

Kussoe

then the said Indians shall be sett at Liberty having first paid such a ransom as shall be thought reasonable by the Grand Council to be shared equally among the Company of men that tooke the Indians aforesaid.

1671 (26 Oct.; Council Journal in Cheves 1897: 346)

Upon serious consideration this day had of the better safe guard & defence of this Collony it is ordered & c that all and every person or persons now in this Collony except such as are members of the Grand Council or Officers attending the same shall appear in arms ready fitted in their several Companies according to the list now given & c.

Cf. the previous two entries and the following three.

1672 (c. 14 Feb. 1671/2; West: 388) "Cossoes to pay a dear skin monthly as an acknowledgmt. or else to loose our amitie." The war seems to have ended shortly before; cf. the next two entries.

1672 (20 Jun.; Shaftesbury: 400) "I thanke you [T. Grey] for your letter to me of 24th of January last [missing] by which I finde that you have done us two considerable services, the one in subduing our injurious neighbours the Cussoo Indians...."

1672 (Pancheco: 51-53) Pancheco interviewed two "Cherokee" ("Chilokee" or people of a language other than Muskhogean; Swanton 1946: 46) Indians who had come to St. Catherine's Island after six of them had visited Charles Town. He asked how they had been received and one Indian replied that "they had not even been fed, because the people were alarmed at the Cosatachiqui ["Cofatachiqui," Pancheco 1972B] Indians who were killing their cows, pigs, and everything they had."

In a warrant by Governor Cendoya (1672) accompanying this letter, he refers to the "Indian of the so-called Cherokees..." (emphasis added) and says this Indian was examined by "Antonio Camuñas, interpreter of the Guale language...." Next follows a warrant by Arcos (1672), who had accompanied the Indians from St. Catherine's to St. Augustine. He repeated that according to the "two infidel Indians from St. Helena...the English and the Cofatachiqui Indians were not on friendly terms because the latter were killing the cows and pigs owned by the English."

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Finally one of the Indians, Diacan (1672), was called to testify on 26 March. Camuñas, who spoke only Spanish and Guale (cf. Escamacu, 1671) directed questions "to another interpreter called Diego, a native of St. Catherine," who in turn questioned Diacan, thus proving he spoke a language mutually unintelligible to Guale.

He was asked his birthplace, whence he came and whither he was going. He says he is a native of St. Helena, and that he was in the enemy's settlement named St. George about a month and a half ago [late January or early February 1672. He said that although the English] had gathered a good crop of corn and peas, as well as other crops they had planted, they do not consider the country very healthy because they have lost some people; furthermore, the Cofatachiqui ["sic"] Indians had been killing their cattle, cows, and pigs.

"Cofatachiqui" should probably be "Kussoe" since at exactly this time (late 1671 and early 1672) they had provoked "an open Warr" by their deprivations. The two tribes may be entirely separate (see pages 258-259), but it is possible that they are somehow related (see footnote 405 herein).

Camuñas (1672) mentions an attack on Charles Town by "Chichumecos," but this was later in May, and they seem to be identical to the Westo (Swanton 1922: 90 & 305), while the English records refer consistently to the Kussoe. 1674 (3 Aug.; Council in Cheves 1897: 451)

And forasmuch as it is credibly informed that the Kussoe Indians have secretly murdered 3 Englishmen and as these Indians have noe certaine abode Resolved that Capt. Mau: Mathews, Mr. Wm. Owen, capt, Richd. Conant & Mr. Ra: Marshall doe inquire where the sd. Indians now are & if any probability can be had that these Indians may be taken then to raise a party of men as they shall think convent. under command of the sd. capt. Conant or any other parties under other commanders to use all meanes to come up with the sd. Indians wheresoever to take or destroy all or any of them, the whole matter being left to their advisemt.

This trouble seems to have been instigated by the Stono (q. v., 25 July 1674). It must have been settled quickly because the Council Journal does not mention it further.

Kussoe

1675 (10 Mar.; Anon. 1675-1709)

[St. Gyleses P]lanta[con C]assoe
To [all ma]nner of pe[ople]

Know yee, that wee the Casseques naturall borne
Heires & sole [owners] and Proprietors [of] great and
the Lesser Cassoe lying on the River of Kyew[aw] the
River of Stono and the freshes of the River of Edistoh
doe for us our s[elves] our subjects and Vassalls
demise, sell, grant and for ever quitt and resigne the
w[hole] parcell and parcells of land called by the name
and names of great & litle Cass[oe] with all the
Timber on said land and all manner of the appurtinances
a[ny] way belonging to any part or parts of the said land
or lands, unto the [Rig...] honourable Anthony Earle of
Shaftesbury Lord Baron Ashley of Winborne St. Gyleses
Lord Cooper of Pawlett & c to the rest of the Lords
Proprieto[rs] of Carolina for and in consideration of
a valuable parcel of cloth, hatch[etts,] Beads [Brads]
and other goods and manufactures now received at the
hands of Andre[w] Percival, Gent in full satisfaction
of and for these our Territories, Lan[ds] and Royalties
with all manner the appurtinances, priviledges [and]
dignities any manner of way to us our selves or Vassalls
belonging; In con[firmat]ion whereof Wee the said
Cassequ[es] have hereunto set our hands and affixed
[our ?] Seales this tenth day of March in the yeare of
our Lord God one thous[and] six hundred seaventie and
five and in the twenty eighth yeare of the reig[n] of
Charles the Second of Great Brittain France and Ireland
King [Defen]dr: of the faith & c.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us
John Smyth

Jacob Waight

James Palmer

David Maybanck^s

the marke of EW John Walker

the marke of V James Clues [Claes]

the marke of H Henry Clement

the mark and his Seale of the great Casseq:

the mark of the most great Cassiqua and his seale

the marke of a Cassequa

Cassq: his [mark and seal]

the marke of [Ind. Captain]

Kussoe

[the mark of a Ind: Capt]
[the marks of an Ind cap]
the mar[ke of a Ind.] ca[pt.]
[ditto]
the marke of Ind Capt.
ditto
a hill Capt.
the marke a Ind: Capt.
a woman capt:
the marke of a woman Capt:
ditto
a woman Capt:
a woman Capt.
Capt marke
ditto
Capt: marke
a woman capt
ditto
the marke of a woman Capt.
the
a woman capt.
the mark of a [woman Capt.]
[ditto]
[ditto]

This appears to be the actual cession itself because the first four Colonists' signatures seem to be autographs and the Indians' marks seem to have been done by many different hands rather than by a single copiest. In the left margin is "Enter'd this 20th: Decembr: 1675 per me A. P. Register" (Andrew Percival). The MS is badly damaged, but a more complete copy survives in Anon. 1675-1705: 1. All of the material in brackets is from this copy. Someone consistently miscopied the 17th Cen. "e" as an "r" in "Cassoe" so it became "Cassor" and so appears where the copy and not the original is quoted (as Mills 1826 and those who quoted him, including Royce 1899: 631).

Percival purchased the land for the Proprietors, who retained the right to make all purchases from the Indians to prevent Colonists from bypassing their authority. Percival was acting as Shaftesbury's Agent, though, and eight days later the Proprietors granted the land to Shaftesbury as the Signory of St. Gyles. Its twelve thousand acres extended more specifically along "the south side of the head of Ashley river," from the 2d Creek above 'Middleton

Kussoe

Place' to Bacons Bridge, and west to Edisto..." (Cheves 1897: 456, n. 2; Cheves also traces the early history of the tract and Smith 1910: opp. 75 shows its original boundaries and superimposes divisions to 1780. Smith gives a detailed history from pp. 75-91.).

The number of Kussoe who signed seems to be twenty-nine, at least eleven of whom were women (McCrary 1897: 179 came up with the same total count, but mentions fourteen women). Regardless, it is highly significant that nearly half of their leaders were women.

1677 (20 May; Anon. 1675-1709: 48) "Caso upon Ashley River" mentioned as a place (cf. Wando).

1677 (14 Jun.; Council in Salley 1907B: 82) "St. Gyles's als Cussoe"

1680 (1 Jun.; Council in Salley 1907B: 85) "Cussoe house" is mentioned; later that month "Cussoe" alone is used in reference to the plantation.

1684 Eight other tribes ceded land separately in 1684, and in three of the cessions the location of the Kussoe is mentioned. Presumably, the Kussoe's 1675 cession had given the Colonists title to at least all their land near the coast so an additional, separate cession was considered unnecessary. The Kussoe are mentioned in the joint cession of 1684, but did not sign it.

In each of the separate cessions made by the Edisto, the Ashpoo, and the Combahee (q. v.), the "Kussoh" (in the first two) or "Kusso" are mentioned to the north or north-east. Also in each case, though, part of the land in the same direction was "uninhabited."

The joint cession (cf. Kussah) lists "...ye Casiques Captains and Chefetaines of ye severall Countryes of Kussoe Stono Edistoh Ashpoo Combahe Kussah St Helena and Wimbee" and later "the said Casiques, Captaines and other Cheiftaine[s] of Kusso and other Countryes before mentioned...." However, no Kussoe marks are indicated at the bottom of the document; two representatives of each of the other tribes signed and instead of the Kussoe, the "Witcheaugh" signed.

The Witcheaugh were not identical with the Kussoe because a separate cession exists for them and gives their location as south or southwest of the St. Helena. Since three cessions place the Kussoe farther north, the two tribes were not the same. The inclusion of the Kussoe in the joint cession must have been a copying error. In the 1686 grant to Maurice Mathews for having negotiated the

Kussoe

cessions, the "Wichcaugh" are listed as one of the eight tribes and the Kussoe are not mentioned.

1696 (Cooper 1837: 108-110) Act 128, ratified 16 March 1695/6, provided magistrates to settle Indian controversies and required each hunter of "the nations of...Cussoes" and ten others (cf. Kussah, 1696) to remit one predator's skin annually by 25 November or be flogged. Indians bringing in additional skins received one pound of powder and thirty bullets.

From the way the tribes are listed, the Colonists seem to have permitted each one to occupy at least part of the territory it had ceded previously.

1706 (Thornton) "Cassaw" written at headwaters of the Ashley River on its south side. Although the geography is copied from the Mathews c. 1685 map, this name is not shown on that map. Cf. also Kussah, 1706, for "Kussa" from the Thornton map.

1707 (Anon.: 1) This Act prohibited all unlicensed "Trade or Deall either Directly or Indirectly with any Indians whatsoever (Except those commonly called Cusabes vizt. Santees, Ittavans, Seawees, Stoanoes, Kiawaws, Kussos, Edistoos, St. Helenas)...." This is the actual MS act; for the printed version, taken directly from it, cf. Cusabo. (Thomas Hepworth, Clerk of the House, engrossed it; cf. Salley 1940: 92.)

1711 (24 June; Anon. 1711-1715: 111-112) Note by Thomas Broughton for a plat of Col. Robert Daniell's 4,000 a. "in Coleton County Lying and being on the East side of Ponpond River butting & bounding to the north on Land Laid out unto the Cussow Indians to the westward on the said river and all other sides on Lands not yet Laid out.... (warrant n. d.; deed 27 June 1711).

Daniel's land is not shown on Crisp's 1711 map, but it shows settlements for about half-a-dozen miles up the Edisto R. beyond Dawho R. Since Daniel's land was still farther up, but must have been no farther than about twenty miles (the approximate limit of the use of "Pon Pon") the Kussoe must have been between ten to twenty miles beyond Dawho.

This is probably not an indication that the Kussoe had moved south. The Edisto River goes up north and the headwaters of Ashley River extend westward to within a mile of the Edisto in this vicinity. The Kussoe seem never to have moved from near St. Gyles (cf. 1675). This region, particularly near Four Hole Swamp, still has a large Indian population which is probably directly descended from

Kussoe

the Kussoe.

Daniel sold the southern half (2,000 a.) of this tract to William Livingston, who in 1719 conveyed it to Thomas Smith on behalf of the estate of John Ash (M. C. O., F-29 & cf. V-V, 385-390). The land is described as "on the East side of freeshes of Edisto & Lying nearest to the Plantation of James Rixams." Part (250 a.) went to Ashe's daughter Isabella, wife of Benjamin "Berry" (a mistake for "Perry"). In a Memorial of Jan. 1752 (Vol. 10; M. A. R.) Benjamin Perry mentions 250 a. he inherited from his father Benjamin Perry, and he specifically states that it was part of 4,000 a. granted to Col. Robert Daniel. The Perry's had at least two separate tracts along the E side of the Edisto R. One was opposite the original Parker's Ferry on DeBrahm's 1757 map and the other was near the present Dorchester County Line on Mouzon's 1775 map; the second, more northerly one seems more likely because much land south of it had been granted before 1711; cf. Spoons. The Kussoe were just north of this location, having moved north of St. Gyles (cf. 1706).

- 1715 (Johnson: 236-239) John Barnwell may be referring to the Kussoe as part of the "Corsaboys," who with four other villages totaled 295. Cf. Cusabo, 1707 & 1715.
- 1715 (8 Aug.; Anon. 1712-1715: 429-430) During the Yemassee War, "Mr. Laurence Dennis (a member of this House) informing this House that he had rec'd a Letter from Mr. John Stewart relating to some of the proceedings of the Cussoe Indians, last week, at Capt. Jonathan Fitch's Plantation [Spoons], which he thought proper to be laid before this House." The letter was read and Fitch was ordered to appear the following day. When he did, part of the letter was read and he told what he knew about it (p. 430); what the letter contained and what he said were not recorded. The motion about the Etiwan (q. v.) which followed immediately may or may not be related.
- 1715 (1 Dec.; Hasell) Since many survived the Yemassee War, some Kussoe were probably among the "about 100.-free Indians. of ye small Nations among us that never revolted ..." and that formed part of the Province's two regiments in the Indian War of 1715 (cf. Etiwan).
- 1716 (McDowell 1955: 112-113) On or about 26 September, the "Coosoe Indians" presented six dressed deer skins to Col. Thomas Broughton in trade (cf. Etiwan, 1716).
- 1716 (McDowell 1955: 114) On 1 October, the Indian Trade Commission received a letter "from Col. Mackey, from the

Kussoe

Charikees" (Cherokee) which had been "brought down, by way of Savano [Savannah] Town by two Coosoe Indians." Since the same spelling is used as in the previous mention, the Kussoe (and not the Alabama Coosa; cf. Kussah, 1743) are probably intended.

1719 (Barnwell 1720: 4) In his expedition "against the Yemasees and Spanish of St. Augustine," John Barnwell was accompanied by "King Gilbert wth. ye. Coosaboys & tuskerores." Cf. 1726.

1721 (19 Sept.; Cooper 1838: 141) Act No. 447 exempted the "Cussoes" from trade regulations (cf. Etiwan, 1721).

1723 (13 Jan.; Varnod: III, 377-379)

They [the Indians] entertain a Notion of a Supreme being to whom they offer their first offerings, they observe severall festivals, they believe that there was formerly a universal flood, & that our wild pidgeon went out to see for land, & i am credibly inform'd that some of the Indians near the French territories practise the Circumcision. Here is a form of prayer used by one of the Indian Kings before the taking of his Chocolate in the morning which deserves to be printed in gold letters

Thou Chief King of all things, let this thy day be a prosperous one to me, & favor me with the continuance of my being, for i thank thee who regardest me

Varnod was rector at Dorchester, St. George's Parish, so his notes are probably about the Kussoe who lived opposite there in 1675 and in a Parish adjacent to the south in 1743. The Indians "near the French territories" were perhaps the Winyah; the Santee and Sewee seem not to have survived the Yemassee War.

1724 (9 Mar.; Assembly in Salley 1945A: 34) "The house read & Consider'd the Petition of Margaret Johnson praying to be payd for a Negro killed by the Cussoe Indians...."

1725 (12 May; Assembly in Salley 1945A: 109-111)

Jno: Stone & others [had reported] that an Indian Man of the Cusso Nation did without any manner of Provocation willfully Shoot dead a Negro Man Slave...as he was Working in his Plantation....

That the said Stone was not willing to Prosecute the said Indian but contented himself with assurances that ye: Governmt: made him to Oblige that Nation of Indians

Kussoe

to make him satisfaction.

That no Satisfaction has yet been made for the sd:
Negroe by the Indians, and the Committee are of Opinion
that its Impracticable....

- Stone was given £ 100 by the Public Treasurer. On 13
May 1725, an order was sent to the Treasurer, and "the
head men of the Cussoe Indians [were] sent for to be
told that they shall be expected to remit £ 100 damages."
1726 (16 Dec.; Assembly in Salley 1946: 39) The "Cussoe
Indians have lately killed four Waweas & Winyaws." A
general meeting of all Indian tribes was called to settle
differences; cf. the next entry.
1726 (21 Dec.; Assembly in Salley 1946: 44-45) "King Gilbert
& his people," "the Cussoe Indians" were in town on 21
Dec. 1726. The Assembly was informed and a committee
was sent to speak with them (cf. 16 Dec. 1726). This
proves that Barnwell's "Corsaboys" and "Coosaboys" were
the Kussoes (q. v., 1719; also, 1711 & 1715 [Johnson]).
1731 (Cooper 1838: 327) Act No. 542 prohibited trade with
Indians "except the following nations who are deemed to
be resident within the settlements, viz: Ittowans,
Cussoes, Winyaws, Cape Fairs, Keywaws, St. Helenas and
Edistoes...."
1733 (22 Sept.; Cooper 1838: 371-372) Act No. 565 again
exempted the "Cussoes" from trade regulations (cf. 1721 and
Etiwan, 1733). A similiar act of 1752 simply mentions
"neighbouring Indians, living in the settlements..."
(Cooper 1838: 763).
1738 (26 Jan. 1737/1738; Inventories, LL, p. 23) In this
volume of Inventories at the S. C. Dept. of Archives &
History, Wes White found that the first 57 pp. were the
"Public Account of Secretary John Hammerton, August 17th,
1732-July 30th, 1743." From the context, he judges this
to be a reference to the Kussoe in St. Paul's Parish:

To Com:n for King Cupid of the Cusaw Indians & Great Seal	3..7..6
To Do. for Thomas, War Capt., ditto	1..10..
To Do. for Johnny, War Capt.	1..10..
To Do. for Long Will	1..10..
To Ditto for Capt. Billy	1..10..

- 1739 (Cooper 1838: 517) Act No. 658 prohibited trade with
any "except the following Indians, to wit: Ittewans,

Kussoe

Cussoes, Winyaws, Cape Fears, Kaywaws, St. Helenas, Pedees and Edistoes, or any other Indians incorporated with them...."
1743 (30 Mar.; Orr: V, 703)

In this Parish [St. Paul's] there is only one Nation of Indians, called Cussoes, about 65 Men Women and Children in all; tho formerly they consisted of about 1000, as they say: they seem sober and thoughtful, and have pretty good Notions a Deity who made them; but they appear not at all concerned to serve Him. I have not had so good an Opportunity to be acquainted with them, as of late I have had, by often seeing them, and conversing with them. I intend, as I have Opportunity, to use my best Endeavors, to see how far I can be useful to them, by communicating to them the true knowledge of God.

St. Paul's Parish was inland between the Stono and Edisto.
Cf. Kussah, 1743.
1743 (19 Dec.; Bull)

Whereas by the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province, for the Regulation of the Indian Trade in this Province, it is among other Things enacted, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, other than such as should duely obtain a Liscence for the same, should presume to trade, traffick, barter or exchange any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes Whatsoever, with any Indian or Indians in Amenity with this Government (except the Ittewans, Cussoes, Winyaws, Cape Fears, Keywaws, St. Helenas, and Edistoes)....

1743 (Adair 1775: 224-225)

About the year 1743, their nation [the Catawba] consisted of almost 400 warriors, of above twenty different dialects. I shall mention a few of the national names of those, who make up this mixed language;--the Kátahba, is the standard, or court-dialect--the Wataree, who make up a large town,...Cangaree, Nachee, Yamasee, Coosah, & c.

Swanton (1922: 71) takes for granted that these "Coosah" are Kussoe, whom he does not distinguish from the Kussah. Since the Kussoe in 1743 (q. v.) were still residing between the Stono and Edisto Rivers, this seems unlikely. It seems even less likely that these were the Kussah since that tribe

Kussoe

wanted to maintain its identity separately from the Yemassee and all other tribes (cf. 1712). These "Coosah" may instead be from Alabama. Adair calls these "Koosah" (p. 159), some of whom lived with the Natchez among the Abihka (Swanton 1922: 251). Since the Natchee or Natchez are included among the Catawba, perhaps some of the Alabama Coosa migrated with them. These three tribes with similiar names--Kussah, Kussoe, and Coosa--were independant and are not known to have had any connection with one another. 1969 (SCSHD: A) On the Dorchester Co. map "Coosaw Swamp" is shown flowing into the north side of Ashley River nearly opposite Middleton Place at 32 54N 80 08W.

Kussoh, var. Kussoe

Kussoo, var. Kussoe

Kussos, var. Kussoe

Kyawah, var. Kiawah

Kyawaw, var. Kiawah

Kyewaw, var. Kiawah

Kywaha, var. Kiawah

Kywaws, var. Kiawah

La yagua, cf. Kiawah

Leadenwah (Iahteonwash, c. 1685*; Jatonnask [X], c. 1706; Leadenwah, 1825, 1963; Ledinwaw, 1729; Lettinwau, c. 1695; Lettinway, 1711, 1715)

Creek which flows into the N side of the N Edisto R. at 32 36N 80 12W.

c. 1685 (Mathews) "Iahteonwash" written between Leadenwah and Bohicket Creek.

c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Lettinwau Creek"

1706 (Thornton) "Jatonnask" written between Leadenwah & Wadmelow Crk. In the same position Mathews (c. 1685) has Iahteonwash. Probably Thornton miscopied this because he miscopied "Allegator Bluff" (adjacent) as "Allegator Butts."

Mattassee

- 1711 (Crisp, B) "Lettinway Creek"
1715 (Moll, 2) "Lettinway Creek"
1729 (1 Nov. 1728/9; Anon. 1694-1740: 349) Plat by Francis
Yong, Surveyor General, of 205 a. of land at the head of
"Ledinwaw Creek," "Wadmalaw Island" for Thomas Ladson.
1825 (Mills 1825B) "Leadenwah Cr."
1963 (C&GS) "Leadenwah Creek," flowing into the N side of the
N Edisto R. at 32 36N 80 12W.

Ledinwaw, var. Leadenwah

Lettinwau, var. Leadenwah

Lettinway, var. Leadenwah

Maccou, var. Escamacu

Maceay, var. Escamacu

Mactcou, var. Escamacu

Maion, var. Mayon

Makkean, var. Mepkin

Mattaho (1695 [2]) Possibly an Indian name; location unknown,
but perhaps S of the Wando R. Cf. Conca.

Mattasee, var. Mattassee

Mattassee (Mattasee, 1791*, 1825; Mattassee, 1963)

Swamp (1791, 1825) flowing into Wadboo Swamp at 33 19N 79 55W.
Lake (1825, 1963) flowing into the S side of the Santee R. at
33 26N 79 52W
Branch (1963) at the head of the Lake.

1791 (Mouzon) "Mattasee Swamp" flowing into "Fair Forest Swamp"
(now Wadboo Swamp) near its head at 33 19N 79 55W. The
Swamp now called Mattassee Lake (cf. 1963) is here called
"Yaghan Bay."

1825 (Mills, B) "Mattasee Sw.," a small swamp at the headwaters
of the Western Branch of Cooper R. (as 1791). Also "Mattasee
Lake" on the S side of the Santee R. (as 1963).

1963 (SCSHD) "Mattassee Lake" flowing into the S side of the
Santee R. at 33 26N 79 52W. Its SE headwater is called

Mattassee

"Mattassee Br." and comes to within about a mile of the head of Mattassee Swamp (1791 & 1825), here unnamed.

Mattesaw, cf. Wattesaw

Mawan, cf. Etiwan

Mayon (Maion, c. 1565; Mayon, 1562*, c. 1565)

Chief (1562) of the Port Royal Region

Village (c. 1565, ~~1585~~) on the SW side of the Broad R. approx. 23 m. inland.

1562 (Laudonnière: 314) "Mayon" was a chief allied to Audusta (cf. Orista). His village must have been near Audusta's, Hoya's, and Touppa's because the French visited all four of their villages in one day.

c. 1565 (Le Moyne 1591 B) "Mayon" is shown on the SW side of the present Broad R. It was NW of Toupa and Adusta. By the accompanying scale, it was approx. 23 m. inland. Judging by this distance and its relative geographical position, it may have been in the vicinity of Huguenins Neck (32 32N 80 53W).

c. 1565 (White 1585) "Maion" is shown S of the Broad R., but E of "Advsta" instead of W of it as on Le Moyne's c. 1565 map. White's conjecture is undoubtedly incorrect (cf. Orista, 1562).

Since nothing more is known about the Mayon, they must have incorporated with the Edisto and moved north after the Escamacu War (cf. Edisto 1579 & 1586).

Mebken, var. Mepkin

Mebkin, var. Mepkin

Mebshew, var. Mepshew

Mebshoo, var. Mepshew

Mepken, var. Mepkin

Mepkin (Makkean, 1690 [2]*; Mebken, 1682, c. 1695, 1703, 1711; Mebkin, 1704; Mepken, 1681; Mepkin, c. 1695, 1698, 1760, 1790, 1825, 1932, 1963)

Place (1681, 1690 [2], c. 1695 [2], 1698, 1703, 1704, 1711,

Mepkin

1803, 1932, 1963) on the E side of the W Br. of Cooper R.
at 33 07N 79 57W.

Bluff (1760) on the Plantation.

Creek (1790), now called "Cooper River Backwater," entering
the Cooper R. just north of Mepkin.

Bridge (1825) over the Creek

1681 (9 Mar. 1680/1; Shaftesbury and Colleton: 113) "...if
any of the Westoes shall go to any Plantation but St. Giles
or Mepken it shall be reckoned a breach of ye Peace...."

Cf. p. 107 for a 21 Feb. 1680 draft of the original
instructions which was not sent, but was revised; it reads,
"not to come to any Plantation of the English but that of
the Earle of Shaftesburys and Sr. Peter Colletons, which
being strong in numbers of men and well fortified will be
without danger...." This further confirms that the Colleton
place and Mepken (Mepkin) are identical.

Smith (1900: 328-332) traces the history of this
Plantation. Four days before, on 5 Mar. 1681, Sir Peter,
Thomas, and James were granted three thousand acres, but
Mepkin is not mentioned in the grant (Anon. 1675-1705: 40).
At the death of Peter and Thomas, James acquired the entire
tract and later passed it to his grandson John, who in 1762
sold all three thousand acres to Henry Laurens. Laurens
called this Plantation "Mepkin" (cf. 1803).

1682 (Gascoyne B) "Mebken" is shown on the south side of Ashley
R. along "Wappoo Cr." It is written beside "Mr. Colleton"
& "Sr. Pet. Colleton" and so presumably is Gascoyne's
conjectural location for it. Cf. c. 1695.

1690 (27 Apr.; Stewart A: 16 & 22) Stewart refers to stone
he "discover'd in Makkean Watbu fairlands and Bigging...."
Webber notes "Mepkin, Wadboo, Fairlawn, Biggin," which seem
certain because of their locations. It is mentioned again
on p. 22. Cf. the next entry.

1690 (23 June; Stewart B; 90, 110) Stewart mentions "Makkean"
again as a place three times. Stewart was writing from
Wadboo or Watbu (q. v. & cf. Bibliography), where he says
he had spent five months, so he should have known the area
well. In 1693 he claimed to know several Indian languages
so his spelling is probably closest to the original.

c. 1695 (Archdale: B) "mepkin" is shown on the east side of
the West Branch of Cooper River about two miles north of
where the West and East Branch meet and form the "T" of
Cooper River.

c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Mebken" is shown in its present

Mepkin

location. Although this map is based on Mathews' c. 1685 map, the name does not occur there. From the identical spelling, this would seem, then, to be a correction of Gascoyne's 1682 map.

- 1698 (14 July; Anon. 1675-1705: 364) Grant to James Childs for 1,200 a. "being that Tract of land formerly laid out for Mr. Thomas Stanyarn Situate in Berkley County lying and being on the Northeast side of the Western Branch of the T of Cooper River butting and bounding to the South-westward on the said River to the northwestward on Mepkin Plantation to the Southeastward on the lands of...[A] Comings...."
- 1703 (8 Feb.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 607) Warrant for Thomas Hubbard's 300 a. "on the North Side of Mebken Plantation and to the West on ye Plantation of Mr. Jno. Steward & ye Sd. hubbard...."
- 1704 (2 Feb. 1703/4; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 614) "Collo: Thomas Broughten had a warrt: for 2500 acres of Land, lying on the East Side of the western branch of the T of Cooper River comonly knowne by the name of mebkin...."
- 1711 (Crisp) "Mebken" on Cooper R. across from Mulberry as on Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map
- 1760 (1 Mar.; Moore 1969: 11) Will of "Thomas Broughton, St. John's Parish, Berkeley County" mentions land purchased from "Andrew Quelch in said parish and county on E side of western branch of 'T' of Cooper River between Mepkin Bluff and plantation known as Strawberry; 1/2 said land to brother Peter Broughton." Cf. Smith 1971: note to Plate 37 for mention of the bluff and Fraser's watercolor of it. The name may originally have been confined to the bluff and later came to designate the entire area of the Plantation.
- 1790 (Diamond) "Mepkin Creek" entering the Cooper R. from the east at a point nearly opposite Wappaoola Creek. This is called the "Cooper River Backwater" on the SCSHD 1963 map of Berkeley Co. and is just north of Mepkin (cf. 1963). Since the name seems not to have been used earlier or later (note that Mills in 1825 gives only the name of the bridge), the creek may have been named by Diamond.
- 1803 (Fraser 1796-1806: pl. 36; Smith 1971: notes on pls. 35-37) "mepkin, the Seat of Henry Laurens, Esq."
- 1825 (Mills, B) "Mepkin Bridge" is marked about 1 m. NE on a small, unnamed creek which flows into the E side of the Western Branch of Cooper River about 23 1/2 m. N of Charleston.

Mepshew

1932 (Stoney: map opp. p. 4) "Mepkin" Plantation shown on the E side of the West Branch of Cooper River, about four miles north of where it meets the East Branch. It is nearly opposite Mepshew.

1963 (SCSHD) The Plantation is now "Mepkin Trappist Monastery" in the same location (33 07N 79 57W).

Mepshew (Mebshew, 1703, 1707; Mebshoo, 1682*, c. 1695, 1715; Mepshew, 1810, 1932; Mepshoo, 1708; Meshboo, 1711)

Place on the SW side of the W Br. of Cooper R. approx. five miles above the "T" (33 06N 79 57W).

1682 (Gascoyne A) "Mebshoo" is shown beside the West Branch of Cooper River on its SW side about six miles above its junction with the East Branch at the "T."

Smith also traces the history of this plantation, which was nearly opposite the Colleton's land at Mepkin (1900: 328-333). Peter, Thomas, and James Colleton received this grant on the same day as Mepkin, 5 Mar. 1681, but again the name is not mentioned (Anon. 1675-1705: 39). At the death of Peter and Thomas, James acquired this tract too and later passed it to the wife of his grandson John. It was confiscated by the State in 1782.

Smith also notes that Mepshew is "now known as Pimlico." This later designation probably derives from Pimlico Road in Chelsea (London, England). "Kecklico" (Cf. Stoney 1969: opp. p. 4) adjacent, seems to be an imitation commemorating the Keckley Family.

"Mebshoo" is fairly close to "Abraham Messhow" or "Meshow," a Colleton Co. planter mentioned in 1735 (Moore & Simmons 1960: 210 & 184). However, this name does not occur in Cheves 1897, Baldwin 1969, or Salley & Olsberg 1973, so he must have arrived fairly late; and since he also was in Colleton Co., there is probably no connection.

c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Mebshoo" is written on the SW side of the West Branch of Cooper River about five miles above where it joins the East Branch.

1703 (23 June; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 610) "John Thomas had a wart. for 500 acres of land joyning to his own land and Mebshew...."

1707 (17 Dec.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 640) "David Durham had a warrant for 500 Acres of Land in Berkly County being all the Vacant Land between the Lines of Mebshew & Tho: Bakers."

1708 (Brun 1959: 144) Copy of a plat of the "'land commonly known by the name of Mepshoo Land, and taken from the originall

Mepshew

out of the Surveyor Generalls office...certified pr. me
this 22 day of June Anno: Dom: 1708 Arthur Middleton
deputy surveyor."

- 1711 (Crisp, B) "Meshboo" in the same position as "Mebshoo"
on Gascoyne's 1682 map.
1715 (Moll, 2) "Mebshoo" at the headwaters of Wappaola Swamp.
1810 (Diamond) Plan of Pimlico, Mepshew, and Kecklico Plantations.
1932 (Stoney: map opp. p. 4) shows "Mepshew House" on the
west bank of the West Branch of Cooper River, about four
miles north of where it meets the East Branch. It is
nearly opposite Mepkin at what is now called Pimlico (cf.
1682 & SCSHD 1963; 33 06N 79 57W).

Mepshoo, var. Mepshew

Meshboo, var. Mepshew

Mockand, var. Wadmacon

Oala=Coll (1682, 4 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1705: 61) Grant to
Joseph Thorowgood for 3000 a. "near the head of a Branch
of a Creek wh. runneth into Medway River and called by
the Indian name of Oala=Coll...." "Midway R." is shown on
Gascoyne's 1682 map and is today called Back R. It is
called Back R. on the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map, which
shows "Mr. Thorowgood" west of its headwaters. By the
accompanying scale his place was on the main road (now
US 52N) about 4 1/2 m. N of where it crosses Goose Crk.
Measuring this off on the 1963 SCSHD map of Berkeley Co.,
the place must have been on Laurel Swamp at 33 03N 80 02W.
This swamp flows into Back R. The name seems to apply to
the swamp rather than to a single branch or to a place
(cf. Smith 1931: 151).

Ocella (1962 C&GS) Creek, which flows into the S side of the
N. Edisto R. near its mouth (32 34N 80 12W). Possibly
Indian from-its form (cf. Oala=Coll).

Odistash, var. Edisto

Oindaw, var. Awendaw

Onesecan, var. Onisecau

Onisecau (Anisecau, 1696; Onesecan, 1697; Onisecau, 1825;

Onisecau

Oni se cau, 1706; Oni=se=cau, 1697*, 1698)
Island, now called Bull Island (32 52-32 56N 79 34-79 40W)

1696 (7 Dec.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 567) Samuel Hartly's warrant "for an Island Commonly called anisecau or Bullings Island...." Cf. the next entry.

1697 (1 Mar. 1696/7; Anon. 1709-1712: 55) Note by John Beresford, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Samuel Hartly's 1,580 a., "being an Island & Comonly Known by Name of Oni=se=cau or Bull's Island, Scituate in Berkly County & Lying on ye Southwest side of Shee=a=wee Bay, butting & Bounding to the North East on ye Sd. bay to ye South East on ye main Ocean to ye South West on the Inlett yt Lyeth between ye Sd. Island & ye Island commonly Called Sessions Island and to ye. Northwest on Sd. Bay & a Creek yt. Runs out of ye Sd. Bay into ye Aforsd. InLett...." (Warrant 17 Oct 1696; deed 11 Mar. 1696/7).

This is clearly the same as the present Bull Is., from the size and location. For the grant, cf. Anon. 1675-1705: 331.

169[7] (8 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1705: 342) Grant to Thomas Cary for 1470 a. bounding "to the Northeast on the inlett that lieth between the said Island [Capers; cf. Timicau] and Onesican or Bulls Island...."

1698 (4 July; Anon. 1709-1712: 59-60) Samuel Hartly sells Thomas Cary 1580 a. "commonly Called or known by ye name of Oni=se=cau."

There seems to have been a grand mix-up. Thomas Cary's warrant of 2 Oct. 1696 was for 800 or more acres on "an Island commonly called Bullings [Bull's] Island" (Salley & Olsberg 1973: 565). The newly arrived Gov. John Archdale signed the warrant, and he had only a vague idea of the geography north of Charles Towne (cf. Archdale 1695A). On 7 Dec. 1696 he issued Samuel Hartly's warrant "for an Island Commonly called anisecau or Bullings Island." Presumably Archdale forgot he had already issued a warrant for the same island. On 1 Mar. 1696 Bull's Island was granted to Hartly, instead of to Cary, who had a prior claim on it. On 8 Sept. 1697 Carey got Capers Island, just south of Bulls. On 4 July 1698 Hartley was induced to let Bull's Island go to Carey.

1706 (14 Sept.; Anon. 1694-1740: 287-288) Sale of 1580 a. of land to John Collins by Thomas Cary: "commonly called or known by ye name of Oni se cau or bulls Island" (having been granted 4 July 1678 to Samuell Harttey, who sold it

Onisecau

to Thomas Carey).
1825 (Mills, B) "Bull's Island Called by the Indians
Onisecau"

Oni=se=cau, var. Onisecau

Oni se cau, var. Onisecau

Onsaw, var. Woosah

Oosa, var. Woosah

Oostack (Oostack, c. 1685; Oostak, 1706; Ostach, 1680)
Possibly used locally by the Indians, but misapplied to
the Wando R. by Maurice Mathews.

1680 (Mathews: 154) "Ostach" for the Wando R. (cf. Etiwan,
1680)

c. 1685 (Mathews) "Oostack River" for the Wando R. Swanton
(1922: 292) considers "Oustack" (mentioned by Lederer) a
var. of Westo (q. v.). The Westo frequently harassed the
Sewee (q. v., 1672 & 1677), who were living on Wando R. at
this time, so Mathews' use had some basis, but not enough
for it to gain currency; no one else called the Wando the
Oostack except Thornton, who directly copied Mathews.

1706 (Thornton) "Oostack River" is written at the headwaters
of the Wando, but "Wando River" is written near its mouth.

Oostak, var. Oostack

Oriesta, var. Edisto

Orista, var. Edisto

Oristan, var. Edisto

Orizta, var. Edisto

Ospo, var. Ashepoo

Ostach, var. Oostack

Ostano, var. Stono

Owenda, var. Awendaw

Panchehone

Owendah, var. Awendaw

Owendaw, var. Awendaw

Oya, var. Hoya

Palawanee, var. Polawana

Panchehone (Panchehone, 1694*; Panthetion, 1915; Patchone, 1694; Pitchone, 1694)

Creek (1694 [3], 1915) flowing into the S Side of Ashley R.
st 32 49N 80 01W.

Island (1694, 1915) at the head of the creek.

1694 (11 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 465) Warrant for William Branford's 150 a. "to the northward upon ashley river, and to the Southward upon Lands not Laid out, and bounding to the eastward upon ye.. Lands of Mr. Geoford and Mrs. Carver and to the west ward upon pitchone Creeke and other Lands belonging to the said Geoford in Berkley County...."

1694 (11 July; Anon. 1675-1709: 304) Grant to Wm. Branford for 150 a. "scituate to the Northward upon Ashley River and to ye Southward upon lands not laid out and bounding to the Eastward upon ye lands Mr. Jeofford and Mrs. Carver and to the Westward upon Patchone Crieck, and other Lands belonging to the said Mr. Jefford in Berkiley County."

1694 (12 July; Anon. 1694-1740: 187) Note by Stephen Bull, Surveyor, for a plat of William Branford's 150 a.

upon Ashly River, and Called or Knowne Formerly by the Indian Name of Panchehone Plantation and allso one Little Island thereunto Adjoining Called Panchehone Island...to the Northward upon Ashly River & to the Southward upon Lands not Laid out and Bounding to the Eastward upon the Land of mr. Jefford and mrs. Carver, & to Westward upon Panchehone Creeke and a Marsh and other Land Belonging to the sd: mr. Jefford....

(War. 11 July, 1694; deed 11 July 1694)

1915 (Smith: 7 & opp. p. 1) Smith refers to a copy of the Branford grant in Grant Bk. Vol. 38, p. 146 and gives the name as "Panthetion." His map establishes the location as on the S side of the Ashley just E and SE of Ashley Hall (32 49N 80 01W).