Volume: 1.25 Linear Feet
Processed: 2014 by Brent Burgin
Provenance: Donated by Steven Guy Baker, Apr. 9, 2009
Citation Format: Steven Guy Baker Collection, Native American Studies Archive, The University of South Carolina Lancaster
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Biographical Note
Native of Topeka, KS, Registered Professional Archaeologist cross-trained in anthropology with geology minor (BA, U of Kansas, 1968) and history (MA, U of South Carolina 1974) in American colonial and middle period.

Registered Professional Archaeologist, he works as an ethnohistorian and archaeologist. Founder of Centuries Research Inc. of Montrose, Colorado, one of the oldest consulting archaeology firms in the United States. Adjunct faculty member of Fort Lewis College in Durango. His areas of special interest include contact period Indian studies and the historical archaeology of Victorian settlements of western Colorado.

Baker has made substantial published contributions to the Ethnohistory and archaeology of Colorado’s Ute Indians and the Catawba Indians of South Carolina and their famous pottery production. As a graduate student he is credited with having accurately ordered the early ethnographic landscape of SC and identifying the location of the famed province of Coitachique of the 1540 de Soto narratives. This work still stands at the root of much ongoing research in the Carolinas. He was also instrumental in planning the 1973 Columbia (SC) Museum of Art exhibit that helped revitalize and possibly save the ancient Catawba Indian Nation pottery tradition.
Scope and Content Notes
The collection consists of 1.25 linear feet of material and is arranged into 3 general series: Correspondence, Writings and Reference Files. The papers are largely related to Steve Baker’s ethnographical work among the Catawba Indian Nation along with materials relative to the 1973 Columbia Museum of Art Exhibit.

I. Correspondence, 1972-1978
Correspondence to and from Steven Guy Baker. Native American correspondence includes various communications with Catawba Indian Potters. Organizational correspondence is relative to efforts to create the 1973 pottery exhibit.

II. Writings, 1957-1977
Typescripts, published articles, interviews, field notes and interviews are included. These articles contain historical period archaeology information along with various ethnographical information on the Catawba Nation.

III. Reference Files
A. Topical files
These files contain information relative to the 1973 pottery exhibit. Also included are 17th century historical Native American references compiled from the South Carolina Gazette by Wesley Taukchiray. Various linguistic information is also included.

B. Photographs
Steve Baker did extensive research for the pottery exhibit and his Master’s Thesis, completed in 1975. He photographed and analyzed pottery collections at various institutions and also took field photographs of Catawba potters working. This series consists of photographs, negatives, slides, film strips, and contact print sheets.

C. Maps and Charts

I. Correspondence, 1972-1978

Catawba Indian:
Sara Ayers, 1972-1973
Edna Brown, not dated
Georgia Harris, 1973-1978
Frances Wade, 1975

Other:
Carolina Indian Museum, Laurinburg, NC, 1974
Charlotte Nature Museum, Charlotte, NC, 1973
II. Writings, 1957-1977

Publications and Typescripts:
Baker, Steven G – (1972) “Colono-Indian Pottery from Cambridge, South Carolina with Comments on the Historic Catawba Pottery Trade”

Research
Analysis of Smithsonian Institute Catawba Pottery collection, Apr 11, 1977
Analysis of the WR Simpson Collection, July 18-19, 1973
Field Notes, Oct 1973-Aug 1974 (Transcript available)
Georgia Harris Interview, July 19, 1973
Miscellaneous, includes some Sturtevant field notes from 1957
Florence Roach Interview, July 18, 1973 (Rock Hill, SC resident); also includes an analysis of her Catawba Indian Pottery collection
W R Simpson Interview, July 19, 1973

III. Reference Files, 1732-1973

A. Topical

Exhibit – 1973 Columbia Museum of Art, Columbia, SC
  Clippings and Press Material
  Ephemera
  Graphics
  Ideograms (historic family pottery traditions for Sara Ayers, Georgia Harris, Doris Blue and Edna Brown) Also included ideograms displayed at the 1973 exhibit.
  Material Selection and Expenses

Wesley Taukhiray
Native American Chronology, 1732-1775 from the South Carolina Gazette, also contains extensive information on Native and African American slavery
Native American Linguistic Information collected from various sources

B. Photographs (all BW) and Slides
Carolina Indian Museum, Laurinburg, SC. Photographs and captions by Wetmore.
1. #1 Killed pot, #2 water bottle.
2. #3 Grey bowl, scalloped rim.
3. #4 (Bowl) some traces of red paint.
4. #5 Incised bowl – dark brown, polished finish (bottom view).
5. #5 Incised bowl – dark brown, polished finished (top view).
6. #6 (Bowl) traces of red paint, angular figure.
7. #7 Incised bowl with constricted neck.
8. #8 Round bottomed bowl with decorated waist.
9. #9 Gray bowl with decorated rim.
10. #10 Gray bowl with fillet added around rim.

**Catawba Indian Photographs**

**Sara Ayers**
Photographs by Steve Baker, 1973. Taken at home of Sara Ayers in West Columbia, SC.

*Construction Series in kitchen:*
1-5. Construction series of a jar and rim attachment with young child, possibly granddaughter.
6. Working on an Indian head bookend.
7. Working on an unidentified Indian head vessel.
8. Smoothing the inside of a jar. Retouched photograph included.
9. Assorted greenware on kitchen table. Large jar with ruffled rims and Indian heads, jar with ruffled rim and square handles, several sets of Indian head bookend.
10A, B. Processed clay in large outside container.

*Firing Series:*
11. Sara in the back yard.
12. Inspecting a self-constructed covered firing pit.
15. Removing vessels from firing pit. Includes retouched photograph.

**Doris Blue**
Photographs 1-7 by Steve Baker, 8 from Doris Blue Collection. Taken at home of Doris Blue, CIN, Rock Hill, SC.

5-7. Firing series. Removing vessels from the fire.
8. Father of Doris Blue, Archie Wheelock at a medicine show, circa 1920s. There are white men in blackface and African-American musical performers from Ramses Patrol #51 in Charlotte, NC. Includes annotated note and drawing by Steve Baker.

**Roy Brown, the Clay Hole and selling pottery at Winthrop**
Photographs 1-10 by Steve Baker, 1973, 11 from Edna Brown Collection
1-6. Digging and sorting clay.
7-10. Various clay hole images.

**Georgia Harris**
Photographs by Steve Baker, 1973. Taken at home of Georgia Harris, CIN, Rock Hill, SC.
**Arzada Sanders**
Photographs by Steve Baker, 1973. Taken at home of Arzada Sanders, CIN, Rock Hill, SC.
1-7. Construction Series. Arzada rubbing a large, 4-stem peace pipe.
8. Arzada and husband, Idle Sanders. Arzada is holding a three-legged gypsy pot. Idle is holding a Rebecca pitcher.
9. Roadside sign “Catawba Indian Pottery: Mrs. Arzada Sanders.”
10. Close up of the hands of Arzada Sanders, rubbing the base of a large, 4 stem peace pipe. Mounted on heavy card stock.

**Charlotte Nature Museum Collection**
1. Contact print sheet (8 vessels and 1 group shot, of special interest is a chicken effigy, a rare Catawba pottery form). Negatives included.

**Columbia Museum of Art, Columbia SC**
1. Slides (15) of 1973 Catawba Pottery Exhibit. 2 CD’s included, one showing the exhibit, the other showing the exhibit opening.

**WR Simpson Collection, Catawba Indian Nation, Rock Hill, SC**
Collection Analysis and photographs by Steven G Baker, July 18-19, 1973

1A,B. #1 A 2 headed anthropomorphic vase, plain orange, 5 ½” x 9”, heads are cored out as for pipes (probably made with pipe molds)#signed “Martha Jane Harris Catawba Indian Feb 7th 1918” (Front and side views).

2A,B. #2 A two-headed vase almost identical to #1; these two pieces make a matched pair. It is also signed, “Made by Martha Jane Harris, Feb. 7, 1918” 5” x 7 ½” (Front and side views). Large airbrushed photograph included.

3. #3 A 2 two-headed anthropomorphic vase, scalloped rim, plain surface, unmarked, 5” x 7 ¾.”

4A,B. #4 Ditto as for #3 except of holes directly behind the heads where they join the vase. 5” x 8 ½” (Front and side views).

5. #5 Large simple design vase or urn form, pie crust rim, 6 1/4 “ x 10 ½” signed “Mary Harris”, no date.

6. #6 Large, exquisite (pardon the slip to artistic jargon) 2 handled vase, reminiscent of classic forms, 5 ¼” x 11”, signed “Martha Jane Harris, 1897.” Airbrushed photograph included.

7. #7 Simple cazuela bowl, mottled ware, no data, 8” x 6”

8. #8 Ditto to #7, except 8” x 5 ½.”
9. #9 Medium sized pot with an expanded basal section, elongated sides leading into a straight neck, flat to slightly rounded rim, apparently stick punctate around maximum width above base. Abundant angular quartz (temper?) with a rather coarse overall fabric, burnished interior and exterior, worn base smother fired or else heavily smudged from use. Probably pre-contact or very early historic period. No info.

10. #10 Simple smother fired bowl, stick impressed rim with four lugs below rim alternating in orientation (perpendicular orientation then horizontal to pot, then perpendicular etc) with impression by stick on lugs also. 3 ¾” x 8”, burnished exterior, with light burnishing or maybe only smoothing on interior, apparently no visible temper, ancestral Catawba?

11. #11 Smother fired cazuela bowl, 7” x 4 ½”, punctated line around the side (punctates are set into a raised relief, perhaps an applique strip, or perhaps just modeled from original body), flat rim, burnished exterior, interior light burnished or simply smoothed, appears untempered in micaceous clay, ancestral Catawba?

12. #12 Orange colored small water bottle, very, very sandy paste, 2” x 6 ½”, eroded surfaces suggesting original archeological provenience context.

13. #13 Small cazuela bowl, plain undecorated, rounded rim, 6 ¼” x 3”, apparently burnished on both interior/exterior, worn base.

14. #14 Large cazuela bowl with a scalloped pie crust rim, both interior/exterior burnish, very fine, 9” x 4 ½ “, Angular base.

15. #15 2 headed anthropomorphich trivot pot, holes behind heads, scalloped rim, interior/exterior burnishing 10” x 5 ½”, no info.

16. #16 Flower pot, interior/exterior burnish, 5 holes in bottom for drainage, 6 ½” x 4 ¼ “, signed “Margaret Brown”, not necessarily a flower pot could be a specific culinary implement but not likely.

17. #17 Small plain vase, no info, 3 ¼” x 6.”

18. #18 Small simple but very heavy vase with scalloped rim, no info., 4 ¼” x 6 ¼.”

19. #19 Small 2 handled vase with scalloped rim and punctated leaf decoration perhaps put on with a button hook. Covered with gold paint, 3” x 4”, no info. (Is this the pottery painted by Toad Harris to send to Smithsonian etc. as told today by Sara Ayers, see Baker personal research notes, not filed at Institute).

21. #21 Small simple vase, pie crust rim, no information.

22. #22 Very well accomplished small bowl, constricted at neck with a slight flare on the rim, 4 ¾” x 4, smother fired, no info.
23. #23 Hanging flower planter? simple bowl with a scalloped rim and 4 holes equally spaced around rim, 6 ½” x 4” marked “50 cents” signed on side, broken and mended by Simpson with a piece missing.

24. #24 Odd bowl, with pointed features on the rim, no info, 5 ¾” x 4 ½.”

25. #25 Small cazuela bowl, scalloped rim, no info. 6 x 3 ¾.”

26. #26 Simple cazuela bowl with flare and scalloped rim, no info. 6 ½” x 4”, nearly identical to #25.

27. #27 Shallow saucer of plant tray, scalloped rim, flat base, no info. 5 ½” x 1 ½.”

28. #28 Small vase, angular body, scalloped rim, no info. 3 ½” x 3 ½.”

29. #29 A small and particularly unique piece in this collection. It is a very thing and finely made bowl or handless cup. I suggest it is an honest to goodness early trade piece. Its fabric is entirely different than the other pots and it may be made of the pipe clay alone. A very straight flat rim with interior/exterior burnishing, no info, ⅛ of an inch thick flat walls at lip of rim. 3 ⅞  x 2 ⅛ inches, resembles typical small ironstone or earlier European ceramic type. Stands out as an entirely different entity from the other trade wares in collection. Shows some chipping and damage, perhaps from use, perhaps just roughly handled.

30. #30 Shallow basin for a flower pot, trivoted base with scalloped and notched rim, an elaborate piece, no info. 7 ¾” x 2 ¾”

31A,B. #31 a 2 headed anthropomorphic flower pot tray, trivoted base, flat bottom, no info. 7 ¼” x 4” (heads resemble those made today by Doris blue from old family pipe molds, are these made from same mold?) (Side and front views).

32. #32 Small cazuela bowl with scalloped rim, smother fired 6 ½” x 3 ¼” signed “Old Indian Margaret Brown, Jan. 23, 1922, Catawba.”

33A,B,C. #33 Orange turtle effigy candlestick (holder). Catawba made, but not collected by Dr. Simpson, donated to WR Simpson in more recent years but appears to be a very old piece (Front and side views).

34A,B. #34 Three handled trivot pot (flower pot?), identical to #35. It has a nicely scalloped rim is 8” x 6” and signed “Mary Harris” (Side view with slightly different angles).

35A,B,#35 A 3 handled trivot pot, scalloped rim, interior/exterior burnishing, 7 ½” x 6 ½”, no info, but looks identical to number 34 by Mary Harris. It can be safely assumed that it was made by the same women (Side view with different lighting).
Pipes and Miscellaneous:
36. #36 Very large cockscomb pipe, apparently hand modeled, incised, very large stem hole when compared to more typical, smaller pipes. I would suggest it is from an archeological context, as I have never seen any others like it.

37 A,B,C,D. #37 Very unusual and finely made, large anthropomorphic pipe. Has unusually distinctive ears recessed into side of head. One eye may be blemished intentional and may be fortuitously marred (Side and front views).

38 A,B. #38 Very nicely incised and stemmed cockscomb pipe, somewhat atypical of other Catawba? materials in that it embodies an elongated clay stem as one piece of whole pipe (Side views).

39. #38, #39, #40 Smother fired tomahawk pipes, vary slightly in decoration which is incised and punctated. Boot black or other substance used to darken them. Seem to all be by the same potter.

40. #41, #43, #43. Zoomorphic horse pipes, all made by same hand, with slight variation in decorative detail, smother fired, blackened.

41. #44, #45, #46, #47 Stylized tomahawk pipe, varied decoration, but all really similar and probably by same hand, smother fired and blackened.

42. #48 Lance: shaped pipe with incised decoration. Only piece of its type I have seen, smother fired, blackened, probably by same hand as 44-47.

43. #49, #50, #53, #54, #55 Black smothered fired cockscomb pipes, vary in decorative detail but are all similar and appear made by same hand, smother fired and blackened. It should be noted that 51 and 52 have holes through one side of comb only; suggesting that potter was producing them fast and got sloppy.

44. #51, #52 Ditto.

45 A,B. #56, #57
#56 An orange fired cockscomb pipe, probably the same potter as made the smother fired pipes.
#57 An anthropomorphic clay pipe, orange fired, not very elaborate, rather simple, one eye has a large cut above it as a fault in the clay while the left eye has been more carefully smoothed out, may not be a meaningful observation, but needs more study.

46. #59, #60, #61, #62, #63, (Cherokee?).
#59 Anthropomorphic stone pipe, standing human figure, hand carved with no machine tool marks evident in general study.
#60 Zoomorphic stone pipe (bear?) well done showing machine tools scaring.
#61 Fragment of a simple stone elbow pipe.
#62 Zoomorphic stone pipe (bear?) poorer made than #60, shows tool marks.
#63 Anthropomorphic stone pipe reclining human figure with rasp marks evident, very nice.
47. #64, #65, #66, #67
#64 Stone elbow pipe, in an unusual (metamorphic) light speckled stone.
#65 Clay elbow pipe, modeled, complete, with flaring bowl rim.
#66 Angular clay smoking pipe bowl with solid one piece clay stem.
#67 Bowl fragment of a clay smoking pipe, (Is it imitation of English kaolin pipe?).

48. #68, #69, #70, #71, #72, #73, #74, #75
#68 Tubular clay smoking pipe stem.
#69 Clay elbow pipe, plain, apparently molded.
#70 Tubular clay smoking pipe stem.
#71 White derived red clay elbow reed stem pipe (Moravian?).
#72 Heavy and massive stone elbow pipe, clearly prehistoric, probably (line missing on report).
#73 Clay elbow pipe, punctate design suggesting feather.
#74 Clay elbow pipe, plain, apparently molded.
#75 Simple, but nicely made stone pipe bowl to attach directly to wood stem.

49A,B,C,D . #76 Anthropomorphic 4 stem stone pipe (steatite) with human heads all similar, shows machine drill marks on inside of bowl as well as what appear to be rasp-marks, historic? Has red clay adhering to crevices, but I would not vouch for the authenticity of this piece in so far as an original archeological context is concerned, it very well could be a bona fide ethnographic Catawba piece of historic period (Various views and angles).

50. #77 Alkaline glazed stoneware crock with a trailed design on the shoulder. Reportedly used by the John R Patton family to bury the family valuables during the Civil War.

51. #78 Alkaline glazed stoneware crock, no marks or design, green.

52. #79 Alkaline glazed stoneware crock, very poor compared to other pieces and seems to have a poor glaze. It does not look like the typical lead glazed wares with which I am familiar and does not exactly fit my idea of alkaline glazed stoneware in that its glaze is extremely uneven and weak in places; it does however show the dimpling typical of alkaline glaze. Color tends to more of a brown.

53A, B. #80 Classic (Wedgewood?) pitcher with a serpent handle and raised relief. Makers mark will be researched and appended to this list. It this vessel the stimulus behind production of the very elaborate snake pots of the early 20th century? Details of snake are nearly identical and I suspect that Simpson may have stimulated production of this form, see Baker research notes, among Catawbas. (Side views, different angles).
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, DC. Many do not have negative numbers, only the Smithsonian stamp. Many have written comments on the reverse. Some envelopes also include photographic negatives. Names provided by Catawba Indian tribal member, Beckee Garris.

National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) 1-14
1. 2806, Catawba pottery work: digging clay. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908. (John and Rachel Brown, with unidentified child)

2. 2807, Catawba pottery work: pounding clay. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908. (John and Rachel Brown)

3. 2821, Catawba pipe work: roll of clay, first stage of pipe. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908. (Rachel Brown)

4. 2822, Catawba pipe work: roll bent into form for pipe. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908. (Rachel Brown)

5. 2823, Catawba pipe work: piercing pipe stem. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908. (Rachel Brown)

6. 2825, Catawba man, Billy Harris. Front View. Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1908.

7. 2826, Catawba man, Billy Harris. Side View. Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1908.

8. 2827, Catawba man, Ep Harris. Front view. Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1908. (Absalom “Ep” Harris)

9. 2828, Catawba man, Ep Harris. Side view. Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1908. (Absalom “Ep” Harris)

10. 2829, Catawba woman, Sarah Harris. Front view. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908.

11. 2830, Catawba woman, Sarah Harris. Side view. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908.

12. 2831, Catawba girl, Fanny Harris. Front view. Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1908.

13. 2832, Catawba girl, Fanny Harris. Side view. Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1908.


15. 3815-1, Edna, Rosa, & Doris Wheelock. Catawba Reservation, York County, SC. Truman Michelson 1913.

17. 3815-22, Margaret Brown, Full Blood. Truman Michelson 1913.

18. 3815-24, Woman identified by informant to WC Sturtevant 8/57 as Martha Jane Harris “Aunt Martha Jane.” Truman Michelson, 1913.

19. 3815-27, Martha Jane Harris? Truman Michelson, 1913.

20. 3815-29 (2), Pots warming by fire at Aunt Martha Jane’s house.

21. 249664, Catawba pots. 1900. One is painted.

22. 249664-6, acc 48,376 Sara Ayers Harris, the mother of Chief Harris of the Catawba Indians. Child is possibly Fannie Harris.

23. 249664, Rose (Rhoda) Harris, grandmother of the chief and her granddaughter Rose, now Mrs. Wheelock and living at 205 Penn. Ave., Washington, DC. Robertson 1900.


25. 1034-A3 Cherokee women making pottery. Left is Katalsta, daughter of Yonaguski, Drowning Bear, Head Chief of East Cherokee about 1838. Photo by Mooney 1900.


28. 2809, Catawba pottery work: beginning the vessel. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908. (Rachel Brown)

29. 28??, Catawba pottery work: Preparing coils of clay. Rock Hill, South Carolina 1908. (Rachel Brown)

30. Negatives of the Catawba pottery collection at the Smithsonian (125 total).

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (multiple copies and photographic negatives included)
1. Catawba gypsy pot, with three gopher legs and triangular handles. Signed Jan 7, 1838. Originally from the State Archives.
2. Catawba large water jar with handle. Signed Dec 4, 1837. Originally from the State Archives.
3. Colono-ware jar with handle. Handle has been reattached. Pattern of circular dots on rim.
4. Colono-ware jar with handle. Crosses have been painted on the outside.
6. European jar with handle. Vessel used to show Colono-ware influences.
8. Large Colono-ware pitcher with handle and base. Slides (10).

Unidentified
Photographs by Steve Baker. Mainly consists of photographic negatives and contact print sheets depicting various pottery collections at unidentified repositories and private homes.
3. John Kean, Member of the Continental Congress. Negatives (2).
5. “The Catawba Old Nation in the Middle 1700’s Prior to Abandonment During the Smallpox Epidemic of 1759-1760: A Correlation of Current Map Coverage with the Glenn Map of 1756 and Other Data.” Negative.
6. Sherds, a reconstructed Deptford pot with 4 legs and various other artifacts such as nose rings. 35mm film (24).
7. Various Catawba pottery groupings, possibly photographed by Bill Scroggins, whose business card was located with them. Contact sheet prints (10.)
8. Catawba pottery burning series, possibly Doris Blue. Contact sheet prints (7).
9. Sheldon Church Ruins, Yamasee, SC and Charleston, SC. 35mm film (10).
10. Unidentified pottery collections at various Museum or craft stores.
11. Unidentified pottery groupings.

York County Nature Museum, Rock Hill, SC
Photographs by Steve Baker.
1. Contact print sheet (7 vessels). Negatives included.

C. Maps & Charts
(Lake Wateree)
1a. Wateree Power Co. Wateree River Survey – Wateree Sta. to Rocky Creek Sta.
   Scale: 1”=1000 Ft. Sheet No. I, 1-8-18 BG 109
1b. Wateree Power Co. Wateree River Survey – Wateree Sta. to Rocky Creek Sta.
   Scale: 1”=1000 Ft. Sheet No. II, 1-8-18 BG 118
1c. Wateree Power Co. Wateree River Survey – Wateree Sta. to Rocky Creek Sta.
   Scale: 1”=1000 Ft. Sheet No. I, 1-8-18 BG 110
1d. Wateree Power Co. Wateree River Survey – Wateree Sta. to Rocky Creek Sta.
   Scale: 1”=1000 Ft. Sheet No. IV, 1-8-18 BG 111
1e. Wateree Power Co. Wateree River Survey – Wateree Sta. to Rocky Creek Sta.
   Scale: 1”=1000 Ft. Sheet No. V, 1-8-18 BG 112
1f. Wateree Power Co. Wateree River Survey – Wateree Sta. to Rocky Creek Sta.
   Scale: 1”=1000 Ft. Sheet No. VII, 1-8-18 BG 114
1g. Wateree Power Co. Wateree River Survey – Wateree Sta. to Rocky Creek Sta.  
   Scale: 1”=1000 Ft. Sheet No. VIII, 1-8-18 BG 115
1h. Wateree Power Co. Wateree River Survey – Wateree Sta. to Rocky Creek Sta.  
   Scale: 1”=1000 Ft. Sheet No. IX, 1-8-18 BG 116

(Lake Wylie)

(Lancaster Area)
3e. Great Falls SC, Great Falls Quadrangle, 1969 – US Geological Survey  

(South Carolina Areas)
4i. South Carolina, State Highway Primary System, 1973  
4j. South Carolina Aeronautical Chart, 1973 – SC Aeronautics Commission  

(Georgia Areas)
5c. Isle of Hope, Ga – Isle of Hope Quadrangle, 1957 – US Geological Survey  
5e. Georgia Official Highway Map, 1973 – Ga. Dept. of Transportation
(North Carolina)

(Tennessee)

(Historic)
8. Henry Mouzon Map of 1775 (Copy)

(Charts)
9a. Some Observed and Inferred Cultural Changes Within the Chiefdom of Cofitachique from Ca. 1500 to 1975: A working Correlation of Evidence for Culture Changes, Some Predicted Processes Involved, and Historical Events Which May Have Serves as Catalysts of the Change – Prepared as an Aid in Delimiting Problem Orientations for Further Research, August 1974.

9b. Location of Indian Peoples as Given in the Documents of the English Colony of Carolina Ca. 1670-1701: Relative to Basic Provinces of South Carolina, 1974,