

Spoons

- Hundred Acres of Land in Colleton-County upon ye. Eastern most side of a large Savanna adjoining to an Indian Plantation Call'd Spoons...." Cf. 1704 & 1705.
- 1703 (2 June; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 610) "Jno. Williamson had a wart. for 100 acres of land att ye Heckery hill at ye Indian path going to Jno. Fithes Savanana...." This is definately Spoons because of the probable reference to Fitch and because of another reference in 1760 (q. v.) mentioning both John Williamson and Jonathan Fitch.
- 1703 (23 Mar. 1702/03; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 608) "Caleb Toumer had a wart. for five hundred Acres of Land on Spooone Savanah...."
- 1704 (24 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 619) "Jonathan Fitch had a wart. for two hundred acres adjoining to Sd. Fitch on Spooone Savana...." Cf. 1699 & 1705.
- 1705 (20 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 633) "Jonathan Fitch had a warrant for three hundred acres of land on ye East branch of Spooone Savana...." Cf. 1699 & 1704; Fitch thus had 700 a. on Spoon and Caleb Toumer had 500 a. (1703) so the Savannah probably covered at least 1,200 a. Cf. also 1760 & 1814.
- 1709 (22 Nov.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 652) Warrant for Henry Toomer's 400 a. in Colleton County "on the Southwest of Cockaw [Cawcaw] Swamp within three or four miles of the Spoon Savannah." Cf. 1754.
- 1719 (15 Sept.; Moore and Simmons 1960: 101-102) Will of John Pendarvis leaves his son Joseph "land on Green's and Spone's Savanna...." The original mentions 1000 a. W on Green's Savannah and S on Spone's Savannah; cf. 1814.
- 1732 (19 Feb.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 182) Will of Christopher Wilkinson of St. Paul's Parish mentions that 2, 116 a. "next to Mr. Henry Loomers [Toomer; cf. 1709] near Spoons to be sold, except 484 acres belonging to Mrs. Phebe Peters."
- 1754 (8 May; M. A. R.) Statutes, Vol. VII, p. 507; 8 May 1754: Legislation to channel Caw Caw Swamp from the "corner of Caper's land, now in possession of Arch. Stanyarne" to the "uppermost part of Spooone Savannah." This indicates that the Savannah was at the head of Caw Caw Swamp (cf. 1709).
- 1760 (9 Oct.; M. C. O. W-W: 342-349) John and Magdaline Williamson convey 188 a. to Joseph Perry, much of which was adjacent to land originally laid out to Jonathan Fitch (cf. 1699) and now bounds NE on sd. Perry; SW on

Stalame

Mr. Drayton, now Reily Est.; S on 470 a. of Reily Est.; & N on Henry & Thos. Williamson. Mouzon's 1775 map shows "Perry" between the head of "Stono Swamp" and the Edisto R. 1814 (18 Aug.; M. C. O. J-8, 368-370 & opp. 367) Jane Reiley Washington, widow of Gen. William Washington, conveyed 2, 474 a. to Thomas Jones, 1,974 a. on and near Greens Savannah and 500 connecting Greens Savannah and the Edisto R. The text notes that 235 a. of this was a grant to Jonathan Fitch (cf. 1699). "Green's settlement" is shown about 4 1/2 m. E of the Edisto. The Pendarvis Family had land in 1719 W on Green's Savannah and S on Spoons so Spoons was SE of Green's.

The plat notes that the 500 connecting acres was once owned by I. Bull and that Benj. Smith had a plantation to the N of Green's Settlement. Mill's 1825 map of Charleston District shows a "Bull Swamp" flowing into the Edisto about 5 m. NE of Jacksonborough and near its head "Washington" is marked beside the symbol for a house, so the land started about where the creek enters the River and ran E towards the house. Mouzon's 1775 map shows a "Smith" in this vicinity. Mill's map also shows that the main tract was at the head of Caw Caw Swamp. Cf. 1754.

Comparing this information to the 1960 SCSHD map of Charleston Co., a "Bull Bridge Creek" is marked about 5 m. NE of Jacksonboro and has a large Savannah to the south of it and extending SE to the head of Caw Caw Swamp, so this finally is Spoon (32 46-32 48N 80 19-80 24W).

Stalame (1562, c. 1565 [2])

Chief (1562) of a village in the Port Royal/Santa Elena Region. Village (c. 1565 [2]) on or near the NE corner of Port Royal Island at 32 30N 80 41W.

1562 (Laudonnière: 314) "Stalame" was a chief of the Port Royal Region allied to Audusta (Edisto, q. v.). Captain Albert decided to visit

...the countrey of king Stalame, which dwelt toward the North of the distance of 15 great leagues from Charles-fort. Therefore as they sailed up the river they entered a great current, which they followed so farre till they came at the last to the house of Stalame: which brought him into his lodging, where he sought to make them the best cheere he could devise. He presented immediately Unto Captain Albert his bow and arrowes, which is a signe

Stalame

and confirmation of alliance between them. He presented him with Chamoys skinnes. The Captaine seeing the best part of the day was now past, took his leave of king Stalame to returne to Charles-fort, where hee arrived the day following.

The French went north on the Beaufort River. From Charlesfort on Parris Is., fifteen miles N would place the village on or near the Coosaw River, where it is shown on LeMoyne's map (cf. c. 1565).

- Earlier Ribaut had visited Stalame by going up Broad R. and through Whale Branch (ibid.: 311; cf. Edisto).
- 1564 (Rojas: 116) Rojas visited a village on the NW side of St. Helena Sound which may have been Stalame (cf. Edisto).
- c. 1565 (LeMoyne 1591B) "Stalame" is shown approx. thirteen miles N of Charlesfort at the NE corner of Port Royal Island. This is very close to the actual distance between the site of the Fort and the corner of the island so the village was probably located there at 32 30N 80 41W.
- c. 1565 (White) "Stalame" is shown on the mainland north of Port Royal. This is an incorrect conjecture (cf. Edisto, 1562).

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

Stoanoes, var. Stono

Stone, cf. Stono

Stono (Ostano, 1609; Stoanoes, 1707; Stone [X], c. 1695; Stono, 1671 [2], 1680, 1682, 1684*, c. 1685, c. 1695, c. 1700, 1706, 1708, 1711, 1730, 1779 [cf. 1674], 1825, 1960, 1962; Stonoe, 1670, 1671 [2], 1672 [2], 1673 [2], 1674, 1682, 1684, 1696, 1707 [2]; Stonoh, 1682, 1684 [2], 1686; Stonohs, 1663; Stonow, 1671; Stonowe, 1670)

Tribe (1609, 1663, 1671, 1674 [2], 1684, 1686, c. 1695, 1696, 1707, and below) 115

(A) On the Stono R. (1682)

(B) Ceding the territory between the Stono R. and the N. Edisto R. (1684 [2])

(C) On Stono, now Seabrook, Island (c. 1695, 1706, & cf. 1707)

Bar (1609) at the mouth of the N. Edisto R.
Place

Stono

- (A) Near the mouth of the Ashley R. (1670)
(B) On Rantowles Creek; probably Stono Plantation (1730)
River (1670, 1671, 1673, 1680, 1682 [2], c. 1685, c. 1695, c.
1700, 1706, 1711, 1825, 1962) flowing into the Atlantic
Ocean at 32 37N 79 59W.
Creek (1671 [3], 1672 [2], 1673), now called Wappoo (q. v.)
Crk., flowing between the Stono R. (at 32 46N 80 00W) and
the Ashley R. (at 32 46N 79 57W).
Inlet (c. 1685, 1962) at the mouth of the Stono R.
Island (1707 [2], 1708), now called Seabrook I. (32 33-32 37N
80 08-80 12W).
Marsh (1825) at Pleasant Point on the Stono (32 45N 80 08W).
Town (1960) on John's Is. (32 45N 80 07W).

1609 (Ecija) Cf. Kiawah for a reference to the chief of "Ostano,"
who was meeting with the chiefs of Kiawah and Escamacu in
Charleston Harbor.

Since the Stono occupied this area before the Westo were
ever on the coast (cf. Sewee, c. 1670), the surmise of
Gallatin (1836: 83-84) that the Stono and Westo were
identical is incorrect. Mooney's suggestion of a connection
is also unfounded (cf. 1894).

1609 (Gonzales) The pilot of Ecija's 1609 Expedition recorded
that the Bar of "Ostano" was ten leagues north of Santa
Elena (four to Orista and six more from there) and was eight
leagues south of "Caiagua." This, as Swanton (1922: 61)
notes, places it not at the present Stono River, but at the
mouth of the North Edisto River, where the Stono are known
to have been in 1663 and to have claimed in 1684 (cf. also
c. 1695 & 1706).

1663 (Hilton: 20-23) On 24 July 1663 an English vessel
shipwrecked near the mouth of the North Edisto. Thirteen
men survived; three were killed by the "Stonohs"; five were
"carried to St. Ellens"; and the remaining five were turned
over to the Edisto (q. v.).

1670 (9 Sept.; Dalton 1670A: 179 for the Council) The Spanish
"lay for some time in a place called Stonoe near our Rivers
[Ashley's] mouth" (cf. Wando, 1670).

1670 (10 Sept.; Woodward: 187) "Stonowe Riuier"

1671 (30 August; Mathews: 334) The "Stono" are listed north
of the Edisto and south of the "Keyawah, where we now liue,"
are called "our friends" and are said to have peaceful
relations with the sixteen other Carolina tribes listed
(cf. Kussoe, 1671).

They may not have been friendly any longer than the Kussoe,

Stono

who were at war with the Province within a month. The Kussoe (q. v.) and "other Southward Indians" had stolen much of the Province's provisions and judging by the Stono's hostility in 1663 and 1674, they were probably involved.

1671 (c. 30 Aug.; Owen: 346) "Ashley river suspected not to be soe big as first imagined. Brackish a good way up a high water that it meeting with Stonow the next southern river."

1671 (Aug.; Culpeper) "Stono Creek" for Wappoo Creek.

1671 (5 Sept.; Council in Cheves 1897: 340-341) The Gov. & Council set aside land "...joyning to the West side of land layd out for Mr. Thomas Gray nere this Town and soe running along Stonoe Creek, be layd out for the Town...." Cheves notes (1) "The bluff of Coburg plant'n between Jourdins and Colletons creeks on Wappo creek west of the Devils Elbow towards Pompey's cut. See Year Book, 1883, p. X. The town was not built." "Nere this Town" surely means N of Wappoo Crk. Cf. 24 Aug. 1672.

1671 (20 Dec.; Council in Cheves 1897: 368-369) The Council set aside land "...on a Creeke Southward from Stonoe Creeke for a Towne...which said Towne shall be called and known by the name of James Towne...."

1672 (24 Aug.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 28) Warrant of Gov. Yeamans to John Culpeper for Capt. Thomas Jenner's 150 a. (minus a town lot) "being the full proportion due to him for and on the behalfe of John More Marriner deceased... bounding the same upon Stonoe Creeke to the North and the Marsh of Ashley River to the East...." Cf. the next entry.

1672 (24 Aug.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 28) Warrant for Capt. Robert Gibbs 90 a. "bounding the same southward on Stonoe Creeke and Westward on Capt: Jenners land...." Cf. the previous and the following entry.

This land was "at James Town" (cf. Council, 17 Aug., in Cheves 1897: 411) on James Island. Since this is clearly S of Wappoo Crk. and the 5 Sept. 1671 mention of land is clearly N of Wappoo Crk., Stono and Wappoo Creeks must be identical.

1673 (12 Sept.; West 1672-1675: 41) Robert Gibbes sold John Pinke a plantation of 90 a. "south and westward of Stonoe Creek" (cf. 24 Aug. 1672).

1673 (16 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1709: 79) Transfer by John Adkins to Richard Battin of a warrant of 200 a. "on Stonoe River" (copy of a grant probably written by William Owens, then Register).

Stono

1674 (25 Jul.; Council in Cheves 1897: 451)

For and & c it is credibly informed that the Indian Stonoe Casseca hath endeavored to confederate certaine other Indians to murder some of the English nation & to raise in Rebellion agt. this Settlemt. Resolved that capt. Mau: Mathews doe require & command nine men of the Inhabits. of this Settlemt. to attend him in this expedn. to take the Sd. Indian & him cause to be brought to Charlestowne to answer to these things but if any opposition happen the sd. Capt. Mathews is to use his discretn. in the managmt. thereof for the securiy of himself & the sd. party of men whether by killing & destroying the sd. Indian & his confederates or otherwise.

Cf. Kussoe, Cusabo, and the section on Relations Within the Area.

1674 (Hewatt 1779: 77-78)

...the Indians, from Stono, came down in stragglng parties, and plundered the plantations....Several Indians were killed during their depredations. This occasioned a war, and the Indians poured their vengeance indiscriminately, as usual, on the innocent and guilty, for the loss of their friends. Governor West found it necessary to encourage and reward such of the colonists as would take to the field against them for the public defence. Accordingly, a price was fixed on every Indian settlers should take prisoner, and bring to Charlestown. These captive savages were disposed of to the traders, who sent them to the West Indies, and there sold them for slaves....rum...was imported into the colony, in return for these Indians....

1680 (Mathews: 154-155) "Stono River" (mentioned four times).

1682 (17 Aug.; Anon. 1675-1709: 181) Grant to Thomas Berwick for 280 a. on "Stonoe River."

1682 (Ferguson: 13-14) "More southward to them [the Kiawah] are the Stonoes, upon the River Stonoh, adjoining to Edisto, which muster but sixteen Bowmen. And those upon Edisto to [their] southward...." Estimating three non-combatants for each combatant, their population would have been approximately sixty-four. Cf. Escamacu.

1682 (Gascoyne) "Stono R." on A, but "Stonoe R." on B (inset).

Stono

1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1675-1705: 195-197) Cession to the Proprietors of Carolina by "the Casique of Stonoh" for ten pounds and other valuable considerations

all that Tract or parcel of land Situate lying and being in the Province of Carolina bounded on the East or South East wth [sic] on the North or North East wth the English Settlement [Stono R.; cf. joint cession] on the West or North West with the great Ridge of Mountains commonly called the Apalathean Mountains and on the South or South West wth Edistow and other Countries uninhabited....

Also "Stonoe" twice on 196 and "Stonoh" once on 196 and twice on 197. Signed "the mark of the Stonoh Casique." The Stono were then bounded E or SE by the Kiawah (q. v., 1682-1684).

Witnesses: "the mark of Wena the Indian Interpreter/ the mark of Eupeto the Indian Interpreter/ Signed, Sealed and delivered in the Presence of us--Maurice Mathews Interpreter/ John Dewar--John Love--/ Alexander Hall--" Recorded 18 August 1684 by John Beresford, Reg.

A memorandum notes that the cession was "given and delivered by Turffe and twigg" to Maurice Mathews for the Proprietors.

Cf. the copy in Anon. 1682-1690, III, 132.

Cf. also Mathews c. 1685 map, which shows that the English had settled along most of both sides of the Stono River, so the land the Stono ceded was principally Seabrook and Wadmelaw Island on the coast and possibly some unsettled land inland (cf. 1699).

1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1675-1705: 204-206) On the same day after executing the separate cession, "a Stonoh Casique" and "another Stonoh Casique" signed a joint cession with the chiefs of "Kussoe,...Edistoh, Ashepoo, Cumbahe, Kussah, St. Helena and Wimbee" ceding all land between the Stono and Savannah Rivers to the Lords Proprietors (cf. Kussah, 1684).

1684 Cf. Edisto, 1684, for the cession which mentions "Stono" as north or north east of Edisto.

c. 1685 (Mathews) "Stono River" and "Stono Inlet."

1686 (Salley 1916: 72-73) On 2 November, Mauice Mathews was granted one thousand acres of land for negotiating the 1684 cession with "the Cassique of Stonoh" and other tribes (cf. above and Kussah, 1686).

Stono

- c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Stono River" and "Stone/Indian Settlements" shown on Seabrook Island at the mouth of the North Edisto River (cf. Thornton 1706).
- 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...Stonoe" and ten others (cf. Kussah, 1696) to remit one predator's skin annually by 25 November or be flogged. Indians bringing in additional predator's 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 twelve years before.
- 1699 (12 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 588-589) Jonathan Fitch's "Indian Plantation Call'd Spoons" was near the head of Stono R. (cf. Spoons, 1709) on land ceded by the Stono in 1684 so it was probably a Stono plantation.
- c. 1700 (Anon.) "Stono R"
- 1706 (Thornton) "Stono River." "Stono Indians" is written across Seabrook Island at the mouth of the North Edisto River (cf. the next two entries and Thornton-Morden c. 1695).
- 1707 (14 May; Anon. 1692-1715: 19) Grant to Robert Cole for 150 a. "on Stonoe Island in Colleton County bounding to the East on Jno. Godfry's, to the northwest on John Hicks, to the South on the said Cole and the West brooks Creeks Savanas." Cf. the next entry (of the same date), which establishes this as Seabrook Is.
- 1707 (14 May; Anon. 1694-1740: 332) Plat by Thomas Broughton, Surveyor General, for Michaele Reynolds of 300 a. of land "lying On Stonoe Island in Colleton County bounding to the NE on Land possessed by Richard Floyd, to the NorthWest On Bohicket Creek, to the South West On James Williams...." Since "Stonoe" Island is bounded on the northwest by Bohicket Creek, it is identical to Seabrook Island, where Stono Indians are shown on the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 and the Thornton 1706 maps.
- 1707 (Cooper 1837: 309) Act 269, ratified 19 July 1707, permitted trade with the "Stoanoes" and other tribes "commonly called Cusabes" (cf. Kussoe, 1707) without a liscense.
- 1708 (22 Dec.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 644) "Michael Brewton had a Warrt= for four Hundred acres of Land on Stono Island in Colleton County...." Cf. 1707.
- 1711 (Crisp) "Stono R"
- 1715 (Johnson: 236-239) John Barnwell may be referring to the Stono as part of the "Corsaboys," who with four other

Stono

- villages totaled 295. Cf. Cusabo 1707 & 1715.
- 1730 (Hunter) "Stono" is marked beside a symbol used elsewhere on this map for plantations, as this seems to be. It is high up Rantowles Creek nearly to "Ashley" Barony.
- 1745 (17 Sept.; Moore 1964: 56) Will of Francis Hext left his son "William, land on John's Island called Indian Graves...." Since the Stono ceded this land in 1684, the graves may have been theirs. (Cf. McDowell 1955: 298-299).
- 1825 (Mills, B) "Stono River" and "Stono Marsh" (marked on the upper reaches of the Stono River on the north side at a place called "Pleasant Pt." on C&GS 1963: 32 45N 80 08W).
- 1894 Mooney (85) says the Westo and Stono "...seem generally to have acted together....They were among the tribes collectively known as Cusabo." The 1663 reference herein proves the Stono were on the coast before the Westo devastation in c. 1669. Mooney has confused the Westo and the Kussoe, with whom the Stono did act together.
- 1960 (SCSHD) Town of "Stono" on Johns Island in Charleston County (32 45N 80 07W).
- 1962 (C&GS) "Stono River" flowing into the Atlantic Ocean at 32 37N 79 59W. "Stono Inlet" at the mouth of the Stono R.

Stonoe, var. Stono

Stonoh, var. Stono

Stonohs, var. Stono

Stonow, var. Stono

Stonowe, var. Stono

Suye, var. Sewee

Tebwin, var. Tibwin

Tibbekudlaw, var. Tippyculaw

Tibwin (Tebwin, 1707*; Tibwin, 1850, 1960)

Plantation (1707, 1850) on or near the Creek

Creek (1850, 1974) flowing into the Intra Coastal Waterway
at 33 03N 79 30W.

Village (1974) at 33 05N 79 31W.

Tipicad Daw

- 1707 (13 Aug.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 25) Will of John Collins leaves to his son "Alexander, Tebwin and Bull's Island plantation." Cf. Onisecau, 1706, & Washo.
1850 (2 & 3 May; M. C. O., Plat Bk. B: 57) "Tibwin Creek" shown on a plat of Tibwin Plantation (NE of the Creek) in St. James Santee Parish; 1,516 a. Estate of Wm. Mathews.
1974 (C&GS) "Tibwin Creek" flowing into the Intracoastal Waterway at 33 03N 79 30W. "Tibwin Village" at 33 05N 79 31W.

Timican, var. Timicau

Timicau (Jimicau, 1697*; Timican, 1714; Timicau, 1791)
Island (1697, 1714, 1791) now called Dewees I. (32 50-32 51N 79 42-79 44W)

- 169[7] (8 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1705: 342) Grant to Thomas Cary for 1470 a.:

an Island commonly called Sessions Island [Capers] or one of the Hunting Islands lying upon the maine Ocean to the Southward of Sheawee Bay butting and bounding to the Southeast on the maine Ocean to the Northwest on the Inlett that lieth between the said Island and Onesican or Bulls Island to the Southwest on the Inlet that lieth between the said Island and Jimicau [Deweese] and to the [blank left in MS] West on a large Creeke that runeth into the afore Inlett....

Cf. the next entry.

- 1714 (1 June; Anon. 1711-1715: 467-471) John I. and Mary N. Gwins sell Charles Hill 810 a. "in Berkly County and lying on the Main Ocean to the Northeast of Sullivan's Island it being an Island and Commonly called Timican or one of the hunting Islands...."
1791 (25 Feb.; Webber 1925: 238-239) An advertisement of this date from the City Gazette and Daily Advertiser begins "'TIMICAU Or DEWEES'S ISLAND Will be sold at private sale, On terms to be made agreeable to Messrs. Smith, DeSaussure and Darrell, and Mr. Samuel Legare, merchants in Charleston. "'The tract contains 900 acres of high land, more or less....'" The advertisement is signed "Job Colcock."

Tipicad Daw, var. Tippycutlaw

Tipicop Haw

Tipicop Haw, var. Tippycutlaw

Tippykop Law, var. Tippycutlaw

Tippycutlaw (Tibbekudlaw, 1791 & cf. 1911; Tibicop Haw, 1712*; Tipicad Daw, 1768; Tipicop Haw, 1825, cf. 1900; Tippykop Law, cf. 1911; Tippycutlaw, cf. 1911; Tippy Cutlaw, cf. 1911) Hill (1712, 1791; cf. 1900 & 1911) upon which Biggin Church was built (33 13N 79 57W)
House or plantation (1768, 1825, cf. 1911, 1932) approx. 3 m. NNE of the Church
Swamp (1911) the present Canaday Branch, flowing into Wadboo Crk. approx 1 1/2 m. SE of the Church.

1712 (5 Dec.; M. C. O. B-3: 611-620) John Colleton gives three acres for a church in St. John's Parish "upon Tibicop Haw Hill, in the Barony of Watbo...." (Smith 1912: 171 has Tipicob Haw).

1768 (28 Nov.; Easterby 1952: opp. v) The plat by William Davis of Mrs. Margaret Colleton's 508 a., "A part of Watboo Wadboo Barony," shows a symbol for a house in the southeast corner which is marked "Tipicad Daw House." The symbol is east of "Bigging [Biggin] Creek" and west of "Santee Road." The original of this plat is in the Colleton Papers at the Caroliniana Library.

1791 (Mouzon) "Tibbekudlaw" is shown on Biggon Swamp about 1 1/4 m. N of Watboo Bridge. Since this is the location of St. Johns Chapel, the hill seems to be intended.

1825 (Mills, B) "Tipicop Haw" marked beside a house on the east side of the Santee Canal about 1 m. north of Biggin Church.

1900 (Smith: 331)

The Parish Church was built on this site, on the public road between Biggin and Wadboo Creeks, on the rise of land after leaving the low ground of Biggin Swamp, going eastward, a spot formerly called by the Indian name of 'Tipicop Haw' Hill--and there the ruined walls of the church--now known as Biggin Church--with the Parish Graveyard and the broken remnants of the Colleton vault, stand to this day.

1911 (Smith: 47 & opp. 43) Smith's map of Wadboo Barony shows "Tippycutlaw Swamp" flowing into Wadboo Creek near the center of the tract (approx. 1 1/2 m. SE of Biggin Church),

Tipseeboo

"Ruins of St. Johns called Biggon Church" on the west side near the center on Biggon Creek, and "TippyCutlaw Settlement" also on Biggon Creek about half way between the Church and the northern boundary (approx. 3 mi. NNE).

The site of the Parish Church is stated in the deed to be on 'Tipicop Haw' hill--but in the old maps and deeds this Indian name is variously spelled as TippyCutlaw, TippyCop Law and by the late Prof. Fredk. A. Porcher, a native of the Parish, as Tibbekudlaw [cf. 1791]. The Colletons appear to have had on the Barony, on Biggon Creek, a plantation and settlement, which went by the name of TippyCut Law....

In Philip Porcher's lifetime [from his purchase of the property in 1805 to 1839] the old Indian name of 'TippyCutlaw' seems to have been changed to 'Tiverton Lawn,' at least when after Mr. Porcher's death the plantation was sold in 1839 to Clark Solomon it was in the deed described as 'TippyCutlaw' or 'Tiverton Lawn' ['M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z. No. 10, p. 366"].

1932 (Stoney: 36 and the map opp. p. 4) The map shows "Tippy Cutlow" Plantation at the headwaters of the West Branch of Cooper River, about one-half mile east of a small creek which flows into the West Branch and about one and one-half miles north of Biggin Church.

Tippy Cutlaw, var TippyCutlaw

Tipseeboo, var. Tipseeboo

Tipseeboo (Tipseeboo, 1789*; Tipseeboo, cf. 1919) Place on the Ashley R. S of Sawpit Crk. at 32 53N 80 05W.

1789 (13 Nov.; Chas. Wills Vol. 26: 335) Mary Hyrne leaves "the Plantation whereon I live called Tibseeboo" half to dau. Sara Simons & half to dau. Harriott Baker.

1919 (Smith: 20-23 & opp. 3) "Tipseeboo" or "clear spring" is shown just south of Sawpit Crk. (cf. Sampa) and on the Ashley R. opposite Runnymede Plantation. Smith gives a full history of "Tipseeboo or Clear Spring" Plantation in the text. Thomas Butler acquired the land 30 Jan. 1679 (Anon. 1675-1705: 54) through one or more warrants issued between 1672-1675 (Salley 1910: 49, 72, 112, none of which mention the name). He added to it and divided it (Anon.

Tipseeboo

1675-1705: 295-296; "Memo Bk. 3, p. 62" & Memo. Bk 4, p. 78") before passing it on to his son Richard.

Richard's daughter, Mary Butler Elliott Golightly Hyrne, inherited it and on her death in 1789 she passed "Tipseeboo" on down ("Prob. Ct. Chas. Bk. C., p. 230"). From c. 1789-1815, it seems to have been called "Clear Spring."

"Butler" is shown on the north side of the Ashley R. just south of Sawpit Crk. (note the sharpest bend in the Ashley there at 32 53N 80 06W) on Thornton & Morden's c. 1695 map. He seems to be in the same location on the less detailed Gascoyne 1682 map (No. 24).

Tobedo, var. Toogoodoo

Tobedoo, var. Toogoodoo

Toberdo, var. Toogoodoo

Toobedo, var. Toogoodoo

Toobedoe, var. Toogoodoo

Toobedoo, var. Toogoodoo

Tooboodoo, var. Toogoodoo

Toogoodoo (Tobedo, 1696*, 1709, 1719; Tobedoo, 1704, 1714; Toberdo, 1697; Toobedo, 1702; Toobedoe, 1747; Toobedoo, 1714; Tooboodoo, 1745; Toogoodoo, 1723, 1749, 1775, 1962; Tubedoo, 1702; Tubeudue, 1710; Tugadoo, 1825) Creek or river (1696, 1697, 1702 [2], 1704, 1709, 1710, 1714, 1719, 1723, 1747, 1825, 1962) flowing together with the Wadmelow R. to form the N Edisto R. at 32 39N 80 16W. Place (1745, 1749, 1775) along the Creek.

1696 (17 Mar.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 535) Warrant for Daniel Curtis' 1,000 a. "on the NEt= on Land belonging to & possessed by ye Sd= Danll= Curtis on ye So. Et=terly by Wadmilaw River & on ye South Westerly by Tobedo Creeke (what Land belongs to Jospeh Dedcot onely Excepted)...."

On Crisp's 1711 map, "Jno. Dedcot" is shown in this position (E of the present Toogoodoo Crk. and N of Wadmelow R.). Joseph should probably be John (cf. 1702 & 1719).

Cf. Wapoo, c. 1685; it seems to have been applied to the Toogoodoo. Cf. also Wappoo, 1680.

Toogoodoo

- 1697 (10 Feb. 1696/7; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 569) Warrant for William Edings' 300 a. "betweene Toberdo Creeke & the land of Wm: Oswell...."
- 1702 (8 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 604) Warrant for John Dedcott's 200 a. "on ye West side of a branch att ye.. head of Tubedoo Creek...." Cf. 1696 & 1719.
- 1702 (Assembly in Salley 1932: 13) "...Toobedo Creek wth. the Plantations of [either] John Ash Esqr. & Joseph Boone...." "Jos. Boon" is shown about 2 m. S of the present Toogoodoo Crk. on Crisp's 1711 map.
- 1704 (3 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 618) Warrant for James Gilberson's 500 a. "Fronting on a branch of Tobedoo Creek bounding to ye S: on Mm. Blake N: & E: on Mr. Wilkinson...."
- 1709 (12 Oct.; Anon. 1707-1711: 230) Note by Thomas Broughton for a plat of Capt. Abraham Eve's 456 a. "on Tobedo" W on James Gilbertson, N on Eve himself, and E & S on "Land not yet Laid out...and part on the Marshes of a Branch of ye Tobedo Creek..." (war. 5 Jan. 1705; deed 13 Jan 1710). Cf. 1723.
- 1710 (9 Dec.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 660) "Mr. Archebold Stobo Enters a Cavet against passing a Grant to Mr. James Cochran for Land on Tubeudue Creeke...."
- 1714 (1 Mar. 1713/4; Anon. 1711-1715: 455-456) Note by Thomas Broughton for a plat of Joseph Blake's 133 a. "in Colleton County on the East side of Toobedoo Creek" (war. 30 Jan. 1713/4; grant 17 June 1714) and for Blake's 500 a. "on the Northwest side of Tobedoo Creek" (war. 20 Feb. 1713/4; grant 17 June 1714).
- 1719 (21 Dec.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 101) Will of John Didcott, Sr., leaves his sons "John, one-half of island west of 'Tobedo' Creek; Abram, other half of said island; Joseph, land at head of 'Tobedo' Creek...." Cf. 1696 & 1702.
- 1723 (22 Mar. 1722/3; Moore & Simmons 1960: 84) Will of Abraham Eve leaves to his wife Hanah a "plantation on south side of Toogoodoo Creek...." Cf. 1709.
- 1745 (4 Nov.; Moore 1964: 50-51) Will of John Fabian, Colleton County, leaves his brother William a plantation at "Tooboodoo." Cf. 1749 & 1775.
- 1747 (10 Feb. 1746/1747; Anon. 1746-1747: 272-275) "Sewanihehooe [q. v.] (commonly called Toobedoe) Creek."
- 1749 (23 Sept.; Moore 1964: 122) Will of "Mary Fabian, Toogoodoo, St. Paul's Parish, Colleton County, relict of John Fabian, planter." Cf. 1745 & 1775.
- 1775 (19 Oct.; Moore 1969: 272) Will of Jonathan Fabian, St. Paul's Parish, leaves his nephews John, Joseph, and Johnathan

Toogoodoo

Fabian "my plantation at Toogoodoo...." Cf. 1745 & 1749.
1825 (Mills 1825B) "Tugadoo R."
1962 (C&GS) "Toogoodoo Cr." flowing together with the Wadmalaw R. to form the N Edisto R. at 32 39N 80 16W. "Lower Toogoodoo Cr." flows into Toogoodoo Creek from the east about three miles northwest of its mouth.

Toupa, var. Touppa

Touppa (Toupa, c. 1565 [2]; Touppa, 1562*)

Chief (1562) of the village or tribe allied with Audusta.
Village or tribe (c. 1565) of the Port Royal Region in the vicinity of Boyd's Neck (32 28N 80 51W).

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

c. 1565 (Le Moyne 1591B) "Toupa" is shown on the SW side of the present Broad R. It was S of Mayon and N of Audusta. By the accompanying scale, it was approx. 19 m. inland. Judging by this distance and its relative geographical position, it may have been in the vicinity of Boyd's Neck (32 28N 80 51W).

c. 1565 (White 1585) "Toupa" is shown on the largest island of the Port Royal Region, N of the Broad R., instead of S. where LeMoyne (c. 1565) places it. This map is based on conjecture (cf. Edisto, 1562).

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

Tubedoo, var. Toogoodoo

Tubeudue, var. Toogoodoo

Tugadoo, var. Toogoodoo

Uscamacu, var. Escamacu

Usta, var. Edisto

Wacandaw (Wacandaw, 1925; Wacanoaw, 1825; Wacoondaw, 1794;
Wakendaw, 1703, 1843, 1846; Wakendawe, 1697; Wackindaa,
1695; Wackindaw, 1733*; Wackingdaw, 1695)

Wacandaw

Creek now called Hobcaw, flowing into the Wando R. at 32 50N 79 54W. Another early name for it was Coinbow or Cornbow (cf. 1703).

- 1695 (16 Mar. 1694/5; Anon. 1675-1709: 393-394) Grant to Nathaniell Law for 200 a. "upon wackingdaw Creek in Berkly County Joyning to Joseph Hatchmans plantation, it was formerly possessed by Dinis Morr Coll Godfrey & Rich Searell butt there was noe grant for the same...." "Col. Godfrey" is shown in the vicinity of the present Hobcaw Pt. on Gascoyne's 1682 map. Berkeley Co. then included Christ Church Parish. "Hatchman" is shown approx. 1 m. NE of the head of Hobcaw Crk. on Thornton-Morden's c. 1695 map. Cf. the next entry.
- 1695 (18 Mar. 1694/5; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 497-498) Warrant for Nathaniel Law's 200 a. "on wackindaa Creek. Joyning to ye Lands of Mr. Joseph Hatchman: the sd. Land was formerly possest by Mr. Richd: Searles." Cf. the previous entry.
- 1697 (5 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 573) "David Maybank had a Warrt: for Two hundred acres of Land in Berkley County Joyneing upon Capt: Dearsley to the Westward & to Abra-Eave to the Eastward fronting upon Wackendawe Creeke...." "Dearsley" is shown S of the present Hobcaw Crk. on Thornton & Morden's c. 1695 map, so the identity with Hobcaw Crk. becomes certain.
- 1703 (10 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1705: 436) John White's grant for 200 a. in Berkley Co. "bounding Easterly and Southerly on Coinbow Creek alias Wakendaw Creek being part of a greater parcel of Land formerly Granted to Richd. Rowser." Coinbow or Cornbow (Anon. 1726-1727: 270-273) seems thus to be of colonial origin. Cf. Smith 1913: 136-137.
- 1733 (12 Jun.; Anon. 1745-1746: opp. 380) Plat by Thomas Wider, Dept. Sur., of Nathaniel Foard's 50 a. "on the North Side of Wackindaw Creek in Berkley County...."
- 1794 (Oct.; Anon. 1795: opp. 274) Plat by Joseph Purcell of three tracts of land on the NW side of Shamee (Shem, q. v.) Creek and on the SE side of "Wacoondaw Creek in Christ Church Parish...." ("Wacoondaw Creek" on the plat itself.)
- Two relatively large creeks are shown roughly parallel but closer together at their northern ends; each has tributaries. Since Shem Crk. is the next large creek S of Hobcaw, Wacandaw is again confirmed as identical to Hobcaw.
- 1825 (Mills: B) "Wacanoaw Cr" for the creek which runs into the Wando about 1 m. above Hobcaw Point or the present Hobcaw

Wacandaw

- Creek (C&GS 1962 shows it flowing into the Wando R. at 32 50N 79 54W).
- 1843 (M. C. O. Plat Bk. A, p. 8) Anon. plat showing "Wakendaw Creek" on the east side of Wando River.
- 1846 (10 Mar.; M. C. O. Plat Bk. A., p. 24) Plat by Robert Payne, C. E. & Sur., of land on "Wakendaw Creek" in Christ Church Parish.
- 1925 (Gregorie: 14) "Wacandaw. Now a creek, another name for Hobcaw Creek."

Wacanoaw, var. Wacandaw

Wackindaa, var. Wacandaw

Wackindaw, var. Wacandaw

Wackingdaw, var. Wacandaw

Wacoondaw, var. Wacandaw

Wadbaccan, var. Wadmacon

Wadboo (Wadboo, 1768, cf. 1900 & 1911, 1932, 1963; Watboe, 1699, 1705 [2]; Watboo, 1704, 1706, 1724, 1727, 1791, cf. 1911; Watbooe, c. 1695; Watbu, 1690 [2]*; Wattboe, cf. 1900; Wattboo, 1704, cf. 1911; Watt-boo-e, cf. 1911; Woodboo, 1820; Wootboo, 1769)

Place

- (A) Country seat (1690 [2], 1825, 1932) of Gov. James Colleton in the Barony and on the Crk. at 33 12N 79 56W.
- (B) Barony (c. 1695, 1699, 1704 [2], 1705 [2], 1706, 1724, 1727, 1768, 1769, cf. 1900 & 1911) centered on the Crk.

Bridge (1791, 1963) across the swamp just N of its junction. Creek or swamp (1900, 1911, 1963) flowing into Tail Race (Santee) Canal (Biggin Swamp) at 33 11N 79 58W. N. B.: Although no early references to Wadboo as a creek have turned up, its form (cf. bou) suggests that the name originally was applied to a body of water and that the land nearby was named for it.

- 1690 (27 Apr.; Stewart A: 2, 16, & 23) Stewart's letter is headed "Watbu" and he mentions the name again twice in the text.
- 1690 (23 June; Stewart B: 81 & 101) Stewart's letter is again headed "Watbu" and again it is mentioned twice in the text.

Wadboo

- On p. 81, he mentions "the Governor [Webber's note: "The Governor was James Colleton....His seat was Wadboo, or Watboo, Barony."], at whose house of Watbu I have stayed now this 5 months...." In his 1693 letter (p. 172), he says he "went a Indian trading for Governor Colleton: for him I traded...2 years...." Cf. 1900 & 1911.
- c. 1695 (Archdale: B) "Watbooe" shown on the south side of the present Wadboo Swamp in Berkeley County about four miles northeast of its junction with the West Branch of Cooper R.
- 1699 (7 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 588) Warrant for Peter Girard's 350 a. "between Watboe Plantation and Seventeen Hundred & fifty Acres of Land lately belonging to Michael Ward...." Cf. 1704 & 1705.
- 1704 (20 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 617) Warrant for Henry Noble's 300 a. "Eastwd. on Capt. Bourdeux West on Wattboo North on land not laid out & South on Mr. Trovillart...."
- 1704 (18 Aug.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 620) Warrant for Peter Girard's 500 a. "to ye S: of Watboo line to ye Westwd. on Mr. Trovillart to ye N: & E: on land not laid out...." Cf. 1699 & 1705.
- 1705 (10 Feb. 1704/5; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 626) Warrant for Peter Girard's 400 a. "to ye N E of Watboe line to ye West on Sd. Gyrard & to East on Mr. LeMoyn...." Cf. 1699 & 1704.
- 1705 (Thomas 1702-1707: 32) "The next Parish to Goose Creek is that upon the western branch of Cooper River, in this Parish [St. Johns Berkeley] are two general Settlements, one called by the name of Watboe and the other called Wampee...."
- 1706 (12 Sept.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 635) "Doctor Cordes had a warrant for land Joyning to Watboo line...."
- 1724 (4 May; Moore & Simmons 1960: 91) Will of Hugh Mills leaves land to "Archibald Mackibin of Watboo plantation."
- 1727 (Apr.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 119) Will of George Peterson leaves his daughter Elizabeth "land belonging to Watboo Barony."
- 1768 (28 Nov.; Easterby 1952: opp. v) Plat of a portion of Wadboo Barony showing Tippyculaw (q. v.).
- 1769 (18 Sept.; Moore 1969: 131) Will of Stephen Mazyck, Berkeley County, leaves his son Stephen the "plantation where I now live purchased of Messrs. Paul, Isaac and Benjamin Trapier in Biggin Swamp called Grand Fountain or Wootboo...."
- 1825 (Mills: B) Map showing "Woodboo" beside a house on the east side of Biggin Swamp/Santee Canal approx. 7 mi. N of its junction with Fair Forest Swamp (or the present Wadboo Crk., forming the Western Branch of Cooper River).

Wadboo

- 1791 (Mouzon) "Watboo Bridge" across Fair Forest (now Wadboo) Swamp just N of its junction with Biggon Swamp.
- 1900 (Smith: 329-330) "James Colleton...in addition to the grants to himself and his two brothers in joint tenancy... in 1683 he also received a grant of a Barony of 12,000 acres, called 'Wattboe,' afterwards 'Wadboo,' situate at the headwaters of Cooper River, on Biggin and Wadboo Creeks ["Sec'y State's Office--Proprietary Grants," Vol. 38, p. 206]." It passed to the wife of his grandson John Colleton and was confiscated by the State in 1782 (pp. 332-333).
"Landgrave James Colletons Barony" is shown near the head of the W. Br. of Cooper R. on Thornton & Morden's c. 1695 map. The Colletons seem to have made their selections in 1682 or earlier (cf. Gascoyne).
- 1911 (Smith) Smith's map opp. p. 43 (opp. 37 in 1931) shows the boundaries of Wadboo Barony, its principal features, and its divisions in 1783. "Wadboo Cr." divides the 12,000 a. in half, running from near the southwest corner to near the northeast corner. Ruins of "Wadboo house" are shown on the southeast side of Wadboo Creek in subdivision 8 (33 12N 79 56W), approx. 1/2 m. NE of Wadboo Bridge.
"Wadboo, or as originally spelled Wattboo, Watboo or Watt-boo-e, was the Indian name of the region or locality embracing the Barony...."
- 1932 (Stoney: map opp. p. 4) Wadboo Plantation at the headwaters of the West Branch of the Cooper River on its east side and about two miles SE of Biggin Church (cf. Tippiycutlaw).
- 1963 (SCSHD) "Wadboo Swamp" flowing into Tail Race Canal at 33 11N 79 58W. ("Wadboo Br." is also the name of a creek which originates in Orangeburg Co. just north of where US 178 crosses the Dorchester Co. line. It flows into Indian Field Swamp, a tributary of the Edisto R. Its antiquity and possible relationship to Wadboo Swamp are unknown; the two are separated by roughly 35 m.)

Wadmacon (Mockand, 1698*; Wadbacan, 1753; Wadbaccan, 1744; Wadmacon, 1967; Wallahan, 1772; Watahan, 1837; Wattohan, 1772) Island (1744, 1753) formed by the Santee R. and Wadmacon Crk. (33 14-33 17N 79 27-79 34W).
Creeks (both probably named from the island which lies between them)
(A) "Wattohan" (1772, 1837), present Chicken Crk., flowing into the S. Santee R. at 33 14N 79 30W.
(B) "Wadmacon" (1753, 1967), connecting the Santee R. (at

Wadmalaw

33 16N 79 33W) and the N. Santee R. (at 33 14N 79 27W).

1698 (11 Mar. 1697/8; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 581-582) "Maj: John Boone had a warrant out of the Secritaries Office for 500: hundred Acres of land where the Sewee Indians lived upon Same called by the Indians Mockand...."

Mockand is probably a variant of Wadmacon (or Wadbaccan), not only because of the similiar sound, but because Thomas Boone (cf. 1753) seems to have received his land on "Wadbacan" I. and Crk. through inheritance from John Boone (cf. Cheves 1897: 469n. & M. A. R. Boone I, 29-30).

Although Wadmacon is not known as a variation before 1967, it probably most closely resembles the original sound since all the other variations have a "Wa-" prefix.

1744 (30 Nov.; Moore 1964: 51-52) Will of "Noah Serré, Parish of St. James'Santee, Craven County" leaves his daughter Catherine "2 plantations in Wadbaccan Island...." Cf. 1753.

1753 (3 May; M. C. O. N-3, 22-27) Thomas & Susannah Boone convey to Paul Lepair 736 a., 286 on "Wadbacan Island," E on John Delessine, S on Santee R., "and on all other Sides on Wadbacan Creek." Of the remaining 450 a. "on the main," 250 were "Southwesterly on Wadbacan Creek."

1772 (21 Mar.; Anon. 1774-1775: 65-69) Conveyance by Elias Horry to Thomas Horry of 300 a. originally granted Daniel Huger, 14 Oct. 1696, "to the northeast on Santee River to the Southward on wambaw Creek & to the Northwest on wattohan Creek..."; 160 a. adjacent granted Daniel Huger 2 Feb. 1704 "to the northwest on wallahan Creek & to the Southward on wambaw..."; and 230 a. adjacent to the second grant mentioned, this third also granted to Daniel Huger 14 Sept. 1705 "on Wallahan Creek & to the Southward on Wambaw Creek...." (Plat opp. 66 has "Wattohan Creek" and "Wambaw Creek"; from the relative scale and position, Wattohan is identical with the present Chicken Crk., which flows into the S. Santee R. at 33 14N 79 30W.)

1837 (30 Nov.; M. C. O. Plat Bk. B: 33) Plat by Robert Q. Pinckney drawn from surveys made in 1787 and May 1794 for "Watahan Plantation" on Watahan Creek. Again from the relative scale and position, this is the present Chicken Crk.; cf. 1772.

1967 (SCSHD) "Wadmacon Creek," connecting the Santee R. (at 33 16N 79 33W) and the N. Santee R. (at 33 14N 79 27W), forms Wadmacon Island (approx. 2 X 6 1/2 m.).

Wadmalaw (Wadmalaw, 1729, 1825, 1962; Wadmela, 1698; Wadmelaugh,