

PART TWO: ANNOTATED SOURCES

"It is to be regretted that more of the Indian names of places, streams, & c. have not been retained among us, as they would have rendered such places more interesting to us, and particular to future generations; their superior poetic sound would better grace the minstrel's song."

Robert Mills (1826)

Accabee

Abbapoola (Abbapoola, 1962; ABpoolah, 1682*)
Creek (1682, 1962) flowing into the W side of Stono R. at 32
40 N 80 00 W.

1682 (5 Apr.; Anon. 1675-1709: 171) Grant to John Chambers
for 270 a. "on the Westside of Stonoe river at the head of
ABpoolah Creeke...."
1962 (C & G S) "Abbapoola Creek" shown flowing into the W side
of Stono R. at 32 40 N 80 00 W.

ABpoolah, var. Abbapoola

Accabee (Accabee, 1768, 1897, 1911, 1915, 1918, 1962; Eckabee,
1682; Ickabee, 1673; Ickaby, 1674, 1911; Ickerbee, 1674;
Ickerby, 1672*; I. K. B., 1681)
Land (1672, 1673, 1674, 1681, 1768, 1897, 1915, 1918, 1962)
S and possibly N of Ashley R. along its major bend at 32
48-32 50 N 79 59-80 01W.
Tribe (1911); probably incorrect.
Creeks (1915)

1672 (18 Jun.; Council in Salley 1907B: 36) "The several
families of Mr. Maurice Mathews, Mr Stephen Bull, Mr Nicho-
las Carterett, and Mr Henry Brayne residing in Ickerby
plantacon being about seven men..." were ordered to the
defense of the Colony. Mathews and Bull were present and
both had already been chosen cassiques by local tribes so
besides residing there, they must already have had much
exposure to the local language(s). Bull's land is shown
on the S side of Ashley R. on Gascoyne 1682B.
1673 (2 Feb.; Council in Cheves 1897: 429) Thomas Holton,
John Sullivan, and John Pinke had taken goods from the
local Indians, and the Council ordered their return the
following day at "Ickabee."
1674 (26 Dec.; Council in Salley 1907B: 73; Cheves 1897: 346,
n. 2) Anthony Churne had lands near "Ickaby" (or "Ickerbee"
in Cheves).
1681 (6 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 264) Gov. Joseph West
issued a warrant to Capt. Maurice Mathews, Sur. Gen.: "You
are forthwth: to cause to be admeasured and laid out unto
Maurice Mathews and Stephen Bull Esqrs: all that tract of
land called I. K. B. formerly taken up by the sd. Maurice
Mathews, Stephen Bull Henry Brayne and Nicholas Carterett
lying between the lines of the land of Anthony Churne to
the Westward and the land formerly belonging to John Cull-

Accabee

- peper to the Eastward...." (Granted 22 Oct. 1681; cf. Smith 1915: 9)
- 1682 (Gascoyne B) "Eckabee" shown between "Old Charles towne" and Stephen "Bulls."
- 1768 (14 Feb.; Moore 1969: 136-137) Will of Benjamin Smith, Charles Town, instructed his executors to sell his "plantation at Accabee on Ashely River"
- c. 1870 (Mrs. Mary C. Simms Oliphant, personal communication, 1976) William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870) owned a painting entitled "The Cacique of Accabee," still owned by the family.
- 1897 (Cheves: 396, n. 1) "Accabee; Peronneau's point on Ashley river and the parts opposite were then [1672] so called by the Indians living thereabouts; the name is now limited to the east side." On p. 429, n. 2, Cheves notes that Thos. Holton had land at "Ickerbe" in 1670/1 (no reference).
- 1911 (Salley B: 50) "Ickaby, or Accabee--the latter being the more generally accepted spelling--so called from a small tribe of Indians that had formerly lived on both sides of the Kiawah (Ashley) at that point." No contemporary document seems to mention such a tribe and Salley offers no proof, so he is probably incorrect. Smith (1915) does not rule out the possibility.
- 1915 (Smith: 9) "The writer has never been able to satisfy himself whether the Indian designation originally applied to the banks on both sides the river at that point, or to the 'reach' of the river itself, or perchance to some small tribal remnant of Indians occupying the river banks there. However that may be the plantation on the South bank at the river bend in question long owned by the Rose family, and the plantation nearly opposite long owned by the Elliott family, were both known by the name of 'Accabee.'" Smith mentions a 3 Jul. 1696 grant to Jacob Neal "'joining to Accabee land'" (Grants Vol. 38, p. 180 [Anon. 1675-1705]) on the south side. On p. 10 he gives the ref. for the Rose grant as Memorial Bk. Vol. 5, p. 116 (10 Sept. 1718). Opposite p. 10 he includes a map of the plantations near Old Town; "Rose's Accabee Plantation" includes the point on the south side of Ashley River at 32 50 N 79 59 W. "Elliott's Accabee Plantation" (cf. 1918) is shown on the N side of Ashley R. nearly opposite with "Accabee Creek" just W of it and flowing into Ashley R. at 32 50 N 80 00 W. He shows a second "Accabee Creek" flowing into the S (W) side of Ashley R. at 32 48N 79 59 W ("Orangegrove Cr." on C & G S 1962).

Ahagan

1918 (Smith: 45 & map opp. 3) Ref to Willåam Elliott's land at Accabee on the n. side of Ashley R., 24 Jan. 1694/5 ("Printed Warrants 1692-1711, p. 61").
1962 (C & G 3) "Accabee Flats" shown on the north side of Ashley R. at 32 50 N 80 00 W.

Adshau, cf. Adthan

Adthan (Adshau [X], 1928; Adthan, 1678; Auchaw, cf. 1928) Creek now called Goose Creek, flowing into the Cooper R. at 32 55N 79 57W. Adthan probably means "goose"; Lawson (1714: 249) gives "auhaun" for goose in Woccon, now recognized as a Siouan dialect (cf. Chamberlain 1888:2 for "ahha," goose in Catawba).

1678 (28 Dec.; Council in Anon. 1671-1680: 74) "Upon the motion of mr Edward Middleton one of the members of the Councill & the Report of the Surveyor Generall Setting Forte how that the upper part of Adthan Creeke is not navigable nor pasable to be soo made, And that whereas the said mr Edward Middleton hath heere taken up his greate Lott of Land..." he is hereby granted more. "Adthan" is written distinctly (as Salley read it [1907B: 83], despite Cheves' and Smith's reading; cf. 1928). Middleton had land on Goose Crk. (cf. Thornton-Morden c. 1695, which derives from Mathews c. 1685; both use "Goose Creek.")
1928 (Smith: 273) "The word 'Adthan' so written by Mr. Salley the editor of these printed warrants [Printed Warrants 1680-1692, p. 9] was read by Mr. Langdon Cheves as 'Auchaw' [SCHGM Vol I, p. 230] and on inspection of the original Ms. journal by the writer it seemed more nearly 'Adshau.'" "This is the only instance known to the writer where any Indian name is given to Goose Creek or any part of that Creek." Smith also notes that Middleton's plantation was "The Oaks."

Adusta, var. Edisto

Ædistawe, var. Edisto

Ahagan (Ahagan, 1688 [2]*, cf. 1748; Ehegging, cf. 1931; Hagan, 1697, 1722, 1748, 1932; Hagin, 1708) Creek (1688[2]) which flows into the E Branch of Cooper R. from the SE side at 33 04N 79 56W.
Land (1697, 1708, 1722, 1748, 1931, 1932), particularly the bluff adjacent to the N on Ahagan Crk.

Ahagan

- 1688 (17 Apr.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 421-423) Note by Stephen Bull for a plat of Samuel Wilson's 1000 a. "to ye Northward on ye Easterne branch of ye T of Cooper River to ye Eastward on ye. land of Elizabeth Willis & lands not yet taken upp...,to ye Westward on Ahagan Creeke...." The plat is reproduced on p. 422 and the southern boundary is marked "Ahagan Creek." (War. 7 Feb. 1684/5; deed 24 Aug. 1688, on p. 421, for "Ahagan Creeke," but miscopied on p. 417 as "Ahayan Creek.") For the grant cf. the next entry.
- 1688 (24 Aug.; Anon. 1675-1709: 193) Grant to Samuell Willson for 1000 a. "bounding to ye Northwd: on the Eastern: branch of the T of Cooper River to the eatward on the Land of Elizabeth Willis and Lands not yet taken up. to the Southward on Lands not yet laid out and to the Westward on Ahagan Creeke...."
- 1697 (6 Mar. 1696/7; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 571) Warrant for Humphry Torquett's "Ceader Swamp lying between the Hagan Bluff and the Bluff in Wistobo Creeke belonging to Margaret Darney...."
- 1708 (4 Dec.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 643) Warrant for Wm. Sherman's "Land Lying on the back or adjoining to the Hagin, or Land formerly belonging to mr. Pawley now Dupree & to the Head of Boxes Land, & on ye Land of Richrd. Darney, Eliza. Pöol, Dennis Hays Tho. Akins, Richard Marnwell, Hugh Fling, Johnson Lynch on the fresh runn fronting on Cooper River & wishboo Creek...."
- 1722 (6 Jul.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 79-80) Will of Wm Rhett mentions "Hagan, Berkeley County, said plantation held in joint tenancy between my wife and me."
- 1748 (25 May; Anon. 1749-1750: 204-215; plat opp. 214) Conveyance by William Moore to Daniel Huger containing a recapitulation for Hagan Plantation; mentions "Hagan," "aHagan," & "Haigins" (?).
- 1931 (Smith: 172) "The first grant covering the Hagan was a grant to Samuel Wilson of 1000 acres made 24 August 1688 and described as bounding West on Ahagan creek [Proprietary Grants, Vol. 39, p. 69]. That was the Indian name for a considerable creek that makes from the southward into the Eastern branch of the river at the T.
"It is variously spelled Ahagan, Hagan, and Ehegging creek. A high bluff comes to the river near the creek entrance called Ahagan Bluff. The grant to Samuel Wilson covered only the high land along the river from Ahagan Bluff to Wisboo creek." Also, cf. the map of Quinby Barony opp. p. 149; lower left.

Ashepo

1932 (Smith: opp. p. 4) Map showing "The Hagan" Plantation just southeast of where the E Branch of Cooper R. meets the W Branch.

1969 (Stoney: opp. p. 4) Map showing "The Hagan" on the S. side of the E Branch of Cooper R. approx. 1 m. E of the T.

Ahoya, cf. Hoya

Ahoyabe (1566) Village near Port Royal.

1566 (Vandera 1569: 230) "From Ahoya he [Pardo on the third day of his 1566-1567 expedition] proceeded straight to another town called Ahoyabe, a small place subject to Ahoya, and the same soil as Ahoya.

"From Ahoyabe he went straight to another town called Caçao...." (Spelling as in Ruidiaz 1894: 481.) Although this is the only reference to Ahoyabe, a more correct form would probably be Hoyabe (cf. Hoya, 1566).

Ananda, var. Awendaw

Anenda, var. Awendaw

Anendaboo, var. Awendaw

Anisecau, var. Onisecau

Appeboe (Appeboe, 1699*; Appee-bee, cf. 1905)

Creek now called "Fosters Creek" (1963), entering the Cooper R. from the W at 32 58N, 79 37W.

1699 (20 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 590) Warrant for Col. Robert Gibbes' 500 or more a. "lying upon Appeboe being Part of a great Parcell formerly laid out for John Foster...." Mathews' c. 1685 map has "Fosters Crk."

1905 (Smith: 64) "The Indian name of Foster's Creek was Appee-bee." (Ref. Secty. States off. Vol. 17, Misc., p. 100. Cf. Bk. 35, p. 163 mentioned in Smith 1931: 113.)

Appee-bee, var. Appeboe

Asepow, var. Ashepoo

Asha-po, var. Ashepoo

Ashepo, var. Ashepoo

Ashepoo

Ashepoo (Asepow, 1684; Asha-po, 1670; Ashepo, 1706, 1707; Ashepoo, 1684 [2]*, 1686, 1696, 1701, 1703, 1704 [2], 1959, 1963; Ashepow, 1687; Ashipoo, 1757; Ashipou, c. 1700; Ashpoo, c. 1708, 1711, 1715; Ashpow, c. 1672; Ishepoo, c. 1685; Ishpow, 1671; Ospo, 1671 [3], 1672 [2])
Tribe (1670, 1671 [4], 1672 [2], 1684 [3], 1686, 1687) which lived between the S Edisto and Combahee Rivers.
River (c. 1672, c. 1685, 1696, c. 1700, 1701, 1703, 1704 [2], 1706, 1707, c. 1708, 1711, 1715, 1757) flowing into St. Helena Sound at 32 28N 80 25W.
Island (1711, 1963) between the mouths of the Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers.
Town (1757, 1959) at 32 43N 80 32W

1670 (Owen: 199) In a letter of 15 Sept., Owen mentions that Spanish soldiers encamped just south of Charleston Harbor had "hindered our correspondence with our friends of ... Asha-po...."

1671 (1 Aug.; Arguelles; trans. by Childs 1936) For the context of the following deposition, cf. Escamacu, 1 Aug. 1671, & Combahee, 1 Aug. 1671. The Caseca of Ospo sent Bluacacay (an Escamacu Cacique), Barchoamini (Combahee), Ynna, Sthiaco, & Huannucase (all of the Province of Santa Elena) to San Agustin to tell Gov. Cendoya about the increasing English threat. She is said to have formerly frequented the town, but now feared for her safety there and so sent her nephew to spy while he visited his parents (who were staying in the town). Gov. Cendoya interrogated Arguelles:

...& being asked if he knew the Cacica of Ospo mentioned in these Autos & what opinion he had of her & what contact he had had with her & at what time.

He said that last year 1670 in the month of August this deponent went out with some soldiers to the settlement of the adversary and, having arrived at Santa Elena, Province of Escamacu, the Indians having told him that there they found that the adversary had in his settlement many ships, men & artillery, it was decided to send a spy to verify what the said Indians had said, & that presently the said Cacica of Ospo, with the interpreter he had, spoke to this deponent & told him that the said Indians deceived him & that the adversary did not have in the harbor more than one bark [barco] & a launch [Laucha] & that no succour had come

Ashepoo

to them & that she entrusted the secret to him that the English might not know it for she ran the risk of her life because she & her daughter came & went where the adversary was, & she promised this deponent to put him with his men in safety where the enemy was, & this was not carried out because of a storm coming upon them & the ships which were outside in the sea, & from what the said Cacica told him being correct & for other reasons which he submitted, he has held & holds her to be faithful & in sympathy with the Spanish.

1671 (1 Aug.; Lara; trans. by Childs 1936) Lara accompanied the five Indians of Santa Elena from Santa Catalina to San Augustin. He says they were "of the Province of Escamacu & Santa Elena." He knew Pacheco had questioned them and that they had said "...they came from the said province by order & permission of the Casica of Ospo...."

1671 (12 Sept.; Pacheco B; trans. by Childs 1936) "The antiqui [Joseph] arrived here on the ninth with the Cacica whom I had sent to call to come to Santa Elena, that I would go there to speak with her [the Cacica of Ospo]. She came & goes with this [letter] to see your lordship with four caciques & her husband [showing that he was alive and that she ruled anyway] & her brother. Of all that passes at San Jorxe, they will give your lordship an account...."

1671 (19 Sept.; Cendoya C; trans. by Childs 1936) To interpret again, Gov. Cendoya called on "an Indian named Joseph, native of the town of Santa Catalina in the province of Guale, interpreter of its language. ...being present Antonio Camuñas, interpreter of the said tongue, gave him to understand because of his not speaking Spanish, the gravity and solemnity of the oath...."

1671 (19 Sept.; Joseph; trans. by Childs 1936)

[Pacheco] sent him [Joseph] with some Indians to the place of Santa Elena. And on arrival there, the Cacica & Caciques whom he found there, on account of his having come from the Lord Governør to make the inquiry which was entrusted to him, they entertained him & they arranged that with four Indians whom they gave him (& among them a brother of the said Cacica [of Ospo] who is now in this Presidio [San Augustin]) disguising himself in their uzan ["sic"], they went to the settlement where the said English are present [asisten], and they arrived at noon, and being recognized by the Englishman, they told him that they were from Santa Elena.... [After

Ashepoo

spying at Charleston Harbor] he returned to Santa Elena & thence, with the said Cacica & other Indians, they arrived in the Province of Guale....

1671 (19 Sept.; Jarnoche; trans. by Childs 1936) Gov. Cendoya interrogated

an Indian of those who came in company with the said Atequi Jusephe [Joseph] & the Cacica, & through the said interpreter, Antonio Camuñas, he was asked if he were Christian & he announced that he was heathen & said his name was Jarnoche & that he is a native of Ospo in the Province of Santa Elena....

He said that from Yspo, his village, to the said [English] settlement, it is a little more than a day's journey [something more than eight leagues or more than c. 26 m.; the Ashepoo River is roughly 30 m. from Old Town, so the identity of Ospo & Yspo with Ashepoo is confirmed], & that, being in his said village, there arrived there Jusephe, Indian interpreter, a native of the village of Santa Catalina in the province of Guale & he held speech with the Cacica & with some Caciques, saying that he came from the presidio for the Lord Governor in order to go to the settlement of the enemy & see in what condition they were & that they ["Jarnoche's people"] should help him to prepare for the journey, & therefore he was helped & given men among whom was the deponent who asserts that he is brother to the said Cacica of Yspo. [Cf. 1672.]

1671 (Mathews: 334) The "Ishpow" are listed N of the St. Helena, are called "our friends," and are said to have peaceful relations with the sixteen other Carolina tribes listed (cf. Kussoe, 1671).

1672 (Pancheco B; trans. by Childs 1936) Referring to Diacan, Pancheco says

...deceiving me, he said that the cacica of Ospo, when she went to see your Lordship, had deceived you ["by saying"] that there were three castles [at Charles Towne].... And I asked him if he had seen the Casica, he said that he had seen her in his going & on his return journey & that she had indeed told him something to tell the Governor. He told me that earlier he had asked her if she wanted anything at San Agustin or if

Ashepoo

she wanted to go there & she said that she did not want to go because she was very much afraid. I asked him if he had seen the Casica's brother [Jarnoche, cf. 1671]. He said 'Yes.' I asked him if he had told him anything. He said not, that, earlier, he heard him telling other Indians that he came & went where the English were & that he said to the English, 'I am not afraid to take you to Santa Catalina. There are few Spanish there & we shall capture them.' He said this was all he knew.

1672 (Diacan B; trans. by Childs 1936) "He [Diacan] went [to Charles Town] with a brother [Jarnoche] of the Casica of Ospo who was in this presidio last year."
1672 (May; Camuñas; trans by Childs 1936) Camuñas

reached the province of Santa Elena at the village [lugar] of Ospo where lives a Cazica of the said village [lugar] who was in San Agustin last year. She told this deponent how she went to the English settlement & asked if he wanted her to go with him to which he answered 'yes.' - She went very willingly to be of service to Don Manuel de Cendoya, Governor of San Agustin, with whom she had been who had entertained her & given her presents for which she was much obliged. And although the chief men of the town [Pueblo] objected, it was not possible to keep her from accompanying the deponent to his destination at the English settlement, a matter of thirty leagues [c. 100 m., which is incorrect since the Ashepoo themselves said it was "a little more than a day's journey"; cf. 1671] of bad roads, marshy country with rivers of salt water, through which in spite of the bad roads, the said Cazica accompanied him to within a quarter of a league of the English town [Pueblo].

1672 (Ogilby-Mixon) "Ashpow als Colleton R" shown for the Ashepoo R. Cumming (1962: 78) notes that the Ashepoo R. is called Colleton's River also on the Gascoyne 1682 map, "but soon after this the name was dropped for the Ashpow or Ashepoo." (Cf. Edisto, 1683).
1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1682-1690: 107-108) Cession to the Lords Proprietors by the "Cassique of Ashepoo" of "all yt. tract or parcell of landscittuate Lying & being in the Province of Carolina bounded on the East or South East with ye Sea on ye North or North East with Russoh [copying error

Ashepoo

for Kussoh or Kussoe, q. v.] & land uninhabited & on ye west or Northwest with ye great ridge of mountaines commonly called the Apalachean mountains & on ye South or Southwest with Combohe & land not inhabited...." Cf. Stono for the procedure.

- 1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1682-1690: 135-137) Joint cession by "...ye Casiques Captains and Chefetaines of ye severall Countryes of Kussoe Stono Edistoh Ashepoo Combahe Kussah St Helena and Wimbee" for all land between the Stono and Savannah Rivers. Signed with "The Mark of ye Casique of Ashepoo" and "The Mark of ye other Ashepoo Casique"; witnessed by Maurice Mathews (cf. Kussah, 1684).
- 1684 Cf. the separate cessions the same year for the Edisto (where the "Asepow" are mentioned to the south or southwest of them) and the St. Helena (where the Ashepoo are said to be to the north or northeast, i. e. across St. Helena Sound).
- c. 1685 (Mathews) "Ishepoo R." shown.
- 1686 (Salley 1916: 72-73) On 2 Nov. Maurice Mathews was granted 1000 a. for negotiating the 1684 cessions with "the Cassique of Ashepoo" and chiefs of seven other tribes (cf. above and Kussah, 1686).
- 1687 (19-22 Apr.; Dunlop: 129-130) Capt. Wm Dunlop found Yemassee living 30 m. up "Ashepow River." He went to the mouth of the river on 21 Apr. and on the morning of the 22nd "called for the Ashepow Indians but found none of them willing to goe with me [to secure defenses to the southward]...." (Cf. c. 1700.) This is the last reference to the tribe. They were not listed as a separate tribe in the 1696 act requiring a predator to be killed by each hunter (cf. Kussah, 1696). Possibly they were absorbed by these neighboring Yemassee and moved with them southwest of the Combahee River prior to 1707 (cf. Cooper 1837: 317). This would explain both why they are not mentioned again as a tribe and why land on Ashepoo River was being taken up in large tracts before the Yemassee War (cf. 1696, 1701-1707).
- 1696 (26 Aug.; Anon. 1694-1740: 155) Note by John Beresford, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Robert Seabrooke's 244 a. "in Colleton-County butting and bounding to the Northward on the Marsh of South Edistoh River, to the North-west to the Lands of James Marquess: G: Devervent to the Westward on Ashepoo River and to the Southward and Eastward on the Marsh of the sd. Rivers...." This is probably for the present Fenwick Island.

Atwin=da=boo

- c. 1700 (Anon.) "Ashipou R." shown (also "Jamassis Indian Settlement" along the west bank; "Jamassis" along the southeast bank at the headwaters. Cf. 1687).
- 1701 (1 Feb. 1700/1; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 597) Warrant for James Stanyarn's 1,500 a. on "Ashepoo River."
- 1703 (13 Feb. 1702/3; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 607) Warrant for Wm. Leshly's 200 a. "on Ashepoo joyning to ye lands of ye sd. Leshley...."
- 1704 (2 Aug.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 620) Two warrants for Richard Woodward's total of 1000 a. "attye head of Jno. Seabrook on ye head of ashepoo River...."
- 1704 (28 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 623) Warrant for Mathew Smallwood's 500 a. "on ye S: Side of ye South branch Ashepoo."
- 1706 (Thornton) "Ashepo R." shown.
- 1707 (11 Nov.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 639) Warrant for Edmund Bellinger's 250 a. "near ashepo river in Colleton County...."
- c. 1708 (Crisp 1711; Nairne inset) "Ashpoo R" shown.
- 1711 (Crisp) "Ashpoo Island" marked across the islands at and between the mouths of the Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers. "Ashpoo River" shown.
- 1715 (Moll, inset 2) "Ashpoo Island" & "Ashpoo R." shown.
- 1757 (DeBrahm) "Ashipoo River" shown. "Ashipoo" indicated as a town on the Ashepoo R. at 32 44N. The name seems to apply to the colonial community which grew up at the fording place on the Ashepoo R.; no evidence has been found that the Ashepoo had a village in the same location. They may have because it seems to have been within the territory they ceded in 1684 and because of its natural advantages as a fording place; cf. 1671-1672.
- 1959 (SCSHD A) "Ashepoo," town at 32 43N 80 32 W.
- 1963 (C&GS) "Ashepoo River" flowing into St. Helena Sound at 32 28N 80 25W.

Ashepow, var. Ashepoo

Ashipoo, var. Ashepoo

Ashipou, var. Ashepoo

Ashpoo, var. Ashepoo

Ashpow, var. Ashepoo

Atwin=da=boo, var. Awendaw

Auchaw

Auchaw, cf. Adthan

Audusta, var. Edisto

Auenda, var. Awendaw

Au-en-dau-boo, var. Awendaw

Au-en-dau-boo-e, var. Awendaw

Auendaw, var. Awendaw

Avendaugh-bough, var. Awendaw

Avendaw, var. Awendaw

Awendaw (Ananda, 1705; Anenda, 1705 [3]; Anendaboo, 1704, 1705; Atwin=da=boo, 1700; Auenda, 1706; Au-en-dau-boo, cf. 1931; Au-en-dau-boo-e, cf. 1931; Auendaw, 1704; Avendaugh-bough, 1701*; Avendaw, 1709; Awendaw, 1704, cf. 1931, 1960; Awindaw, 1708; Oindaw, 1733; Owenda, 1705; Owendah, 1703[2]; Owendaw, 1757, 1825, cf. 1931)

Village (1701) between Sewee Bay and Santee R.; almost certainly Sewee since they were nearby the same year.

Creek or river (1700, 1703[2], 1704 [3], 1705 [6], 1706, 1707, 1709, 1733, 1757, 1825, 1931, 1960) which enters Bulls Bay at 33 02N 79 32W.

Community (1757, 1960) at 33 02N 7937W.

1700 (15 Nov.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 598) Warrant for Capt. Robert Johnson's 300 a. "on ye [blank left] side of Atwin=da=boo. vizt. on ye. Northernmost Branch of ye. same...."

1701 (Lawson 1714: 9) John Lawson spent night of 2 Jan. 1701 at "a deserted Indian Residence, called Avendaugh-bough...." That morning he and his party had left "Bulls Island, and went through the Creeks, which lie between the Bay ["Sewee" or the present Bulls Bay] and the main Land. At Noon we went on Shore, and got our Dinner near a Plantation, on a Creek having the full Prospect of Sewee-Bay." After dinner, they "came to" the village and the next morning they entered the mouth of the Santee River. This puts the village between Sewee Bay and the mouth of the Santee. Unfortunately, the account is so vague about the location that it could have been anywhere along this twenty-five

Awendaw

mile stretch of the coast. However, it was likely near Awendaw Crk., as Gregorie (1925: 14) states. The similiarity of Avendaugh-bough and Atwin=da=boo or Awendaw-bou (1700, 1931; cf. bou) makes this probable. This river or creek was interchangeably called Sewee River (1708; cf. Sewee) and the Sewee occupied most if not all the land between Charleston Harbor and the Santee R. at one time or another, so Awendaugh-bough is almost certainly a Sewee village.

"Deserted" may mean that the Indians had moved inland for the winter (cf. Edisto, 1570). This village could have been abandoned, though, because the Sewee had already been greatly reduced by their attempted expedition to England and by smallpox.

- 1703 (5 Feb. 1702/3; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 607) Warrant for Thomas Habden's 400a. "on ye Southwest by Henry Attkins Land Scituated on Owendah Creek att Sewee...." This and the following warrants suggest that the Sewee had abandoned the Awendaw Creek area by this time.
- 1703 (31 Mar.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 608) Warrant for Thomas Habden's 300 a. "on Owendah Creek."
- 1704 (3 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 616) Warrant for James Seheault's 400 a. "on Awendaw Creek."
- 1704 (21 Jul.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 619) Warrant for Joseph Wigfall's 500 a. "on ye head anendaboo Creek...."
- 1704 (1 Aug.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 620) Two warrants for John Hollibush's total of 700 a. "formerly laid out to Hen: Atkinson on auendaw Creek...."
- 1705 (12 Jan.; Anon. 1675-1705: 510) Grant to John Hollibush of 470 a. "in Craven County" SE on "Anenda Creek," NE on Captain John Collins to the northwest part on [Nathaniel] Johnsons' Barrony...and to the Southwest on Henry Atkins. Sir Nathaniel Johnson lived at the head of the E. Br. of Cooper R., which extends eastward to within a few miles of Awendaw Cr. (cf. 1706; Thornton-Morden c. 1695); thus Anenda and Awendaw are identical despite some confusion over which county it was in (cf. Collins' grant on the same day).
- 1705 (12 Jan.; Anon. 1675-1705: 510) Grant to Mark Sloman for 300 a. "in Craven County bounding to the Southeast on Anenda Creek...to the Southwest on John Collins...."
- 1705 (12 Jan.; Anon. 1675-1705: 510-511) Grant to John Collins for 345 a. "in Craven County bounding to the Southeast on Ananda Creek...."
- 1705 (12 Jan.; Anon. 1675-1705: 514) Grant to John Collins

Awendaw

- for 500 a. in "Colleton [Craven; cf. the previous entry and Hollibush's grant on the same date] County bounding to the Southeast on Anenda Creek...."
- 1705 (5 Feb.; 1704/5; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 626) Warrant for David Maybank's 500 a. "joyning on Mr. John Hollibush on Owenda Creek...."
- 1705 (27 Feb. 1704/5; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 627) Warrant for Capt. John Collins' land which "lieth between Mr. Sehault and the North East Branch of Anendaboo Creek...."
- 1706 (25 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 635) Warrant for John Barksdale's 2,000 a. "Joyning to the Governrs. [Johnson's] Barrony att ye head of Auenda...."
- 1708 (Dalcho 1820: 275) An act of the Assembly on 18 Dec. 1708 established the NE boundary of Christ Church Parish as "Awindaw Creek, or Seawee River."
- 1709 (1 Feb.; Anon. 1707-1711: 131-132) Note by Jobe Howes, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Capt. John Collins' 345 a. "lying in Craven County Butting and bounding to the Southward on avendaw Creek to the westward on the sd. Collins to the northward on Land not Laid out and to the Eastward on Mark Slomans land...." (War. 10 Dec. 1705.)
- 1733 (22 Sept.; Cooper 1838: 370) Act 564 provides that the line to separate Berkeley and Craven Counties shall run from Samuel Wigfall's plantation "at the head of Sewee river or Oindaw creek...."
- 1757 (DeBrahm) "Owendaw R." shown, and "Owendaw" with a house site indicated at the present location of the Town of Awendaw in Charleston Co.
- 1825 (Mills B) "Owendaw Creek" and "Owendaw Bridge" at Awendaw, S. C.
- 1931 (Smith: 46) "The Indian name Auendaw was originally spelled as Au-en-dau-boo-e [Off. Hist. Comm., Memorial Bk. 3, 376] river then shortened to Au-en-dau-boo, then to Auendaw, and on the U. S. Coast Survey maps now spelled Owendaw."
- 1960 (SCSHD) "Awendaw Creek" enters Bulls Bay at 33 02N 79 32W, and the town of "Awendaw" is at 33 02N 79 37W.

Awindaw, var. Awendaw

Betaw (Betaw, 1735 [2], 1963; Bitaw, c. 1722*)

Bluff on the S side of Santee R. at 33 23 - 33 24N 79 48 - 79 49W.

c. 1722 (Barnwell) "Bitaw" shown on the S side of the Santee

Bohicket

R. N of the head of the W Br. of Cooper R., where the NE corner of the original Berkeley Co. meets the SW corner of Craven Co. or nearly 35 m. inland (computed on the basis of 8 squares of 12,000 a. [109.5 on a side X 209] deep for each county; cf. Salley 1928: 130-137). Both the relative location and the distance put the bluff near the present church (cf. 1963).

1735 (4-27 Mar.; Salley 1947B: 81 & 144) "Betaw Bluff" was considered as the site for a ferry over the Santee River, but another was selected.

1963 (SCSHD) "Betaw Ch." near a long bluff on the S side of the Santee R. SE of Mattassee Br. at 33 23 - 33 24N 79 48 - 79 49W.

Bitaw, var. Betaw

Bo, var. Bou

Boasoo, var. Booshoo

Boes var. Bou

Bobickcock, var. Bohicket

Bohecott, var. Bohicket

Bohekit, var. Bohicket

Bohicutt, var. Bohicket

Bohickcut, var. Bohicket

Bohicket (Bobickcock, 1711, 1730; Bohecott, 1703; Bohekit, 1687; Bohicutt, 1706; Bohickcut, 1709; Bohicket, 1707, 1825, 1962; Bohickcock, c. 1695; Bohicott, 1701, 1707; Bohicutt, c. 1685*; Bolicut, c. 1696; Boohicutt, 1706; Bowhicutt, 1708; Bowhickcut, 1709)
Tribe (c. 1685, 1687, 1706, 1707, 1711 [?]; cf. 1730) which lived on or near Bohicket Crk.
Creek (1687, c. 1695, 1696, 1701, 1703, 1706, 1708, 1711, 1825, 1962) which flows into the N Edisto R. at 32 35N 80 12W.
Ridge (1709 [2]) on Johns Island.

1666 (Sandford: 63) Cf. Edisto, 1666, for Indians along Bohicket Creek. The name is not used for them; however,

Bohicket

since no other tribe is known to have lived along the Crk., the habitations and fields Sandford saw were likely Bohicket.

Swanton (1922: 20) accepts the erroneous statement in Cheves (1897: 63) that a village called Bohicket was near the present Rockville. Sandford does not mention a village, and cf. c. 1685 & 1687).

- c. 1685 (Mathews) "Bohicutt" is shown as a settlement east of the head of Bohicket Creek (cf. 1687). "Boohichutt" is also marked on the SW side of Edisto I. Since this is the only reference to the Bohicket on Edisto, it may be a copying error by Gascoyne.
- 1687 (Dunlop: 128) Capt. Wm. Dunlop was at "Bohekit" on "Bohekit Creek" 15 Apr. He went the next day to "Mr. Grimball's Landing on Edisto," 7 m. according to his reckoning. On the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map (based on Mathews 1685), "Grimballs" appears on the SE side of Edisto I. nearly opposite the mouth of Bohicket Crk. Rockville is only about 2 m. from the site of Grimball's house, so "Bohekit" was five or so miles farther up the Crk.
- c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Bohickock Creek" shown with "Indian Settlements." marked on its N side near the headwaters of Bohicket Crk. & Ledinwah Crk.
- 1696 (6 Jan.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 529) Warrant for Thos. Jones' 300 a. "on ye Wt: Ward side of Bolicut Creeke...." Since this warrant was issued by John Archdale and he had been in Carolina only a short time, the form probably does not bear any close resemblance to an aboriginal pronunciation.
- 1701 (7 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 599) Warrant for Edmund Jarvis' 230 a. "fronting on a branch of Bohicott Creek, adjoining to Wm= Wells on ye West, & on William Green on the East & to ye South on lands of Samuell Shattock & Joseph Cottle Commonly known by ye name of ye horse Island...."
- 1703 (July; Anon. 1707-1711: 78-79) Note by Job Howes, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Samuel Davis' 500 a. "in Coleton County Butting and Bounding to ye N. East on Bohecott Creek and all other Sides on Land not yet Laid out...." (War. 12 Jun. 1702.)
- 1706 (7 Dec.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 636) Warrant for Elizabeth Godfry's 200 a. "between her line and the head of Bohicutt...."
- 1706 (Thornton) "Boohicutt" marked on the NE side of Edisto I. (as on the Mathews c. 1685 map, the primary source for this map).

Bohicket

- 1707 (14 May; Anon. 1694-1740: 332) Cf. Stono for a ref. to "Bohicket Creek."
- 1707 (5 Jul.; Cooper 1837: 300-301) An act of this date established lookouts at four points in South Carolina and others in Georgia, each to be manned by two Englishmen and two "neighboring" Indians (cf. Kussah, 1707). The lookout on "Jones Island" was to be manned by "Bohicott Indians." In this act (p. 301), Mr. Thomas Jones is mentioned as living on "Bohicott Creek"; presumably the Island referred to was named for him (Wadmelaw or probably Seabrook).
- 1708 (7 Apr.; Anon. 1707-1711: 192-193) Note by Thos. Broughton, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Eliz. Godfrey's 200 a. "in Colleton County on St. Johns Island bounding Westward and Southward on Land belonging unto ye Sd. Madam Godfrey Northwards on Bowhicutt Eastwards on Land not Laid out...." (War. 7 Dec. 1706).
- 1709 (15 Nov.; Anon. 1707-1711: 190-191) Note by Thos. Broughton, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Eliz. Godfray's 500 a. "in Colleton County lying and being on the South west side of Stono River on a Island Called Saint Johns Island it being an Inland Plantation Called by the name of bohickcut Ridg Butting and Bounding Northward on the Siprus opening and on all other Sides on Land belonging unto sd. Madam Godfrey...." (War. 14 May 1709.)
- 1709 (15 Nov.; Anon. 1707-1711: 193-194) Note by Thos. Broughton, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Eliz. Godfrey's 500 a. "in Colleton County Lying and being on the South Side of Stono River on a Island Comonly called St. Johns Island an Inland Plantation Known by the name of Bowhickcut Ridg and butting and bounding Southward and Eastward on Lands belonging unto ye Sd. Madam Godfrey Westwards on Land Runout formerly unto Coll. William Davis Northwards on a Swamp...." (War. 7 Dec. 1706.) "Mr. Davis" house was on the Stono just south of Abbapoola Crk. or about 3 m. E of the head of Bohicket Crk. (cf. Mathews c. 1685 & Thornton-Morden c. 1695). The ridge must have been between Abbapoola and Bohicket Creeks (cf. 1708 & 1709).
- 1711 (Crisp, section B) "Bobickcock Creek" and "Indian Settlements" in the same position as on the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map, of which this is a revision.
- 1730 (Moll) Three symbols for Indian settlements are marked along "Bobickcock Cr.," two on the S side about 2-3 m. above the mouth and one on the N side about 5 m. above the mouth (by the accompanying scale). The spelling shows Moll copied Crisp's 1711 map. He probably also copied its

Bohicket

"Indian Settlements," making this reference outdated.
1825 (Mills 1825B) "Bohicket Creek"
1962 (C&GS) "Bohicket Creek" flows into the N Edisto R. at
32 35N 80 12W.

Bohickock, var. Bohicket

Bohicott, var. Bohicket

Bohicutt, var. Bohicket

Bolicut, cf. Bohicket

Boo, var. Bou

Boochaw, var. Boochawy

Boochawy (Boochaw, 1714, 1715 [2]; Boochawy, 1712*; Boochay,
1712 [3]; Boochoy, 1737)
Place (1712-1715, 1737) N of Goose Crk. (which flows into the
Cooper R. at 32 55N 79 57W).

1712-1715 (Benj. Dennis in Foster 1931: I, 10-36) A letter
dated 26 Feb. 1711/12 is headed "Boochawy near Goose
Creek"; 7 June 1712 is headed "Boochay Goose Creek Parish";
24 Jul. and 28 Aug. 1712 are headed "Boochay" also; 12 Aug.
1714 reads "Boochaw near Goose Creek"; 3 Jan. 1714/15 and
2 Sept. 1715 read "Boochaw." These letters were all
written from Dr. LeJau's parsonage near St. James Goose
Creek Church on the N side of Goose Crk.

1737 (19 Nov.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 282) Will of Arthur
Middleton leaves his son Thos. a "tract called Boochoy
purchased of Mrs. Margaret Schenckinh, and a tract
formerly of said Boochoy, purchased of Benjamin Schenckinh,
deceased." Both Middleton and Schenckinh lived on the N
side of Goose Creek (cf. Crisp 1711B; also Cheves 1895:
324, n. 3, & Smith 1928: 279; the grant referred to is
not in Anon. 1675-1705: 209.)

Boochay, var. Boochawy

Boochoy, var. Boochawy

Booe, var. Bou

Booshoo

Boohicutt, var. Boohicket

Booshoo (Boasoo, cf. 1905; Booshoo, 1682*, cf. 1905; Booshooe, cf. 1905; Boo-shoo-ee, cf. 1905; Boosoo, cf. 1905; Boshee, 1688; Bosho, 1717, cf. 1905; Boshoe, cf. 1905; Bossoe, cf. 1905; Bossoo, cf. 1905; Bossua, cf. 1905)
Place (1682, 1688, cf. 1905) on the N side of Ashley R. near the mouth of Dorchester Crk. Swamp or crk. (1717, cf. 1905) now called Dorchester Crk., which enters the Ashley at 32 57N 80 10W.

1682 (7 Dec.; Bull 1696-1703: 92) "John Smith late of Booshoo in Ashley river" mentioned in an indenture.
1688 (Withington 1904: 220) "Boshee" Plantation owned by Mary Izard, widow of John Smith and Henry Middleton.
1717 (24 Dec.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 58) Will of John Stevens leaves his sons John & Joseph & his daughter Eliz. "land in Bosho Swamp" and "on north side of Bosho Swamp...."
1905 (Smith: 63-64)

The site of the old village of Dorchester is on a neck or peninsula of land between the Ashley River and a creek now called Dorchester Creek. This creek was originally known as Boshoe, or Bossua Creek. It is called now Rose Creek, where it crosses the road from Summerville to Dorchester; Newington Creek, or Swamp, a little higher up, where it crosses the road from Summerville to Bacon's Bridge and curves through the old Axtell, or Blake, plantation styled Newington (the northern part of which is now Dr. C. U. Shepard's tea farm), and finally is known as the Saw Mill Branch where it forms the southeastern boundary of the town of Summerville.

A little below the point where Dorchester Creek debouches into Ashley River, another creek called Eagles Creek also empties into the Ashley--this last creek deriving its name from one Richard Eagle, who, about 1734, possessed the tract of land where the public road crossed the creek.

The region about the mouths of these two creeks--especially about the peninsula between Dorchester Creek and Ashley River--was known by the Indian name of Boo-shoo-ee.

It was first granted to John Smith, who on 20th November, 1676, obtained a grant for 1,800 acres covering this peninsula and the site of the future village