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(Cf. López 1931 for the Spanish text.)

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(In Milling 1951: 3-104. Also in Carroll 1836: 192-272.)

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(Sworn testimony by a sailor who was at Santa Elena when Ensign Moyano was slain and when the fort was evacuated; cf. also Martín 1577.)

Gonzales, Andres
(Pilot for EciJa.)

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1686 "Hear Follows an account of the loses & damedges Paul Grimball sustained by the Spanyds wch. cam from St. August- tene in August 1686 under the comand of Senior Allexander wch. cam to his hous on Edestow Island in Colleton County in Carolina on Tusday morning the 24 August & staid at his house and on his Lands till Saterday night wch was 5 days wasting Robing killing & desstroyeng sd Grimballs houses goods & catell." MS in the collection of J. G.

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Hakluyt, Richard
1600 The Third and Last Volume of the Voyages, Navigations, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation, and in some few places, where they have not been, of strangers, performed within and before the time of these hundred yeeres, to all parts of the Newfound world of America, or the West Indies, from 73. degrees of Northerly to 57. of Southerly latitude: As namely to Engronland, Meta Incognita, Estotiiland, Tierra de Labrador, Newfoundland, vp The grand bay, the gulfe of S. Laurence, and the Riuier of Canada to Hochelaga and Saguenay, along the coast of Arambec, to the shores and maines of Virginia and Florida, and on the West or backside of them both, to the rich and pleasant countries or Nueva Biscaya, Cibola, Teguex, Ciciuc, Quivira, to the 15. provinces of the kingdome of New Mexico, to the bottome of the gulfe of California, and vp the Riuier of Buena Guia: And likewise to all the yles both small and great lying before the cape of Florida, The bay of Mexico, and Tierra firma, to the coasts and Inlands of Newe Spaine, Tierra firma, and Guiana, vp the mighty Riuers of Orenoque, Dessekobe, and Marannon, to every part of the coast of Brasil, to the Riuier of Plate, through the Streights of Magellan forward and backward, and to the South of the said Streights as farre as 57. degrees: And from thence on the backside of America, along the coastes, harbours, and capes of Chili, Peru, Nicaragua, Nueva Espanna, Nueva Galicia, Culiacan, California, Noua Albion, and more Northerly as farre as 43 degrees: Together with the two reknowned, and prosperous voyages of Sir Francis Drake and M. Thomas Can- dish round about the circumference of the whole earth, and divers other voyages intended and set forth for that course. George Bishop, Ralfe Newberie, and Robert Barker, London. [CLS]

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1720 Letter to Humphreys, 16 February. SPG A 14, p. 70.
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1779 An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia. Alexander Donaldson, London. (History, anthropology, and literature. Hewatt was exceptional as an 18th Century historian in recognizing the value of studying primitive societies: "In different ages mankind in similar circumstances, with respect to their progress in improvements, bear a striking resemblance one to another. The accounts of rude and barbarous Indians may be so curious and instructive, as they serve to throw light on several earlier periods of history, both sacred and profane" [70]. During the American Revolution, he also asked his English readers and their Anglo-German royalty whether or not "When Julius Cesar carried the Roman arms into Britain, and Germanicus over-run the forests of Germany, did they not find the silvestres of those countries little, if at all, more civilized than the brown natives of America?" [64].

McCrady 1897: 16-17: "Dr. Hewatt, as is well known, was the pastor of the Scotch, now the First Presbyterian Church, Charleston, from 1763 to 1776, when he left the province because of his opposition to the pending Revolution. His work was compiled, it is said, with the assistance of Lieutenant Governor William Bull, [footnote: Preface to Ramsey's Hist. of So. Car" (1858)] than whom no better informed nor safer authority could possibly have been found; for, though like Dr. Hewatt a Royalist, and at the time of the publication a refugee in London in consequence, Governor Bull possessed means of information beyond that probably of any other person in the province, he having himself been continuously in public office since 1740, the son of Lieutenant Governor William Bull, who had likewise been in office for many years, and the grandson of Stephen Bull, who had come out with the first settlers on the Ashley the deputy of a Proprieter, and had held offices in succession from the formation of the colony. When,
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therefore, Dr. Hewatt speaks from tradition he does so from the very best source of information." However, as McCrady points out, Hewatt did not have access to the Shaftesbury Papers [Cheves 1897] or to documents in the BPRO [Sainsbury 1663-1782]; while this material is by far the most reliable as a basis for the history of Carolina, Hewatt's account is an essential supplement.

Hewatt was personally acquainted with some tribes [cf. p. 68 where he mentions having dined with Indians and says "I have seen them..."], but he does not mention which ones. "Although in some particular customs the separate tribes of Indians differ from each other, yet in their general principles and mode of government they are very similar" [p. 69]. Note that he is using the present tense. Prior to p. 67, he consistently uses the past tense which indicates that he is describing the Indians first encountered by the Colonists. Beginning on p. 67 and continuing throughout the discussion of Indian customs which goes to p. 73, he uses the present tense so what he says in this section does not necessarily apply to the Coastal Tribes. For example, he says the Indians "treat their women like slaves, or beings of inferior rank" [p. 68]; this definitely was not true of the Coastal Tribes, several of which had female leaders. Although Swanton [1922] was able to rely extensively on this section, it must be here used as supplementary.

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1663 A True Relation of a Voyage upon discovery of part of the Coast of Florida, from the Lat. of 31 Deg. to 33 Deg. 45 m. North Lat. in the ship Adventure, William Hilton Commander, and Commissioner with captain Anthony Long and Peter Fabian set forth by several Gentlemen and Merchants of the Island of Barbadoes; sailed from Spikes Bay Aug. 10, 1663: In Cheves 1897: 18-28.
(Salley 1911A: 37-61 reprints this account and notes that it also had been reprinted in the 1884 Year Book of the City of Charleston and in William A. Countenay's Genesis of South Carolina, 1562-1670, pp. 1-40 [1907]. It was first published in London in 1664 to encourage colonization and in 1667 was reissued in facsimile by the Hilton Head Island Publishing Company for the same purpose. It relates Hilton's discoveries during his second voyage.
Cumming 1962: 146-147 describes a 1662 map by Nicholas Shapley as the only record of the first expedition. It shows "Cape Roman" as its southernmost feature and lists
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its latitude as 32°30'N, actually the latitude of St. Helena Sound; no inland exploration is noted in what is now South Carolina.)

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Hunt, Brian

(Hunt was Rector of St. Johns Parish on the upper Cooper River from about 1720 to 1728 according to Humphreys [1730], who notes he was disliked by everyone.)

Hunter, George
1730 "This represents the Charecke Nation by Coll. Herberths Map & my own Observations with the path to Charles Town, its Course & (distance measured by my watch) the Names of ye. Branches, Rivers & Creeks, as given them by ye. Traders along that Nation May 21, 1730. certified by me George Hunter." Original map in the Library of Congress (Faden Collection, No. 6); reproduced in Salley 1917.
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(Salley notes that Hunter was Surveyor General of South Carolina and Herbert was Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Cumming 1962: 196 notes that the scale "varies greatly for different parts of the map.")

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(The copy quoted herein is in the Charleston Library Society. It lacks a title page, but it is of identical format and is bound with The Discovery & Conquest of the Molucco and Philippine Islands... by B. L. de Argensola, London, 1708. Following p. 260 of that work, the pagination starts over with the Journal from pp. 1-60, the dated map following, and the Description from pp. 61-258. It seems to be the first edition.)


(Lawson was Surveyor General of North Carolina. He came to Carolina in 1700 as a gentleman-explorer and set out from Charles Town on 28 December 1700 to make his way through the interior of the Southern part of the Province to the Northern Part. His party went by canoe along the coast and up the Santee River to the French settlements.

After he mentions crossing "over Santee-River" through its "Incredible Current" [14], he travelled by land along the north side of the river. He does not mention crossing back over the river, and his map shows four features mentioned afterwards in the narrative all on the north side of the river: "Indian Hutts" ["Santee Indians, there being
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Plantations lying scattering here and there, for a great many Miles." p. 18; "Savanna" ["a Savanna that was overflowed with Water," p. 24]; "Iron Mines" ["...the land in some Places is much burdened with Iron Stone, here being great store of it..." p. 26]; and "Congerree" ["Congeree-Indians," pp. 27-28].

He says the Congaree settlements were "seated upon a small Branch of Santee-River." The map also shows he held a misconception that the Santee River ended near the "Hilly Land." He did not know the Congaree River or the Wateree River existed because he shows neither of them. He travelled cross-country to the "Esaw," whom he shows at the head of a river which flows into the Ocean at Cape Fear, North Carolina, not on the Wateree. Thus, there is no evidence in either the narrative or on the map that Lawson after leaving the French settlements travelled up the south side of the Santee and crossed over the Congaree and Wateree Rivers. Instead, all of the evidence indicates that he travelled along the north side of the Santee.

Lawson unfortunately has nothing to say about any coastal Indians other than the Sewee. He was the most acute observer of any early traveller in Carolina and his account is invaluable for customs and traditions of its Indians which are nowhere else recorded.

His great prose work seems largely to have been written along the trail, as he says in a "journal," which also is its form. He probably expanded some passages, but most observations were obviously fresh in his memory. His Introduction, however, was written at least eight years later.)

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1715 Letter to the Secretary, 10 May. SPG A10, pp. 142-147. In Klingberg 1956: 151-154.
(Smith 1928: 181, 184-185: "Francis Le Jau was the first
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Rector of the Church of England of the Parish of St. James Goose Creek. He was sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as its first Missionary to that Parish. He had arrived in Charles Town in Octr. 1706. He was a native of Angers in France but ordained in the Church of England and had been a Canon in the Cathedral Church of St: Paul London ["Dalcho, p. 245"]. On the death of Francis Le Jau in 1717...."

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1591A "The Narrative of Jacques le Moyne de Morgues, an artist who accompanied the French Expedition to Florida under René de Laudonnière in the year 1564." In Lorrant 1946: 33-86 (translation of the Latin version which was originally published in De Bry 1591).
(Le Moyne was the expedition's artist and mapmaker. He was in the Southeast from June 1564-September 1565. He seems to have personally charted much of the South Atlantic Coast; cf. Edisto,1565.)

Leland, Waldo

Locke, John
1671A "Map of Carolina 71" MS in BPRO (SP, Sec. 9, Bdle. 48, No. 80).
(Detail reproduced as pl. 35 in Cumming 1962; cf. also his pp. 32, 77-78 for n. 115, and 149. Although the scale is exaggerated for the area between the Ashley and Savannah Rivers, this part of Carolina is shown in far greater detail than on any previous map. Since all of the geographical features mentioned by Sandford 1666 seem to be shown and little else, this part of the map is probably based on a map he must have prepared. Sir Peter Colleton c. 1671 mentions a map of "port Royall" [Sandford spelled it with two l's; Hilton with one] and says he plans to use it in making a map for Ogilby to publish [cf. Ogilby-Moxon c. 1672]. For the geography of the region between the Ashley and the Savannah, Ogilby and Moxon used this map attributed to Locke, so Locke and Colleton seem to have worked together on this map since
Bibliography

Colleton said he would draw it. Colleton also said he would "wait upon my Lord [Ashley] for the nomination of the rivers & c." On the back of this letter from Colleton, Locke made notes for possible designations and whether Colleton or Locke presented them for consideration, Ashley seems to have accepted most of the recommendations because nearly all of the names appear on the Ogilby-Moxon map.)

1671 B "Extract from letter from Carolina Nov. 71." SP, Bdle. 48, No. 77. In Cheves 1897: 346-356.
(Cf. Owen 1671.)

c. 1671 Notes on the reverse of the letter from Colleton c. 1671. In Cheves 1897: 265-266.

(These notes are extremely important because nearly all of the letters are missing, including the ones from Stephen Bull and Joseph West.)

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da documents: I, 1551-1565; II, 1566-1579; III, 1580-1597;
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VIII, 1658-1676; IX, 1677-1800; Catalogue, 1517-1800; one
volume contains misc.; and the remaining seven volumes con-
tain transcripts of documents relating to the Southwest.
The collection emphasizes MS material of historical interest.
Many documents are abstracted. "In all cases the Indian
proper and geographical names follow the orthography of the
original of the copy with which they were finally compared
by this collector himself [with one irrelevant exception],"
Lowery n. d.: I, 9. Cf. I, 8 for notes on transliterating
Spanish into English.

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of Florida, Gainesville, has three drawers of index cards
for the Lowery items which relate to the Southeast. One
drawer is a calendar, and two are a subject index.)

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   (Ludham was at St. James Goose Creek.)

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   Loss of the Fort of Santa Elena." AGI 54-5-9, 10. In
Connor 1925: 198-203.
   (Sworn testimony by a sailor who was at Santa Elena one
month after Ensign Moyano was slain and when the fort was
   evacuated. He arrived aboard a different ship from Gomes.)

Martinez, Bartolomé
1577 "Bartolomé Martinez to the King." AGI 54-2-3. In
Connor 1925: 236-249.
   (Keeper of Supplies and accountant of Fla.; married to the
niece of the Adelantado's wife. He had explored 30 leagues
around Santa Elena, was thoroughly familiar with the

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Province and the Indians, and was an eye witness to much of the Escamau War.

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1579 "Antonio Martínez Carvajal to the King." AGI 54-2-3.
(In this letter, Martínez Carvajal states that he has been in Florida since Ribaut was killed in 1565. "I am giving this relation as an eyewitness who was present on the said occasions, and on all the others which have arisen since the said time of Juan Ribao." He also points out that he is the "chief pilot of the said Florida.")

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1670 "Mr Mathews relacon of St. Katherina Ashley River 70."
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1671 "Mr. Mathews to Ld. Ashley 30th Augt. 71 Ashley river."
SP Bdle. 48, No. 75. In Cheves 1897: 332-336.
1671 MS (as above) BPRO 30/24/48/75 (Shaftesbury Papers).
Microfilm in SCDAH, Columbia.
(This is from a copy of the original and is signed by "N. Mathews," but the "N." has been miscopied for an "M." Maurice Mathews is the author because no one else called the Wando River the "Ostach" [p. 154 and cf. Mathews c. 1685]. This account was intended for T. A. 1682, who used much of it as the basis for his description of Carolina. Cf. also Ferguson 1682.)
Copy in Map Division, LC.
(This is the first map of the coast between the Cooper and the Edisto Rivers to be based entirely on actual surveys. It greatly improves on Gascoyne 1682 and served as the basis for the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 and Crisp 1711 maps. For the approximate date cf. Cumming 1962: 162-163.

In 1680 Mathews said, "I am thoroughly acquainted with the language, maners, customs, habits worshipes, sports of our Nighboring Indians but this privat letter cannot contain any materiall discourse there anent. You well know anything of that nature imperfectly related rather disturbs then relishes the minde." In this same account [p. 155] he says he had travelled 200 miles up the Santee, already before 1680, so his 1685 map is based on first-hand knowledge of the South Carolina interior.

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On 10 May 1682 the Proprietors instructed Mathews to survey the coast and lay out three counties within the area roughly bounded as thirty miles south of the Stono, fifty miles north of the Ashley, and sixty miles inland [Salley 1928: 130-137, 139] or still more roughly from the South Edisto River to the Santee River. This is almost the same area of the map which is based upon actual survey; this section is considerably more accurate and detailed than the rest. Mathews, then, probably began his overall survey in 1682, and since he was dismissed as Surveyor General on 3 June 1684 [ibid: 290], he must have completed his map between 1682-1684 or at least by 1684.

His map does not survive, but the copy by Gascoyne seems to be meticulously accurate in its geography and only slightly less accurate in its toponomy for the area Mathews was instructed to survey. Other areas of his map seem to be drawn from less accurate information, presumably in part the same inadequate sources he used in 1682.

Maurice Mathews is a good example of the importance of considering not only how expert a person became, but how knowledgeable he was when he made a statement in question. In 1680, he was well acquainted with the Indian's language and customs; by 1685 he compiled the most important map of the Proprietary Period; in 1684 he negotiated the cession for all the land between the Stono and the Savannah. He was one of the most able and best informed men in the Colony. Already by 1672 he had been chosen chief of a local Indian tribe [Shaftesbury 1672B: 399]. In 1670, though, he was completely unacquainted with the local Indians, so his earliest form of Edisto, "Odistash," is least to be relied on. In 1671, he calls them "Edista"; in 1680, he refers to the "Edistack River"; in 1684, he calls them "Edistoh"; on his map of c. 1685, he refers to the "Edisto...River." Presumably, the Indian pronunciation then, was more like the last spelling he used than the earliest [although the reverse is usually true when the spellings are by different individuals]. For additional biographical information, cf. Cheves 1897: 332, n. 2; Crane 1964B: 119, n.; Sirmans 1966: 41, 43.)

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1567 "Memorial que hizo el Doctor Gonzalo Solís de Merás de todas las jornadas y sucesos del Adelantado Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, su cuñado, y de la Conquista de la Florida y Justicia que hizo en Juan Ribao y otros Franceses." Translated by Connor 1928: 39-245.
(Date of composition proposed by Connor, p. 9. J. G. Johnson, reviewing this book in 1925 [Georgia Historical Quar-
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terly, IX, December, pp. 382-384], notes that Merás was Menéndez' brother-in-law and seems to have written this account of him soon after the Florida explorations of 1565-1567. The account ends in 1568, six years before Menéndez' death, but the translator supplements it with material from Barcia 1723. Merás' account remained in manuscript until it was published in 1893 as Ruidíaz's Volume I. Johnson notes that both Barcia and Ruidíaz considered Merás the Menéndez expedition's official chronicler, so the information is in all probability first hand.)

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1729 Carolina.

(This map is reproduced as pl. 50 in Cumming 1962 and is discussed by him on pp. 195-196.)


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1964 Abstracts of the Wills of the State of South Carolina, 439.