737," British Manuscripts Project, Document 500 (Colonial Office 8/438), the Upper House on December 17th, 1736. No page numbers. On microfilm, S.C. Archives.

2. Pages 124–130, above
3. Pages 41, above; and footnote 8 on page 105
4. The same as footnote 5 on page 135