1. A photocopy mailed to me of a June 16th, 1757 letter, from King Hayler & nine other Real Men of the Catawba Nation, to the Governor of South Carolina (William Henry Lyttleton). The original, consisting apparently of one oversize parchment sheet written on both sides, is in the Lyttleton Papers at the William Clements Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Concerning "Captain Wateree Jemmy," the last of the ten Indian men to sign this letter: We certainly have further mention of him in 1770 on the 15th of March as "the sobrest man of my Nation, Captain Wateree Jemmy," & on the 27th of that month as "Wateree Jemmy." We may have word of him in the two sentences following, date of September 12th, 1761 (Charleston, South Carolina):

"The Honorable Daniel Gale thereupon reported to His Honor that agreeable to his desire, Mr. Gurnard & himself met King Hayler & the other Catawba Indians with him at the Quarter House, yesterday, when the Indians were received in the usual manner by shaking hands.

"And that there being no white man to interpret, two of the said Indians (one named Jamie & the other, John Scott) who spoke & understood English, were appointed interpreters, whereupon the following talk ensued."

The foregoing quote comes from Public Record Office, Reel 44 in the S.C. Archives. Specifically, from Colonial Office,
America & West Indies, #477. And in particular, from pages 155-159 of the "Journals of His Majesty's Honorable Council of South Carolina, from the 1st day of 1760 to the 18th day of December 1761, both days inclusive." Pages 155-159 cover the 12th of September 1761.

2. In November of 1977 Dr. Duane King, editor of the Journal of Cherokee Studies, gave a lecture at the University of South Carolina. In answer to a question from me, he said that the Lower Cherokees lived in Oconee County, South Carolina. That the Middle Towns of the Cherokees lay in extreme western North Carolina, where they still have a 56 square-mile reservation & about seven communities of their own, namely Goo, Snowbird, Big Cave, Birdtown, Wolf Town where the lacrosse players come from, Pintown & I think Big Witch. That the Valley towns of the Cherokees lay all along the Tennessee side of the Valley towns of the Cherokees & all along the Tennessee side & that the Overhill the present-day North Carolina-Tennessee line, and that the Overhill Cherokees lived in eastern Tennessee. And finally, that many of the Valley & Overhill Cherokees moved down into Georgia in or about the year 1778.

Dr. King's wife, Laura Hill King, originally of Big Cave & then (1977) head of the language-stabilization program, is one of the very few Cherokees born after 1937 who know & understand traditional Cherokee culture. Or rather, one of the very few such in North Carolina.

See also: Margaret Mills Sebourn, "From 1740 Through 1776, Cherokee Indian Towns of Oconee County, South Carolina with Principal Paths", Cherokee Indian Towns of Oconee County, South Carolina. Copyright held by the Oconee County Library.

*The conversational, day-to-day use of the Cherokee language is strongest at Big Cave. The fullbloods live mainly at Goo, Snowbird & Big Cave; Birdtown, Wolf Town & Pintown bear the names of Cherokee matrilineal clans (bird, wolf, point).
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Anyone who compares it with modern maps of Georgia & Alabama, can see the relative positions of the Lower & Upper Creeks. When Adair published this map, he had not lived in the Catawba Nation since 1744, or perhaps, 1743. The "Wateree" on his map is the "Waterree Old town" shown on the maps above on pages 114 & 128 — the WaterEE Indians had not actually lived there since the first part of the year 1736. Though of course they had stoutly claimed that land until January of 1741 (New Style), as Adair, no doubt, well remembered.


Charleston, S.C. South Carolina Gazette, December 22nd, 1739; July 9th, 1748; August 8th, 1759; & March 24th, 1760.

Senate Journals January 6th, 1784-March 26th, 1784, page 270 (March 11th, 1784), South Carolina Archives.


5. "Book One: the first or Tuscarora half of the Historical Overview section of a petition for recognition on behalf of the Saqoni descendants along Drowning Creek, Robeson County, N.C."

Papers of Wesley D. White, Jr. (11-547), microfiche cards 28 & 29, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

The 64.2 square-mile Tuscarora Reservation, bound on the south by Roanoke river, on the east by Quittara Swamp, on the north by Requita Swamp, and on the west by Falling Run (also called Deep Creek or Indian creek), encompassed the present-day hamlets of Cahaba, N.C., & Quittara, N.C. 101 Tuscarora men & 200 Tuscarora women & children lived there in the autumn of 1724 (see microfiche card 40-97); 289 Tuscarora lived there in 1766. — The microfiche dates from April 1982, & of course cannot be revised & corrected, unlike the continually updated bound copies in the Manuscripts Room of the South Caroliniana Library.
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6. "Sepani: Written as part of the 'Historical Overview' section of a petition for recognition on behalf of the Sepani descendants along Drowning Creek, Robeson County, N.C.," Papers of Wesley D. White, Jr. (21-547), microfiche cards 30 L 31, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

The bound copy in the Manuscripts Room of the South Carolina Library contains the alterations made since April of 1982.

The Sepani Indians in question had left the Catawba Nation in 1753 having been there since 1729 to settle on 12 square miles owned by a Colonel William Eaton in what we now called Vance & Warren counties, North Carolinas. They were his business connections & interpreters for his trade with the Catawba Indians; he would walk down there (to the Catawbas) in company with a slow-moving caravan of packhorses—keep an account, & trade in gold & deerskins. The Sepani Indians on his land belonged to a tribe whose 70 or 80 hundred children had all learned English in Charles Griffin's school at Fort Christians Mountain at Virginia from January of 1713 New Style to the spring of 1718. The ones on Eaton's land numbered only about 25 to 27 members in the fall of 1754. By 1756 some Cheraw Indians from the Cheraw-Town in the Catawba Nation had moved in with them, as had some Cherawhaha ("Nottoway") Indians from their reservation between what is now Courtland & Sabrell, Virginia, & some Natchowga (Iroquois). By 1761 this Sepani group had 20 men, plus women & children.

*Half of them adult males

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1. Charleston, S.C. South Carolina Gazette, December 15th, 1759, the column headlined "CHARLES-TOWN." On microfilm.


He also says of this smallpox among the Catawbas Indians that "The tradition that I heard in my boyhood was, that it was introduced through the agency of some of the white men, to enable them to get more easy possession of the rich lands of the Indians."

On page 1 of the 1981 edition of Moore's Reminiscences of York (published by the A Press in Greenville, S.C.), we read that "MAURICE AUGUSTUS MOORE, whose 'Reminiscences of York' have for some weeks claimed the attention of readers of THE ENQUIRER, was born on the 10th day of August, 1795. He was the seventh child & fourth son of Alexander Moore & Dorcas Erwin, his wife." Thus, a man who was 21 in December of 1759 could easily have lived long enough to tell Maurice Moore about it (the epidemic).
   —. February 12th, 1765. A partial transcription is in
   Thomas J. Kirkland & Robert M. Kennedy, Historic Camden,
   Volume 1 (Columbia, South Carolina, 1905), pages 56-57.

   —. A letter from Reverend Elm Potter of New Haven, Connecticut, to a Reverend Dr. Stiles, September 12th, 1765. It begins
   & ends as follows: "In answer to your request I have collected
   from my journals the following account of the various nations of In-
   dians, bordering on the back parts of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia
   & the Floridas. These accounts, Sir, I had from the most knowing &
   intelligent gentlemen that I conversed with; and if there are any other
   nations or tribes of Indians that I have not mentioned, they must be
   very small & inconsiderable; but I have mentioned every nation that I
   could gain intelligence of — namely, the Ani-yun-wiya or "Cherokee,
   then in what is now Deans county, South Carolina; extreme western North
   Carolina, & eastern Tennessee; the Catawbas & associated "Cherokees;
   on their 225 square-mile reserve in York & Lancaster counties, South Caro-
   lina; the Muskogis or "Creeks" in Georgia & Alabama; and the Chentis or
   "Cheaws" & Chickasaws in Mississippi.

   In conversation with Jim Mearll of the History Department at Johns
   Hopkins University, it appeared that he & I had come to the same con-
   clusion about these "Cheaws."
1. *Council Journal #35*, pages 35-37, South Carolina Archives


2. Same as footnote 1 on page 160


Pages 162-163

1. Same as footnote 1 on page 161