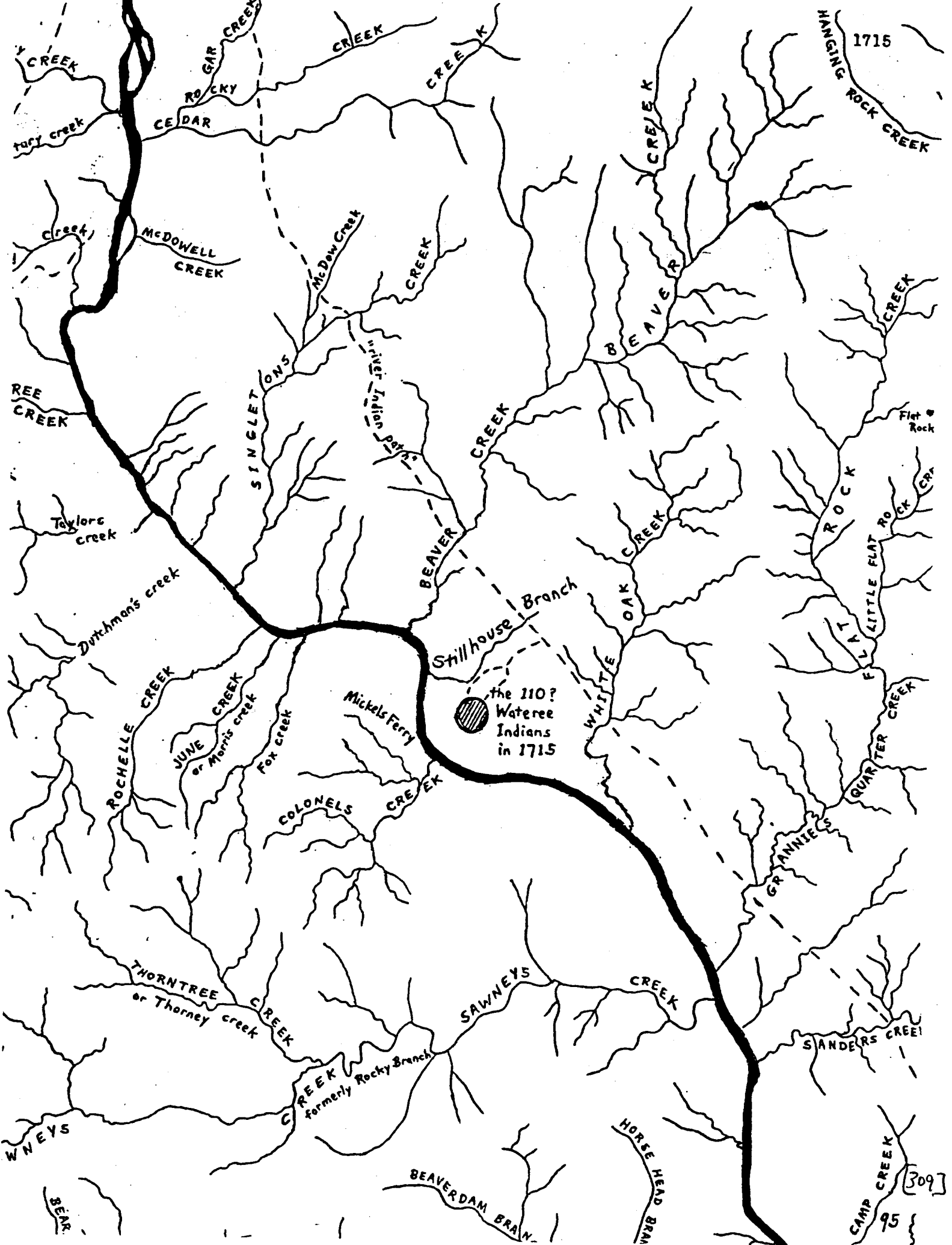


Shown on the following page is a waterways map depicting the Waterlee Indian town in the present Kershaw County, South Carolina in 1715, as based on a military intelligence map shown by abundant internal evidence to have been drawn well after May 17th, 1715, but well before the end of that year (1715).

The population figure of 110 Waterlees in 1715 is an extrapolation based on the original map now in London, which merely says that they had forty men.



Y CREEK

FACE CREEK

REE CREEK

REE CREEK

Taylor's creek

Dutchman's creek

ROCHELLE CREEK

JUNE CREEK  
or Morris creek

Fox creek

COLONELS CREEK

THORNTREE CREEK  
or Thorney creek

WNEYS

BEAR

CREEK  
formerly Rocky Branch

BEAVERDAM BRAN

SAWNEYS CREEK

HORSE HEAD BRAN

SANDERS CREEK

CAMP CREEK

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95

CE DAR  
MCDOWELL CREEK

McDow Creek

SINGLETONS

river Indian

CREEK

BEAVER CREEK

Stillhouse Branch

the 110?  
Wateree  
Indians  
in 1715

WHITE

OAK CREEK

BEAVER CREEK

HANGING ROCK CREEK 1715

CREEK

Flat Rock

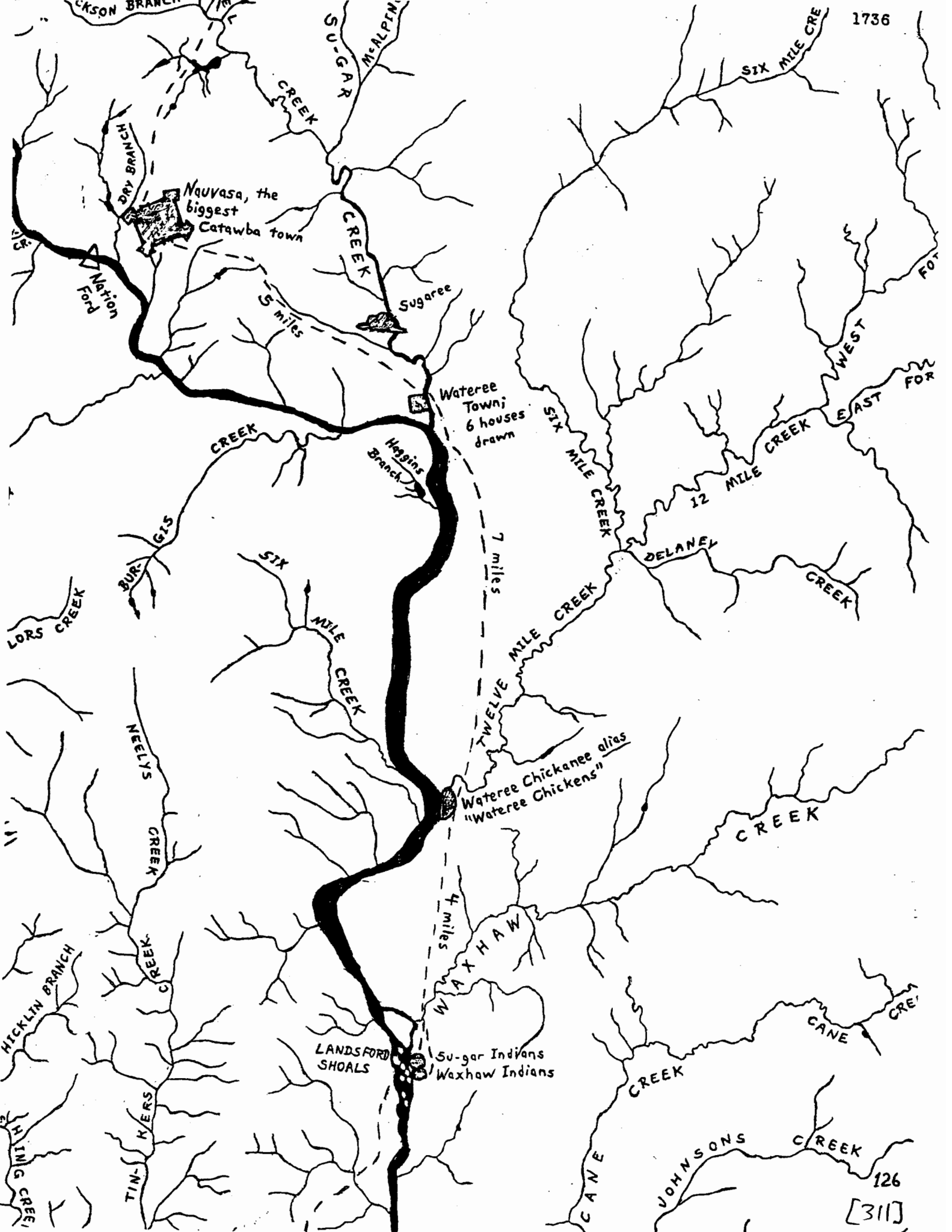
ROCK

LITTLE FLAT ROCK CREEK

QUARTER CREEK

GRANNIE'S

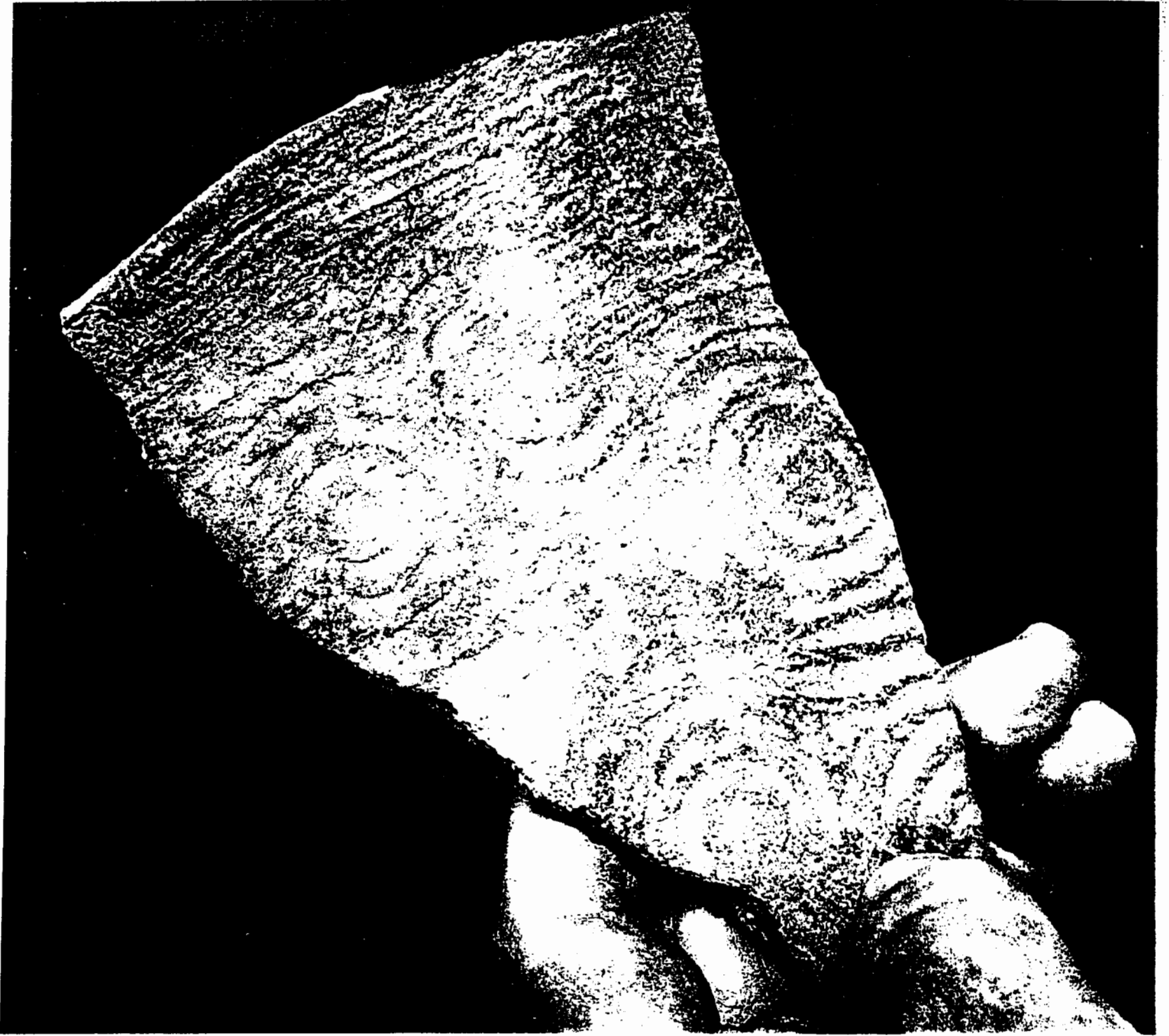
Precious little can be said about the provenance of the map in London from which the waterways map on the following page is drawn, except that the number "36" largely written on it twice, is probably not a catalogue number, but instead indicative of whom the first English settlers found already living on the Catawba-Waterce River (here the Catawba River) on moving in in 1736. The Waterce Chick-nee town is in the present Lancaster County, SC and the other Waterce Town, with six houses on the map, is in York County is Wasi GREETAUK, that is to say, across Sugar Creek on the York County, SC side of that Creek. (The first two syllables of the Catawba word mean "river", or in this case "creek", and the last syllable means "over, across, on the other side.")



## WATEREE INDIAN ARTIFACTS

On the following page is shown a large potsherd of the "Carraway Complicated Stamped" ceramic style, from the October 1946 - October 1948 excavations at the Trading Ford on Yadkin River. It probably dates from sometime between 1400 and 1600. Complicated Stamped pottery, according to archeologist Stan Knick, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, emanates from the western end of what is now North Carolina and grows scarcer the further one proceeds east. This sherd was not among the material assembled in time to be included in the October 1953 Southern Indian Studies article on the Trading Ford excavations. It is now at Horizons Unlimited, an educational institution in Salisbury, NC, and was photographed by Raymond Alston, a newspaper reporter, for inclusion in a large article on the above-mentioned excavations in the Salisbury Post for August 22nd, 1999. Horizons Unlimited has other artifacts, some of which may date from the time of Guatari.

COLOR PHOTO



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The following small sherd is complicated stamped and thus made between 1150 and 1750, most likely between 1300 or 1400 and 1500, the plastic clay having been stamped with a wooden paddle. It was collected for the Smithsonian by Dr. Edward Palmer in or shortly after 1882, at the Ford of Yadkin River in Davidson County, North Carolina. Dr. Palmer was a botanist; the Smithsonian had a shortage of archeologists at the time. Smithsonian negative 2000-11041. Photographed for C.W. Carroll in 2000.

IN COLOR

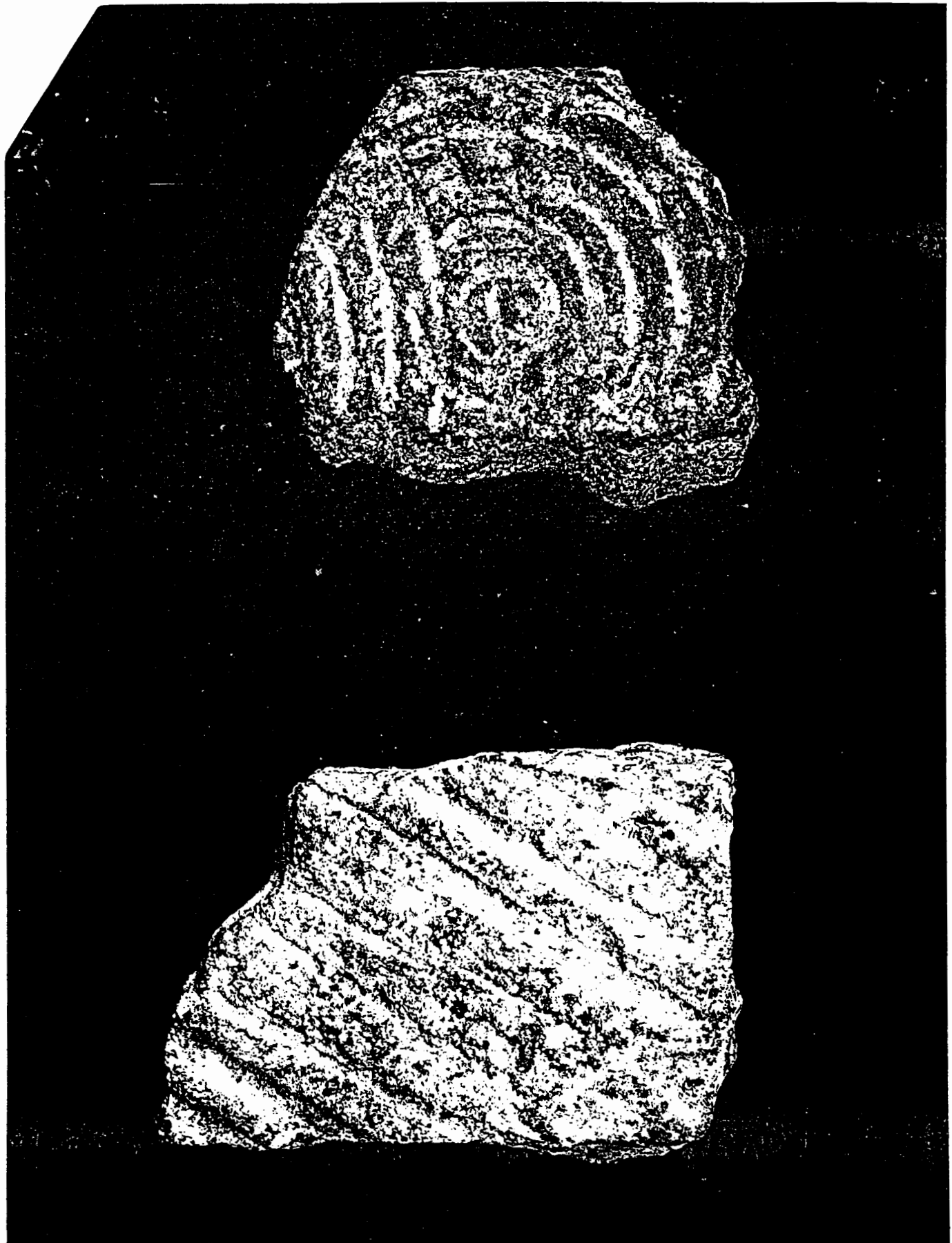


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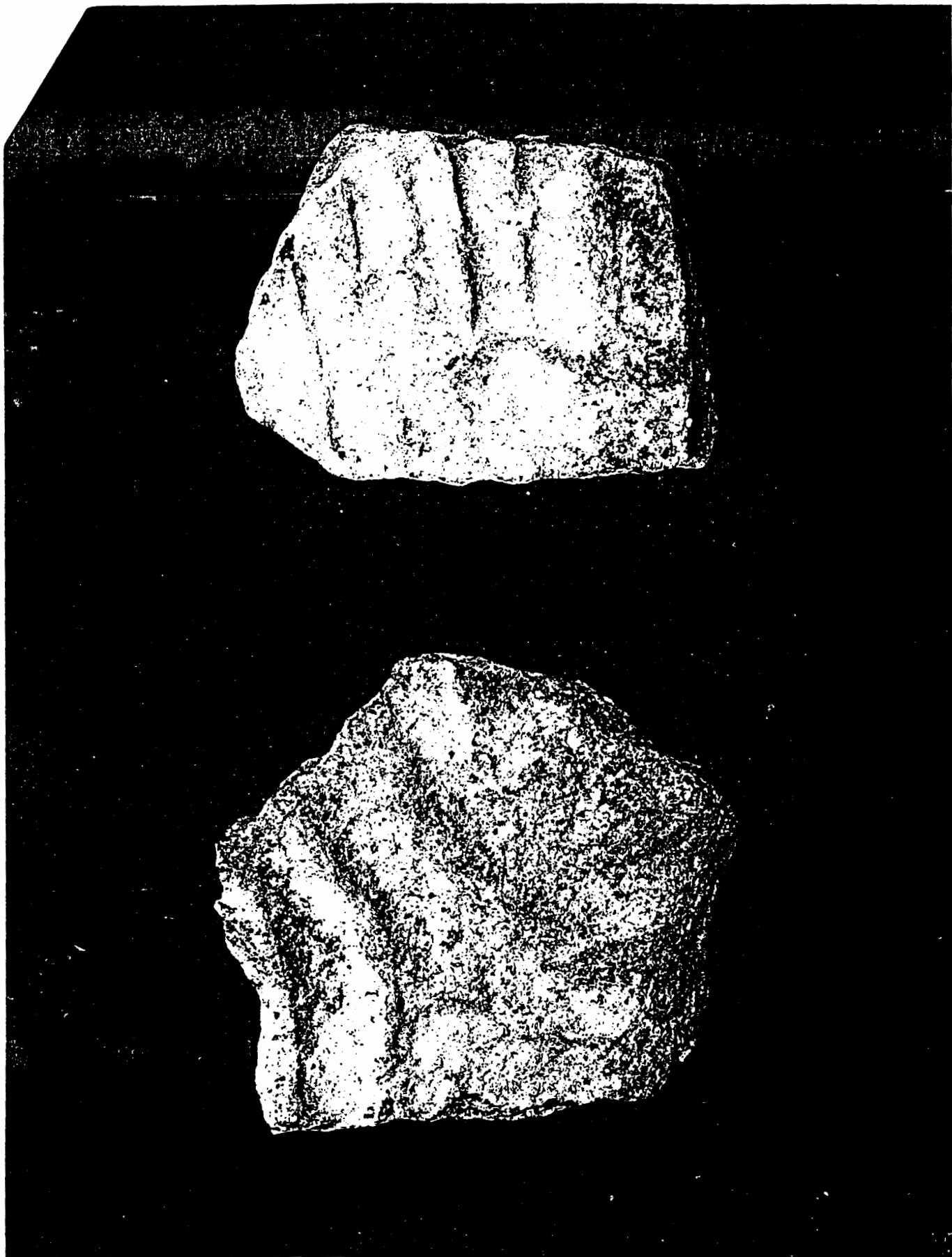


The six sherds shown in color on the three pages following are complicated stamped of the style used when the Spanish had their fort at Guatari 1566-1572, though the six sherds themselves could date from anywhere in the six hundred years after 1150. The last two shown are parts of the rim of a pot, or two pots. One Herbert M. Daerschuk found them on the "West side of Yadkin River at High Rock Reservoir, about midway between the mouths of Second and Panther Creeks, Rowan County], No[orth] Car[olina]," and gave them to the Smithsonian on March 5th, 1953. Photographed for C.W. Carroll in 2000. Negatives 2000-3988, 2000-3989 and 2000-3990. The one with the straight lines might possibly not be complicated stamped at all, as Stan Knick has cautioned.



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The two arrowheads shown, one of them with one ear broken off at the base, were found by Dr. Edward Palmer at the Ford of Yadkin River, Davidson County, NC, in or shortly after 1882. They are "Carroway" points, more likely to be knives for cutting food than actually used as arrowheads, for most actual arrowheads did not survive, exploding as they do on impact with bone. Photographed for Charles W. Carroll in 2000. Smithsonian Negative 2000-11044.



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This photograph appeared in the April 1924 issue of Indian Notes, a journal "Published Occasionally In The Interest Of The Museum Of The American Indian, Heye Foundation," as the illustration for a two-page article on "Waterlee Artifacts." One W. DeF. Haynes collected it, a jar 18½ inches tall, from a mound or an adjacent village-site in "A part of the old Waterlee [Indian] region that has been flooded in recent years by a reservoir", plainly Lake Waterlee on the Waterlee River upstream from Camden, but, from other wording in the text, evidently on the Fairfield County side. Stan Knick of the University of North Carolina at Pembroke identifies it as complicated-stamped pottery; the designs, he says, are curvilinear with rectilinear elements, of a type called colloquially — not in the literature! — a "love-knot."

[Irene Filfot Stamped]



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