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1. A photocopy mailed to me of a June 16th, 1757 letter, from King Hagler & nine other Head 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 on both sides, is in the Lyttleton Papers at the William Clements Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Concerning "Captain Watree 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 soberest man of my Nation, Captain Wateree Jamy," & on the 27th of that month as "Wateree Jamy." We may have word of him in the two sentences following, date of September 12th, 1761 (Charleston, South Carolina):

"The Honorable Othniel Beale thereupon reported to His Honor that agreeable to his desire, Mr. Guerard & himself met King Haglar & the other Catabaw 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,

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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 Soco, Snowbird, Big Cove, Birdtown, Wolftown where the lacrosse players come from, Painttown &, I think, Big Witch. That the Valley towns of the Cherokees lay all along the Tennessee side of 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 1788.

Dr. King's wife, Laura Hill King, originally of Big Cove & then (1977) head of the language-revival 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 Seaborn, "From 1730 through 1776, Cherokee Indian Towns of Oconee County, South Carolina with Principal Paths", map published in Columbia, S.C. in 1975; copyright held by the Oconee County Library.

*The conversational, day-to-day use of the Cherokee language is strongest at Big Cove. The fullbloods live mainly at Soco, Snowbird & Big Cove. Birdtown, Wolftown & Painttown bear the names of Cherokee matrilineal clans (bird, wolf, paint).

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3. The following map comes from the 1966 edition of James Adair's History of the American Indians (first published in London in 1775).

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 "Waterree" on his map is the "Waterree Old town" shown on the maps above on pages 114 & 128 — the WataRA? 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.



A MAP
of the
AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONS
adjoining to the
MISSISSIPPI,
WEST & EAST FLO
GEORGIA,
S. & N. CAROLINA
& VIRGINIA &c
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4. Chapman J. Milling, Red Carolinians (University of North Carolina Press, 1940; University of South Carolina Press, 1969), pages 188-201. Wilbur R. Jacobs, Indians of the Southern Colonial Frontier: The Edmond Atkin Report & Plan of 1755 (University of South Carolina Press, 1954), pages 45-46. Charleston, S.C. South Carolina Gazette, December 22nd, 1739; July 9th, 1748; August 8th, 1759; & March 29th, 1760.

Senate Journals January 6th, 1784 - March 26th, 1784, page 270 (March 11th, 1784), South Carolina Archives. James Adair, The History of the American Indians.. (London, 1775), page 223; or, in the 1966 edition, page 235 & note.

Mark Catesby, The Natural History Of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands.. Revised by Mr. Edwards. Volume 1, published in London in 1771, page ix. David I. Bushnell, "The Sloane Collection in the British Museum", American Anthropologist, Volume 8 published in 1906, page 673, item 1203.

5. "Book One: the first or Tuscarora half of the 'Historical Overview' section of a petition for recognition on behalf of the Saponi 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 Quitsna Swamp, on the north by Roquist Swamp, and on the west by Falling Run (also called Deep Creek or Indian creek), encompassed the present-day hamlets of Cahaba, N.C. & Quitsna, N.C. 101 Tuscarora men & 200 Tuscarora women & children lived there in the autumn of 1754 (see microfiche cards 40-47); 259 Tuscaroras 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 Carolinians Library.

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6. "Saponi: Written as part of the 'Historical Overview' section of a petition for recognition on behalf of the Saponi descendants along Drowning Creek, Robeson County, N.C.," Papers of Wesley D. White, Jr. (11-547), microfiche cards 30 & 31, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

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

The Saponi 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 Carolina. 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 no records, & trade in gold & deerskins. The Saponi Indians on his land belonged to a tribe whose 70 or one hundred children had all learned English in Charles Griffin's school at Fort Christanna just inside Virginia from January of 1715 New Style to the spring of 1718. The ones on Eaton's land numbered only about 24 to 28 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 Cherochoka ("Nottoway") Indians from their reservation between what is now Courtland & Sebrell, Virginia, & some Nottowaga (Iroquois). By 1761 this Saponi group had 20 men, plus women & children.

*half of them
adult males

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1. same as footnote 1 on page 155
2. David Duncan Wallace, South Carolina: A Short History 1520-1948 (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press), page 704.

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1. same as footnote 1 on page 155

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1. Charleston, S.C. South Carolina Gazette, December 15th, 1759, the column headlined "CHARLES-TOWN." On microfilm.
2. Dr. Maurice Augustus Moore, Reminiscences of York (published in 1869), pages 2-3.

— He also says of this smallpox among the Catawba Indians that "The tradition that I heard in my boyhood was, that it was introduced through the avarice 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).

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1. Council Journal # 32, pages 442-444, South Carolina Archives

— . 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.

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1. Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume 10 published in 1809, pages 119-121.

— . A letter from Reverend Elam Potter of New Haven, Connecticut, to a Reverend Dr. Stiles, September 12th, 1768. It begins & ends as follows: "In answer to your request I have collected from my journals the following account of the various nations of Indians, 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 Oconee county, South Carolina; extreme western North Carolina, & eastern Tennessee; the Catawbas & associated "Cheraws", on their 225 square-mile reserve in York & Lancaster counties, South Carolina; the Muskogi or "Creeks" in Georgia & Alabama; and the Chahtah or "Choctaws" & Chickasaws in Mississippi.

In conversation with Jim Merrell of the History Department at Johns Hopkins University, it appeared that he & I had come to the same conclusion about these "Cheraws."

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1. Council Journal # 35, pages 55-57, South Carolina Archives

— . March 27th, 1770. Do not be confused by the wrong date & wrong footnote on page 254 of Mrs. Douglas Summers Brown, The Catawba Indians: The People of the River (University of South Carolina Press, 1966).

2. same as footnote 1 on page 160

3. Mrs. Douglas Summers Brown, The Catawba Indians: The People of the River (University of South Carolina Press, 1966), pages 250-251, and the end papers of that book, which show the "144,000 Acres" surveyed for the "CATAWBAW NATION" in 1763 & 1764 by Samuel Wyley. — The end papers reproduced from Mouzon's Map of North Carolina and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers, May 30, 1775. 225 square miles equals 144,000 acres.

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1. same as footnote 1 on page 161