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1. Council Journal Upper House, #7, page 69 (the quote dated February 23rd, 1738 New Style), South Carolina Archives

2. In order from the earliest forward to the end of the affair, our record of the irritation and discontent felt by the people of the Water<sup>A</sup> Indian nation in February of 1737/8 comes to us like this:

A) Council Journal Upper House, #7, page 69 (concerning February 23rd, 1738 New Style), South Carolina Archives

B) J.H. Easterby, editor. The Colonial Records of South Carolina / The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly November 10, 1736-June 7, 1739 (Columbia, The Historical Commission Of South Carolina, 1951), page 477. Which concerns the events of the morning of "Friday the 24 day of February, 1737/8".

C) Council Journal Upper House, #7, pages 69-70 (concerning February 24th, 1738 New Style), South Carolina Archives. Begins as follows — "Samuel Morrison and John Postell, Esquires, from the Commons House of Assembly, brought the following message, that is .." And the rest reads the same as the page 477 mentioned in B), above.

D) Easterby, Journal of the Commons House of Assembly 1736-1739 (published 1951), pages 481-483. ——— Concerns the most urgent business (since the Commons House members got to it first, before getting off on anything else) of the afternoon of "Saturday the 25th day of February, 1737/8".

E) Council Journal Upper House, #7, pages 73-75 (concerning February 25th, 1738 New Style), South Carolina Archives. ——— Begins with

A continuation of part E of footnote 2 on page 132

word that the members of the Commons House "are of opinion that Colonel Fox is a proper person to put in execution the several matters proposed in the said report"; the lengthy text of which report, here given, reads word-for-word the same as in D), above. "Read in the Upper House and agreed to."

✓ F) Easterby, Journal of the Commons House of Assembly 1736-1739 (published 1951), pages 487-488. — Decisions and plans made over the afternoon of "Monday the 27th day of February, 1737/8".

I gave the foregoing in such detail to show that fright and foreboding over what the Water<sub>2</sub><sup>?</sup> and Saraw Indians might do — specifically, how many settlers the Indians might drive away or kill — caused the colonial legislature, the colony called South Carolina, to get a move on and put some time and thought into the matter. But the full text of A) through F) would annoy with repetition and go into too much only very peripherally pertinent to the way in which the Water<sub>2</sub><sup>?</sup> Indians must have seen the matter. Or the way we guess they saw it.

3. Same as part F of footnote 2, above. Specifically, page 487: ten "Instructions to Colonel Henry Fox who is to go to the Catawbas ..... Thirdly, you are also to inform them of the late insults committed by the Waterrees at Santee", and so forth. Suddenly the English colonists, newly angered by and afraid of the Water<sub>2</sub><sup>?</sup> Indian nation, did not want to call that part of the Santee river system "Waterree river" any more. Especially seeing that the Water<sub>2</sub><sup>?</sup> nation still "claim(ed) the land in and about Waterree Township, and insist(ed) upon satisfaction", as the colony of South Carolina would finally admit to two years and nine months after all the excitement began. (See footnote 1 on page 135.)

A continuation of footnote 3 on page 132

THE "WATERBEE RIVER" IN THE YEAR 1716. In England in 1716 someone

drew a map for England's official records.

On his map he labelled today's Wateree river as just that, "Wateree River", as one can see for oneself on page 66 of the present report. He labelled the Indian town there as that of the "Waterrees" who lived at one stop on a route he identified as "the way Colonel John Barnwell marched from Charleston in the year 1711 .. the way Colonel James Moore marched in the year 1712 .. the way Colonel Maurice Moore marched in the year 1713 .." (Though actually, Colonel Barnwell had led his mostly-Indian army past the WaterRA<sup>?</sup> Indian town only shortly prior to the 18th of January 1711/2 — 1712 New Style. He marched out of the Peedee Indian Town at the present Pee Dee, northwestern Marion county, S.C. surely some days — definitely at least some amount of time — earlier than January 18th, and had arrived there from the WaterRA<sup>?</sup> Indian nation via a roundabout tromp through the Waxhaw and Saraw Indian nations, respectively. — Colonel James Moore had marched with his mostly Indian army from near Charleston on, if all had gone as pre-planned, the 15th of September 1712. We know that he did arrive in upper North Carolina what seemed to the North Carolina settlers like a ruinously long time prior to the 23rd of December 1712; seeing as they did that his multitribal Indian army ate up all the food, in a figure of speech. James Moore's brother Maurice apparently marched along with him through the WaterRA<sup>?</sup> Indian Town and twenty miles past it to the Waxhaw Indian Town, only then splitting off from his brother and the main body of the advancing army to march off

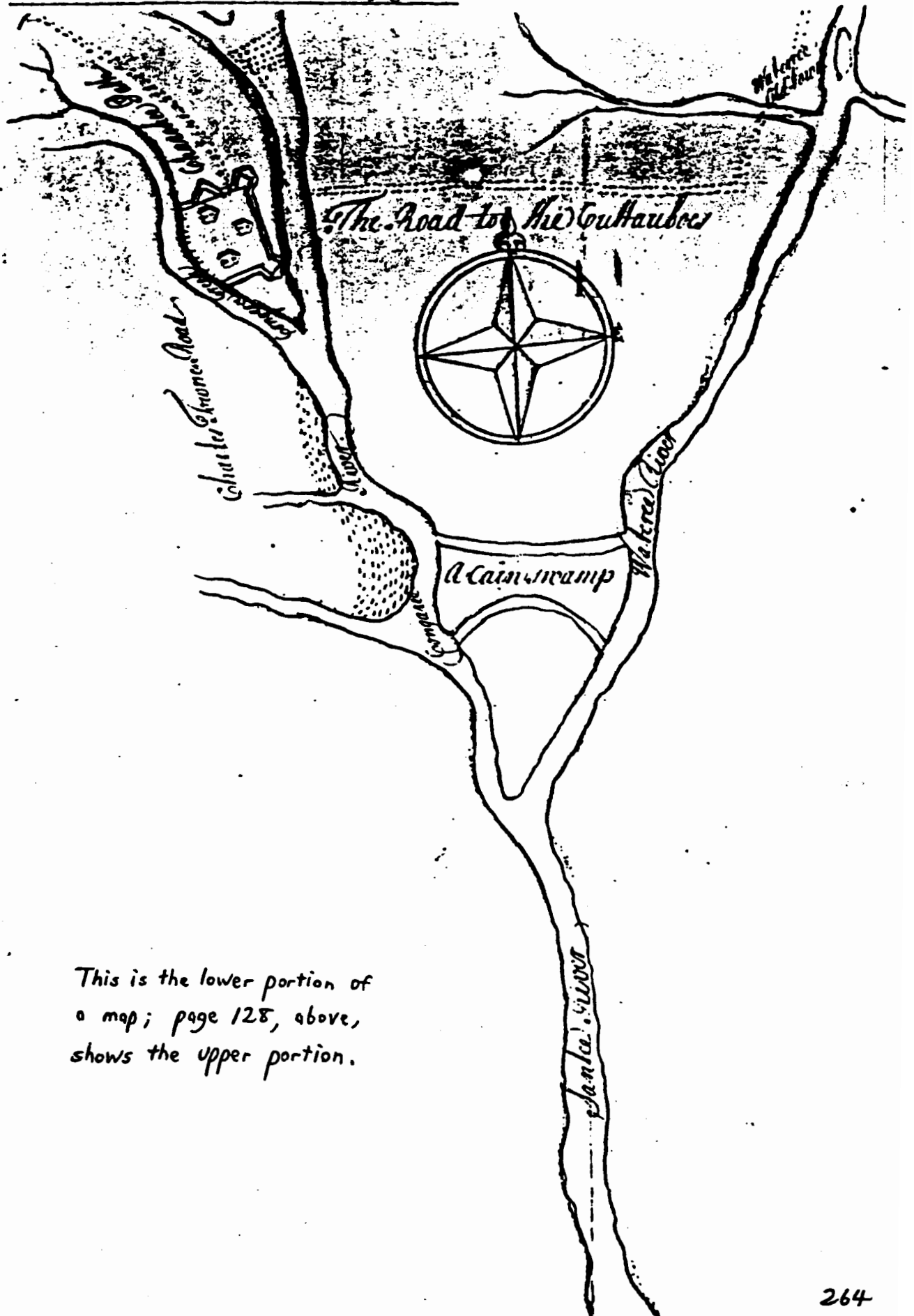
A continuation of footnote 3 on page 132

in a different direction.) See pages 49-67 of this present report.

conclusion Exact dates or no, it looks as if the *mapmaker* named the river, or the lower reaches of it, "Waterree River" on his map in 1716, naming it that after the American Indians called "Waterrees", whom he knew South Carolina's top military men to have found there in 1711, 1712 and 1713. Or in the late autumn of 1711 and again in the autumn of 1712. Whenever. They (the "Waterrees") had maintained their nation in the fork of the present Waterree river and Waterree creek, Fairfield county, S.C., when the armies marched through.

"WATEREE RIVER" IN THE YEAR 1736. Eight years after the fact, we have official notice of an allegedly authentic "Instrument of Writing .. signed and sealed the 13th day of March 1735" (1736 New Style) "by seven of the Waterree Indians. Setting forth that for the consideration of several goods and money therein mentioned" (gunpowder, ammunition, beef, corn, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of two kinds of cloth, fifteen white blankets, three guns, a hundred pounds of bullets distinct from the other ammunition, and a bushel of salt), "the said seven Waterree Indians did .. sell .. unto Thomas Brown" (a trader and English frontier-settler having in his home near the head of Congaree river a six-year-old-son by a Catawba Indian woman) "all that .. neck of land .. between the Waterree and Santee" (present-day Congaree) "rivers, from the Point of the .. Neck at the confluence of the two rivers, up to the Catawba Fording Place." See page 121 (bottom four lines) and pages 122-125 of this present report; as also, incidentally, "Congaree River" on the map drawn in 1716 and reproduced a little better than half-size on page 66 of this present report.

A continuation of footnote 3 on page 132



This is the lower portion of a map; page 128, above, shows the upper portion.

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4. same as part D of footnote 2, above
5. same as part B of footnote 2, above
6. same as part D of footnote 2, above

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1. Or at least, Richard Berresford called it "Waterce River" on his map in 1716, & Thomas Brown supposedly wrote of the "land situate between the Waterce & Santee rivers" on March 13th, 1736 New Style, & got seven of the Waterce Indians to sign what he wrote. As I have explained to exhaustion in footnote 3 on page 132.

2. J.H. Easterby, editor. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly 1736-1739 (Columbia, S.C., 1951), page 497

3. Hammerton, page 29. (To find out what Hammerton is, see footnote 4 on page 147.)

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1. Council Journal Upper House, #7, page 363, S.C. Archives.
2. J.H. Easterby, Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, 1739-1741 (Columbia, S.C., 1952), page 410; & page 411.

page 136

1. the same as footnotes 1 & 2 on page 135
2. Hammerton, page 42. (To find out what Hammerton is, see footnote 4 on page 147.)
3. Council Journal, Green Copy, page 122 (September 12th, 1717), South Carolina Archives:

"Mr. Hughes" (Meredith Hughes) "came with about 15 Indians of several nations (as Pedees, Waccamaws, Wynways, Cape Fears, Waywees<sup>A</sup>). And Mr. Hughes told the Governor that they were come to renew their old friendship" (interrupted by the Yamasee War, which had begun on April 15th, 1715, though several of the Indian nations named did not get caught up in it till much later). "And the Indians layed down their old Commissions, & desired to have new for them, & to have new articles signed between them; & desired that Captain Piques should be made a War Captain of the Waccamaws."

• Winia Indians

▲ Keyauwee ("Kewauwee") Indians

page 137

1. J.H. Easterby, editor. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, 1739-1741 (Columbia, S.C., 1952), page 488, account # 65, presented on February 17th, 1741 New Style.
2. same book, page 486, account # 49, presented on February 17th, 1741 New Style.
3. J.H. Easterby, editor. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, 1741-1742 (Columbia, S.C., 1953), page 343, account # 64, presented on January 25th, 1742 New Style.\*
4. same book, page 315, account # 20, presented on January 19th, 1742 New Style.\*

page 138

1. James Adair, The History Of The American Indians, Particularly Those Nations Adjoining To The Mississippi, East And West Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, And Mississippi (London, 1775). The first sentence of his preface, on page xxxv of the 1966 edition, which was published for University Microfilms, Incorporated, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, by Argonaut Press Limited of New York.
2. Adair (London, 1775), page 307. Same as page 327 of the 1966 edition.

\* A partial transcription is in Thomas J. Kirkland & Robert M. Kennedy, Historic Camden, Volume 1 (Columbia, S.C., 1905), page 45.



page 138

3. A map, ".. the Charecke Nation by Colonel Herbert's Map & my own Observations, with the path to Charles Town, its Course & distance measured by my watch, the names of the branches, rivers & creeks as given them by the traders along that Nation; May 21st, 1730. Certified by me George Hunter." A copy in the S.C. Archives. Shows the Cherokee towns of Tocoreche, Newni, Kattewa, Stecoe, Connutre, Connawisca & Tucosegee all along a single river.

4. The same as footnote 2 on page 142. On this map (made by George Haig between 1744 & his abduction on March 17th, 1748), there are 583 Indian men, more or less, in the 12 towns of the Lower Cherokees; 950 gunmen, Indians, in the 17 towns of the Middle Settlements; 352 gunmen in the 7 Valley Towns; & 455 gunmen in the 7 towns of the Overhills; total, 2,340 Indian gunmen in the 43 Cherokee towns. In the Middle Settlements, Stecoa has 70 gunmen; Conanteroy (or Conouteroy) has 30 gunmen; Kittowa has 20 gunmen, & Tuskarehe (Tuskarecke) has 70 gunmen.

See also, footnote 2 on page 155.

5. Adair (London, 1775), pages 222-224. The same as pages 233-236 of the 1966 edition. And, Steve Baker, The Historic Catawba Peoples (University of South Carolina, History Department, 1974), page 79.

page 139

1. same as footnote 5 on page 138
2. my manuscript files on each of those nations

page 140

1. The same as footnote 2 on page 139; since after all, I do not wish to be like the editor of the Thomas Jefferson Papers, and have a footnote on Aaron Burr swell to an entire book.
2. The same as footnotes 1 & 5 on page 138
3. J.H. Easterby, editor, Journal of the Commons House of Assembly 1744-1745 (Columbia, South Carolina, 1955), page 131 (April 20th, 1744).

page 141

1. David Duncan Wallace, The History of South Carolina, Volume 3 (American Historical Society, 1934), page 496
2. David Duncan Wallace, The History of South Carolina, Volume 1 (American Historical Society, 1934), pages 442-443
3. Records in the British Public Records Office Relating to South Carolina, Volume 21, pages 399-406 (September 22nd, 1744), specifically pages 401-402, South Carolina Archives:

"An affair happened lately in this province, which had a very disagreeable aspect in the beginning. But, I am hopeful it may be attended with good consequences. Some of the Notchies & Waterrees (two Nations as they are called, or tribes of Indians, who live in our settlements & are in a manner incorporated with us) sent a solemn invitation to the Cattabaws (a much more powerful nation

A continuation of footnote 3 on page 141

than both the others united) to send some of their people to a merrymaking, and to cement the friendship that subsisted betwixt them."

The rest of the quote concerns the action of the Natchez Indians who lived among the Peedees (here miscalled "Waterrees" - Glen made a mistake; remember that he used the word "home," he meant England).

Steve Baker takes the above quote to mean that the Waterree Indians left the Catawba Nation in 1743 or 1744 to live in the English settlements. See: Steve Baker, The Historic Catawba Peoples (University of South Carolina, History Department, 1974), pages 63, 81.

4. Compare the quote mentioned in footnote 3, above, with: Council Journal #11, pages 423-428 (July 25th, 1744, including a letter date of July 23rd, 1744), S.C. Archives. In 1744 Glen received word of the identity of Indians in question as Peedees; seven years later his memory had it that they were Waterrees.

See the discussion on: pages 48-50 of "The Peedee 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.

5. Robert L. Meriwether, The Expansion Of South Carolina 1729-1765 (published 1940), pages 58-59; see the index to this book for other references to George Haig.

Gulielma Melton Kaminer, "A Dictionary Of South Carolina Biography During The Period Of The Royal Government 1719-1776," Master's thesis (History Department, University of South Carolina, 1926), page 36. — South Carolina Gazette, March 28th, 1748.

Chapman J. Milling, Red Carolinians (University of North Carolina, 1940), pages 90-91.

Haig had been involved in the Indian trade since sometime between 1737 & 1742; he was living in Charleston by 1733.

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6. Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, Volume 24, pages 389-423 (December 1751, with the quote on pages 406-407), South Carolina Archives.

page 142

1. same as footnote 3 on page 141

2. The original in England is listed as "London. Public Record Office. Colonial Office Library. Carolina 17." See: William P. Cumming, The Southeast In Early Maps (University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1962), pages 218-219. And, Archer Butler Hulbert, editor, The Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps, Series 3 (Cleveland, Ohio, 1915), plates 27-30. A copy of the map is also in the South Carolina Archives.

3. Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, Volume 23, page 373, South Carolina Archives. Published in James Glen, A Description of South Carolina (London, 1761), page 60.

Glen's statement of the 19th of July 1749 compares with that of Edmond Atkin in England in 1754 (at which time, Atkin had not been in South Carolina since 1750): "The Catawbas (are) but little more than three hundred (men), perhaps twenty..... 320". See: Wilbur R. Jacobs, Indians of the Southern Colonial Frontier: The

A continuation of footnote 3 on page 142

Edmond Atkin Report & Plan of 1755 (University of South Carolina Press, 1954), page 42.

4. Using Steve Baker's Historic Catawba Peoples (History Department, University of South Carolina, 1974) as an aid to my familiarity with the sources, I see that we have record of the following Catawba Indian towns in the following years:

Ysa, Issaw, Eswa, ect. (1701 & before); Nasaw (1721 to '25), Nauyasa (1728), Nassau (1736, 1739), Nawsaw (1755), & Nassaw (1756).

Wiapie (1721 to '25), Weapee (1741), The Villidge (1755), or Weyapee (1756).

Nustie (1721 to '25), Newstee (1755), or Noostee (1756).

Sugaree (1701), Sagaree (1712), Succa (1721 to 1725), Suger (1727), Sugar (1736, 1739, 1741, 1755), or Sucah (1756).

Cherrow Nation, variously spelled (1724, 1727, 1739, 1742, 1746, 1748, 1755, 1756, 1759, 1768; Peter Harris [1753-1823] was probably a Cherow.

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Colonial Plats, Volume 4, page 400, South Carolina Archives

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Colonial Plats, Volume 5, page 27, South Carolina Archives

page 145

1. Council Journal #17, Part 2, page 580 (date of September 1st, 1749), South Carolina State Archives.

2. Council Journal #17, Part 2, pages 618-620 (the close of the business of the day for September 6th, 1749, which takes up pages 597 through 620), South Carolina State Archives.

page 146

1. The same as footnote 2 on page 145. See also Douglas Summers Brown, The Catawba Indians: The People of the River (University of South Carolina Press, 1966), pages 226-227 in particular, with the further information on the individual backgrounds of Thus Saw Wontsee, Pick Ahassokehee & Spanau coming from page 220 in the case of Thus Saw Wontsee & Pick Ahassokehee, and from page 208 (footnote 93) in the case of the renowned Spanau. From pages 205 & 240 we see that Tucksekey or Tooksesey was later (specifically, in 1756 & 1760) called Red Tick.

2. J.H. Easterby, editor. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, 1749-1750 (Columbia, S.C., 1962), page 402, petition #95. Presented on February 9th, 1750, New Style.

3. In the same book on page 402, petition #104; petition #103. Presented on February 9th, 1750, New Style.

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1. J.H. Easterby, editor. Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, 1749-1750 (Columbia, S.C., 1962), page 403, petition #110, petition #111. Presented on February 9th, 1750, New Style.

2. Petition #93 at the foot of page 401 in the same book.

A continuation of page 147

3. Papers Relating To America in the Dalhousie Muniments, Reel 1, pages 7-17 (January 1749/50), specifically page 15, S.C. Archives.

4. The colony of South Carolina, on April 29th, 1741, formally recognized the Young Warrior, or Yanabe Ya-engway, as the King of the Catawba Indians. See: the untitled record, by John Hammerton (Secretary of the Province of South Carolina for thirty years, 1732-1762), of public documents he had issued. Numbered up to page 55 (including a dozen pages blank), and covering from 1732 to 1742. Inexplicably bound into: Inventories, Book LL (covering the years 1744 to 1746), South Carolina State Archives. In Hammerton, see page 45.

See also Mrs. Douglas Summers Brown, The Catawba Indians: The People of the River (University of South Carolina Press, 1966), pages 220-228, concerning Yanabe Ya-engway as King of the Catawbas from 1741 to 1749.

page 148

1. same as footnote 3 to page 147
2. Captain New Comer<sup>o</sup> signed a 1753 letter with King Hagler. Spanqu (Jemmy Bullen) died in May or August of 1758, in battle. Touksecay ("Red Tick") spoke at Pine Tree Hill near Camden to Governor Bull on the 5th & 6th of May, 1760. See Mrs. Douglas Summers Brown, The Catawba Indians:

• Chucke- Chuckhe



A continuation of footnote 2 on page 148

The People of the River (University of South Carolina Press, 1966), pages 228; 208-209; & 239-240, respectively.

John Harris, or Chuppepaw, King of the Cheraw Indians for the past twenty years, showed up in the city of Charleston in 1759 with 45 Cheraw men whom he had led on the battlefield against the French & their Indian allies in Pennsylvania. (South Carolina Gazette, June 2nd, 1759) — Thus, in December of 1749 & in January of 1750, New Style, Governor Glen was mistaken in thinking that Chucke-Chuckhe, Spanav, Toukseccay & Chuppepaw had gotten themselves killed.

3. The same as footnote 4 on page 147; since the colonial government of South Carolina formally recognized all four of those men as the King & Head Warrior & Captains of the Catawba Nation on the same day, the 29th of April 1741. That's the first we hear of any of them, by my interpretation. Chuppepaw (John Harris), on the other hand, had been recognized by the English colony as the "King of the Cherraws" ever since the 6th of June in 1739. See Hammerton, page 29, the entry for June 6th, 1739 and the entry for October 23rd, 1739.

pages 149-150

"Catawba-English Dictionary, 1982", Papers of Wesley D. White, Jr. (11-547), microfiche cards 55 & 56, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

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1. See pages 138-139, above.
2. See page 140, above.
3. See pages 141-142, above.
4. See pages 145-146, above.
5. William L. McDowell, editor. Documents Relating To Indian Affairs, 1754-1765 (Columbia, S.C., 1970), pages 106-107.

— Governor Glen's letter to John Evans, undated but written after the 2nd of February 1756; & Evans' reply, consisting of a journal running from the 24th of February to the 5th of March 1756. Glen told Evans to go to the Catawba Nation (where Evans, incidentally, had a grown son by a Cheraw Indian woman, considered a Cheraw himself & named John Evans after his English father). "While you are there," Glen said, "make it your business to learn the exact number of warriors or men able to go to war upon any occasion. Do it in the most distinct manner you can; distinguishing how many Catawbaws, Cherraws & Pepees. At least be exact how many warriors are in each town. Let me know also the distance between each town, but do not take it by instrument. The Public will defray your expense, but no time is to be lost."

Apparently, John Evans Sr. could not distinguish the more numerous Cheraw-speakers from the Peedee & other Indians in Cheraw Town and, perhaps, the other towns, at least not without going to a great deal of trouble. He did take care to avoid the use (which would inflame the Indians) of surveying instruments.

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I have based this drawing on a map in a collection of papers dating from 1746 to 1759 that a Lord Dalhousie put in the Scottish Record Office. Listed as the "Dalhousie Muniments, Scottish Record Office, General Register House, Edinburg," they are on microfilm at the South Carolina Archives. (Muniments refers to papers used in defense of a claim.) The map is the next-to-last item on the second of two microfilm reels; said map consisting of the 18th-from-last frame on the reel. — The last item on the frame: a thirty-three page notebook, taking up 17 frames.

Reference located by Steve Baker.

• or those of them relating to America

page 153

Without going into too much confusing detail, let me say that I made this map in the following way: I went to the Highway Department in Columbia, South Carolina, & bought their maps of York, Chester and Lancaster counties. Then, I went to the Highway Department in Raleigh, North Carolina and bought their maps of Mecklenburg & Union counties. Then I traced the waterways at the junction of those four counties (or five, counting Chester). Then I superimposed the names of the Catawba Indian towns on the 1756 map, together with the other information on that map about the number of Indian men in each town, and the number of miles from one Catawba town to the next.

In conversation with Jim Merrell of the History Department at Johns Hopkins University, it came up that he, I & Dr. Frank Siebert, the linguist, had independently, without talking to each other, come to the idea that the "many thousand(s)" of Iswa Indians mentioned as a nation by John Lawson in 1701, correspond to the later main town of the Catawbas called Nawsaw, and to the word in the Catawba language that I would spell neeSWA? or

A continuation of the sources for page 153

eeSWA<sup>?</sup> (the nasalized final syllable ending in a glottal stop). It means river, and Catawba; also awesome, terror-inspiring and even monstrous.

A letter date of January 26th, 1982, from Dr. Frank T. Siebert of Old Town, Maine to Wes White of Columbia, South Carolina, says that

"Sugaree is Catawba súkiri 'strong house, fort', as you say from suk 'house.'

"This is different from sútiri, another Catawba village name.

"Both forms are all one word (with suffix) — sut means 'downhill, downstream, south', since all streams flowed south or southeast in Carolina from the mountains."

Hence the spellings of SOOkiree and neeSWA<sup>?</sup>, rather than "SucahTown" & "Nassaw", on the map on page 153. "Weyaline", another pronunciation of Weyanne, cannot be other than an Anglicization, since the Catawba language has no "L". The first time that we hear of the Catawba towns called Weyapee & Noastee on the 1756 map, is sometime between 1721 & 1724, when they are called Wiapie & Nustie; see above, pages 109-110.

One should compare this map of the towns in the Catawba Nation in 1756 with a certain "Memorandum of Powder & Bullets & Flints delivered to the Catawbaw Indians by Mr. Nightingale, January 21st, 1755." Involved are "500 gun flints", a dozen kegs of bullets weighing a total of 688 pounds, & a dozen kegs of bullets weighing, altogether, 350 1/2 pounds. "Ammunition divided: to Newstee Town, 2 kegs of powder, 2 of bullets; to Nawsaw, 2 kegs of powder, 2 of bullets; to the Vilidg, 2 kegs of powder, 2 of bullets; to the Sugar Town, 2 kegs of powder, 2 of bullets; to the Corrow Town and Peedee, 2 kegs of powder, 2 of bullets; flints

A continuation of the sources for page 153

equally divided." This from: William L. McDowell, Jr., editor, Documents Relating to Indian Affairs 1754-1765 (Columbia, S.C., 1970), pages 34-35.

A year later, on the map on page 153 of the present report, Newstee Town is Noostee Town; Nawsaw is Nascaw; the Villidg is Weyapee; the Sugar Town is Sucah Town; the Corrow Town and Peedee is Charraw Town; and New Town is Weyanne, also called the King's Town. I suspect that the town of the Waterree Indians (shown on the map in 1736 & still important in 1743) is, by 1755, merged with the Peedees in Charraw Town.

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1. same as footnote 5 on page 151