

Wadmalaw

- 1696; Wadmelow, 1703, 1704, 1757; Wadmilaw, 1696*; Wadmolaw, 1715; Wadmoolaw, 1711)
River (1696 [2], 1698, 1703, 1704, 1711, 1715, 1757, 1825, 1962) flowing into the N. Edisto R. at 32 38N 80 23W.
Island (1729, 1757, 1825, 1962) bounded by the R., Church Crk., Bohicket Crk., & N. Edisto R. (32 35-32 43N 80 05-80 15W).
- 1696 (16 Mar. 1695/6; Cooper 1837: 108) Act 127 mentions "the Island bounded with Edistoe, Stonoe, Kiawaugh or Wadmelaugh river, named St. John's Island..." (presumably not distinguishing between Johns Island and Wadmelow Island; they are not shown separately on Thornton & Morden's c. 1695 map or Crisp's 1711 map.).
- 1696 (17 Mar. 1695/6; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 535-536) Warrant for Daniel Curtis' 1,000 a. "bounded on the N Et= 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 Joseph Dedcot onely Excepted)...."
- 1698 (16 Sept.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 583-584) "Mr: Robert Seabrooke had a warrant out of the Secretaries office for all that Land on Wadmela River in Colleton County which Lyes between the Eastermost Line of that hundred acres on which the Said Seabrooke now Liver, And the Westermost of the plantation on Doctr. James Williams now Lives...."
"Dr. Williams" is shown at the head of Toogoodoo Crk. (q. v.), approx. 2 m. N of the Wadmelow R., on Thornton & Morden's c. 1695 map. (Actually, the marsh of Lower Toogoodoo Crk. connects with the marsh of Wadmelow R.; cf. C&GS 1962.) "Mr. Seabrook" is shown on Wadmelow R. approx. 5 m. E of Williams.
- 1703 (10 May; Anon. 1675-1705: 511) Grant to Henry Walker for 400 a. in Colleton County bounding to the North on Wadmelow River...."
- 1704 (8 Dec.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 624) "Coll Robert Gibbs had a wart. for five hundred acres of land between Stono & Wadmelow...."
- 1711 (Crisp, B) "Wadmoolaw R." (Thornton & Morden's c. 1696 map gives no name for the River; Mathew's c. 1685 map gives "Mathews Creek.")
- 1715 (Moll, 2) "Wadmolaw R."
- 1729 (1 Nov. 1728/9; Anon. 1694-1740: 349) "Wadmalaw Island" (cf. Leadenwah).
- 1757 (DeBrahm) "Wadmelow Island" & "Wadmelow R."
- 1825 (Mills, B) "Wadmalaw River" & "Wadmelow Island"

Wakendaw

1962 (C&GS) "Wadmalaw River" flowing into the N. Edisto R. at 32 38N 80 23W. "Wadmalaw Island" (32 35-32 43N 80 05-80 15W) bounded by Wadmalaw R., Church Crk., Bohicket Crk., & N. Edisto R.

Wadmela, var. Wadmalaw

Wadmelaugh, var. Wadmalaw

Wadmelaw, var. Wadmalaw

Wadmilaw, var. Wadmalaw

Wadmolaw, var. Wadmalaw

Wadmoolaw, var. Wadmalaw

Waha, var. Washo

Waheawah (Waheawah, 1677*; Wahiwah, 1677) Place S of Old Town Crk. at about 32 48N 80 00W).

1677 (8 Sept.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 144) Warrant by Gov. Joseph West to Capt. Maurice Mathews, Surveyor: "...you are to admeasure and lay out for the honrbl: Sr: Peter Colleton Barrt: one of the Lords Proprietors of this province Tho: Colleton & James Colleton esqrs: all yt quantity and proportion of land belonging to their plantation called Wahiwah...." Cf. the next entry.

1677 (27 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1705: 7) Grant to Sir Peter, Thomas, & James Colleton of 373 a. "commonly called by the natives by the name of Waheawah, Situate lying and being neare unto Ashley River and butting and bounding as appears by a Plat hereu annexed." (A copy in Anon. 1675-1709: 34 mentions that the plat was by Maurice Mathews, 26 Sept. 1677; the grant was ent. 1 Oct. 1677.)

Gascoyne 1682 (map inset) shows "Mr Colleton/ Sir Pet. Colletons/ house" S of Old Town Crk. opposite "Old Charles towne." The plantation bordered the Crk. at about 32 48N 80 00W.

Wahiwah, var. Waheawah

Wakendaw, var. Wacandaw

Wakendawe

Wakendawe, var. Wacandaw

Wallanhan, var. Wadmacon

Wamba, var. Wambaw

Wambah, var. Wambaw

Wambahee, var. Wimbee

Wambau, var. Wambaw

Wambaw (Wamba, 1723*; Wambah, 1734; Wambau, 1757; Wambaw, 1757, 1772, 1825, 1960)

Creek flowing into the Santee R. at 33 13N 79 27W. Its western headwaters are known as Big and Little Wambaw Swamp.

1723 (1 Mar.; Anon. 1726-1727: 255-256) Thomas Smith, son of the Landgrave of the same name, conveys to Elias Horry 1000 a. on "Wamba Cricke" in Craven County. This is part of the land originally granted to his father as a landgrave

1734 (8 Apr.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 223-224) Will of David Peyre leaves "Mr. Paul Bruneau, plantation in said [Craven] County bounding on Wambah Creek, north on land of Peter de St. Julien and south on land of Paul Mazyck."

1757 (De Brahm) "Wambau Creek" enters Santee River about twenty three miles from its entrance. Also the head of "Manhaw" Branch is called "Wambaw Swamp"

1772 (21 Mar.; Anon. 1774-1775: 65-69) Conveyance by Elias Horry to Thomas Horry of three tracts originally granted to Daniel Huger between 1696-1705, all on "Wambaw Creek" and "wattohan Creek" (q. v.) and the northernmost on Santee

1825 (Mills: B) "Wambaw Creek" flows into the S. side of Santee R. about 12 mi. upstream. "Wambaw Swamp" & "Little Wambaw Swamp" as in 1960.

1960 (SCSHD) "Wambaw Creek" flowing into the Santee R. at 33 13N 79 27W. Its northwestern headwaters are called "Big Wambaw Swamp," and its southwestern headwaters (Mechaw Crk.) are called "Little Wambaw Swamp." "Mechaw," rather than an Indian name, seems to be a corruption of a French name (cf. "Peter Mecho of Sante," who is mentioned in a 1697 document in Salley 1912: 225, and the forms Mecheau, Masheau, and Mashow in Prior 1961: 416 & 407. On DeBrahm's 1757 map it is "Manhaw.")

Wampee

Wambee, var. Wimbee; cf. Wina

Wampacheroone, var. Wampanchecoone

Wampanchecoone (Wampanchecoone, 1925; Wampacheroone, 1679*; Wapachecoone, 1897; Wapeckecoon, 1749; Wawpachecoone, 1681) Creek now called Horlbeck, flowing into the Wando R. at 32 52N 79 49W.

- 1679 (3 Oct.; Salley 1907-1910: XI, 51) Grant by Gov. Joseph West to Anthony Shorey for 200 a. on "'Wampacheroone Creek.' Signed by Governor West, and William Fuller, Richard Conant and William Owen, members of the Council. (Page 343.)"
- 1681 (7 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1709: 145) Grant to Theophilus Patey for 470 a. "upon a branch of a Creeke called Wawpachecoone...." (Maurice Mathews signed the original deed as a Deputy.) Thornton & Morden's c. 1695 map show "Mr. Patey" in the fork of Horlbeck Crk. at 32 52N 79 49W. The two creeks are therefore identical.
- 1749 (1 Nov.; Chas. Co. Will Bk. 6: 286) Thomas Boone (son of John) left his son John 1230 a. "whereon I now live [Boone Hall (Cheves 1897: 469)] Butting and Bounding on Wapeckecoon Creek on Mr. John Allen's on Capt. Clement Lamprier on Mr. Thomas Hamlin on Colo. George Benison on Andrew Rutledge Esqr. and on one branch of Dawtaw Creek" (for the boundaries of Boone Hall, cf. M. C. O. S-8: opp. 210).
- 1897 (Cheves: 229, n.) Col. John Godfrey "had estates on Ashley river, 'Mandee' & 'Tuera' plant'ons on Dalho [Datah or Dattach; Gregorie 1925: 14] branch of Wapachecoone creek and elsewhere."
- 1925 (Gregorie: 14) "Wampanchecoone. A creek of the Wando." On the frontispiece map, this creek is the same which is called "Horlbeck Cr." on the 1962 C&GS map. It enters the Wando River at 32 53N 79 51W.

Wampe, var. Wampee

Wampee (Wampe, 1696; Wampee, c. 1695, 1700*, 1703, 1705, 1708, 1709, 1747, 1753, cf. 1910 & 1913, 1914, cf. 1926)

Place

- (A) Settlement (c. 1695, 1696, 1700, 1703, 1705, 1708, 1709, 1753, 1914) near the head of the W. Br. of Cooper R.
- (B) Plantation (1747, 1913) approx. 2 m. NE of Pinopolis at approx. 33 14N 80 00W (now covered by Lake Moultrie).
- (C) Plantation (cf. 1910) on the S. side of Ashley R. (about

Wampee

20 m. from the Settlement and Plantation on Cooper R. Pickereel (1926), a common plant which seems to have given the name Wampee to several localities.

- c. 1695 (Archdale: B) "Wampee Settlements" shown on the west side of the W Br. of Cooper R. about 11 m. NW of where the W & E Branches from the "T."
- 1696 (30 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 560) Warrant for John Coningham's 200 a. "att Wampe."
- 1700 (5 Feb. 1699/1700; Anon. 1707-1711: 33) Note by Edmund Bellinger, Sur. Gen., for a plat of William Scriven's 300 a. "att a place Commonly Called Wampee...." (War. 12 Sept. 1699.)
- 1703 (31 Mar.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 608) Warrant for Benjamin Schenckinckh's 100 a. "in his possession behind Wampee...."
- 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...."
- 1708 (5 Dec.; Anon. 1707-1711: 51) Note by Job Howes, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Champernown Elliott's 1000 a. near "Wampee." Cf. 1709.
- 1709 (29 Jan.; Anon. 1707-1711: 110-112) Sale by Champernown Elliott to Peter St. Julian 1000 a. "neare a Place Commonly Called by ye name of wampee...to the Southward on a large Cyprus Swamp being ye head of a Creek Commonly Called Begins Creek...."
- 1747 (21 May; Moore 1964: 122-123) Will of "Mary Stewart, Berkeley County, widow of Mr. James Stewart" mentions "Wampee plantation made over to me by my late husband in a marriage settlement...."
- 1753 (24 Dec.; Moore 1964: 182) Will of George Hall, Berkeley County, mentions a plantation at "Wampee."
- 1910 (Smith: opp. 75) Smith's map of Ashley Barony (St. Giles, Cussoe) shows "John Walter's Wampee plantation," "Wampee Savannah," and "Old Ruins/ Wampee" in the center of the southeast side. Smith notes that Walter's 1000 a. was conveyed to him after 1721 (pp. 89-90) and he seems first to have given it the name "Wampee" (91). Since Walter had land on Cooper R., he seems to have known the meaning of the word (cf. 1926) and to have applied it here, probably without its having been used previously by the Indians to designate this location. This Wampee and the one on Cooper

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R. are separated by 20 or so miles and about three decades. 1913 (Smith: opp. 134; 135) Smith's "Sketch Map showing the location and site of Old Moncks Corner and of Somerton compiled from old maps" shows "Wampee Plantn." approx 2 m. NE of Pinopolis. The area is now flooded by Lake Moultrie. The site is at approx 33 14N 80 00W. Smith outlines the history of Wampee Plantation and Somerton, which incorporated it.

1914 (Smith, D. E. H.: 178, n. 8) "Wampee was a country neighborhood near the present site of Pinopolis, 'in the waters of' Biggin Creek."

1926 Gregorie identifies wampee as pickerel. The OED defines pickerel-weed as "in N. America, Any species of Pontederia, lacustrine plants, with sagittate leaves, and spikes of blue flowers." It defines Wampee secondarily as "in the southern U. S.=PICKEREL-WEED." This provides a probable explanation for the application of the word to at least three localities: on the Cooper R., on the Ashley R. (cf. 1910), and in Horry Co. as the name of a community.

Wando (Wando, 1670, 1671* [2], 1672 [2], 1678 [3], 1682, c. 1685, 1688, c. 1695, 1706, 1711, 1715, 1757 [?]; Wandoe, 1671, 1672 [3], 1675 [3], 1677, 1678, 1681, 1690, 1694 [2], 1699, 1704, 1718; Wandoo, 1672; Wandow, 1671, 1677, 1700; Wondoe, c. 1695)

Tribe (1670, 1671, c. 1685, c. 1695, 1711, 1715) which lived S of the Wando R. opposite Cainhoy at 32 55N 79 50W in c. 1685. Prior to 1680, they seem to have lived at or near the mouth of the R. (and thus partly on the present Cooper R.). They may have moved north with the Sampa (cf. 1757).

River

(A) the Reach of Cooper R. between Oyster Pt. and Daniel Is. (1671 [Mathews], 1672 [3], 1675 [2], 1677, 1678), 32 46-32 50N 79 54-79 56W, which the Indians considered an extension of the present Wando.

(B) the Cooper R. (1671 [Culpeper], 1672 [2], 1677, 1678 [2], 1681, 1682, 1688), flowing into Charleston Harbor at 32 46-32 47N 79 54-79 55W; references to the Cooper north of Daniel I. as the Wando are incorrect.

(C) the present Wando R. (1675, 1690, 1694 [2], c. 1695, 1699, 1700, 1704, 1706), flowing into the Cooper R. at 32 49N 79 55W.

Place (1718) on or near the River.

Water passage (1757) connecting the Peedee and Waccamaw Rivers in Georgetown Co.; possibly related.

Wando

1670 (9 Sept.; Dalton A: 179) "...the spaniard...sent out a party of their Indians agt. us as we received intelligence from the Indians yt. are our friends, who lay for some time in a place called Stonoe near our Rivers mouth, untill the Carolina Frigot arriued here wch. was the 22nd of Augt. last...." The Spaniards and their Indian allies fired on these members of the Province who were returning with provisions from Virginia (cf. 22 Nov.) "...notwithstanding yt. the sd. Indians had shewed them a white flagg:"

"After the shippes arrived we sent out a p'ty of our Indians [cf. 12 & 15 Sept.] with two of our own people to discover their Camp but when they expected to come upon them, the Spanish Indians were retreated...."

1670 (12 Sept.; Bull 194) Bull says that news of the impending attack reached the Town on 18 August. The expedition consisted of two hundred Spaniards and three hundred Indians in three ships and twelve "Perriaugers." They landed "about 6 miles from vs." "...all the Indians about us came in wth. their full strength to our Ayde...." Cf. 15 Sept.

1670 (15 Sept.; Owen: 199) With the Spanish threat "...ye more northerne Indians as those of Wando, Ituan, seweh and sehey [Santee?], came to our assistence and I am persuaded yt. in 10 dayes time we might haue muster'd neer 1000 bowemen they seemed verie zealous in our behalfe...."

1670 (22 Nov.; Carteret: 238-239) Carteret was on the ship Carolina, which was returning from Virginia when on 22 August it encountered the Spanish and Indians at the entrance to Ashley River.

As we came neare to the Land we perceived some Indians on the strand with a flagge of truce which as we neared proved to be a white Hankerchif which made us question amongst ourselves how the Indian might come by it and when we were close aboard the shoare we made our Indian [one who had gone to Virginia] call to them (but they not answering) he told us they were Westoes, and if they ketcht us they would eat us, atlength we espied a great number of them which lay in Ambush behinde the banke which caused us to row of againe, but I being desirous to know the result of what might be, desired Capt. Brayne to goe ashoare at a place more distant which was done, and when we were gott on the strand we held up a cravatt spread a broad for a flagge of truce and made signes for one to come towards us. then one of them moveing forward we sent one to meet him who as he approached the

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Indian threw down his cloths and spread his armes abroad to signify he was unarmed and that the Indian might doe the like the Indian seemed to throw down something from him but as he approached nearer our friend perceived his bow and Arrows which were tied to his back above his head which caused him to returne to us becaus he was told by our Indian they were Westoes our Indian then seeing the other throw down his Armes was desirous to goe and endeavour to bring one of them to speak with us and goeing did tell them (at a convenient distance) that we were English and that we were very good freinds then they beckoned him to come nearer but he not suffering them to come no nearer then 30: yards to him they sprang upon him and he ran back towards us but seeing them with in some 8 or ten yards of our Indian I ran to rescue him which gave a stop to their pursuit then we retreating to our boat I looked back and saw severall more of them who fired five musketts at us before we went into our boate and two after we had but one Muskett with us which I fired at them These Indians were very good marksmen for their bullets gras'd just opposit against us and had they given their Peeces their full charge they had undoubtedly shott some of us. When we came into the Reiver we found our friends ready to receive us in an unwelcom manner but when sure of us they received us joyfully their hearts are good, and will dy rather than yeild. The Indians were Spanish Indians with many Spaniards among them sent from St. Augustine but they went as they came. after Your Honr. [Sir G. Carteret] hath perused this I need not writte the want of more people.

1671 (30 Aug.; Mathews: 334-335) The "Wando" are listed north of the Sampa and south of the Ituan, are called "our friends," and are said to have peaceful relations with the sixteen other Carolina tribes listed (cf. Kussoe, 1671).

In the same account: "...The north riuer [Cooper] is commonly called Wandoe...." The Reach of Cooper R. between Oyster Pt. and Daniel I. was considered part of the Wando by the Indians. Mathews mentions that the Colonists had thus far been able to explore little beyond Ashley R. and the mouth of this "north riuer." No one had realized that the Wando's head was to the east or that Cooper beyond Daniel I. was called the Etiwan (q. v.).

1671 (24 Oct.; Council in Cheves 1897: 346) The Council instructed most of its membership to consider "all the places on this

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- [Ashley] River and Wandow River..." to determine which were most suitable for settlement.
- 1671 (Culpeper) "Wando-River or Cooper river" ("Wando River" is struck through in the original), marked on the present Cooper R. Culpeper used the same spelling for "Wando" in his accompanying letter (cf. Cheves 1897: 355). Cf. Etiwan.
- 1672 (20 Jan.; Dalton: 378) Mentions that "...a place between Ashley River and Wandoo river..." has been set aside for a future town and fort.
- 1672 (30 Apr.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 3) Warrant from the Governor and Council to the Sur. Gen. to set aside 12,000 a. "between Ashley River and Wandoe River...at a place there knowne by the name of Oyster Poynt..."
- 1672 (20 Jun.; Shaftesbury: 400) "...Cooper River for soe the Lords Proprietors have named that which you call Wando."
- 1672 (28 Sept.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 41) Warrant by John Yeamans to John Culpeper, Sur. Gen., for laying out land to William Morrill "to the Eastward of the lands allready layd out to Anthony Churne and John Hawkes and to the Westward of Wando River...." Culpeper left the Province soon afterwards so the warrant was reissued 12 June 1675 (q. v.). The location is uncertain; this grant may refer to the "Murrell" listed in 1682 as No. 10 on upper Goose Creek or as No. 14 on the Inset of Gascoyne (but cf. Etiwan, 9 Feb. 1675). Cf. also "William Muraile," 1 Apr. 1678.
- 1672 (19 Dec.; West 1672-1675: 42-43) Sale of land by John Strode to Bernard Schenekingh 1/3 of 4/5 of 3425 a. "...Bounding one ye Great Marsh on Wandoe River, otherwise called Cooper River..." and "...sittuate Lying and being in Ashley River..." (part of the parcel of land granted in 1671 to Thomas Colleton, Mr. Henry Harney, Mr. John Strodo, and Mr. George Harding, all partners of Barbados, and Mr. John Manerick of Carolina).
- 1675 (12 June; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 97-98) Warrant for "Mr: William: Morrill a certaine parcell of land lyeing to ye Eastward of ye lands of Anthony Churne, and John: Hawkes, and to the Westward of Wandoe river." Cf. 28 Sept. 1672.
- 1675 (17 Aug.; Anon. 1675-1709: 16) Grant to Mathew English and John Morgan for 140 a. "upon an Islant caled Thomas his Island between ye lant of Wm. Thomas Gent. to ye westward and buting upon Wandoe River to ye Southward...."

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Cf. 1694; Morgan's land was SW of Codners so it was on the present Wando River.

1677 (20 May; Anon. 1675-1709: 48)

Know all men by these presents that I Mathew Smallwood of Charles Towne upon Wandow River in the Province of Carolina Planter for and in consideration of the sume of seven pounds of lawfull money of England to me in hand paid or secured to be paid by Jacob Waite of Caso upon Ashley River Leather=cutter [sell] fiveteen acres of land or thereabouts scittuate lying and being upon the eastward side of Wandow River, and now in the late possession of me the said Mathew Smallwood...." S & W on John Barton; N on John Williamson. Entered 28 Feb. 1677/8 by Andrew Persival.

1677 (14 July; Anon. 1675-1709: 59) Grant to Thomas Stanyarne for 950 a. "up the western branch of Wandoe=River...." Ent. 7 May 1678 by Andrew Percival, Reg. (original signed by Maurice Mathews, Depty.) "Stanyarne" is shown on the West Branch of the Cooper on Gascoyne's 1682 map so here the Wando probably refers to the Cooper.

1678 (1 Apr.; Anon. 1675-1709: 69) Sale of 50 a. by William Muraile to John Norton "bounding on the East to Wandoe River....," N on William Muraile, W on Tho. Hurt, & S on Capt. Biggs. Ent. 26 Sept. 1678 by Andrew Percival. Cf. 28 Jan. 1672 and 12 Jun. 1675 for Morrill, presumably the same.

1678 (18 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 155) Warrant by Joseph West, John Godfrey, and Stephen Bull to Capt. Maurice Mathews, Sur. Gen.: "In pursuance to an order of Councill of the first of May 1677 you are to admeasure and Lay out for Sr. Petr Colleton Barrt. one of the Lords & absolute Proprs. of this Province Twelve thousand acres of Land as a Signiorie upon the Wando River & that Tract of Land called the Mulbery plantacon...." Here, the Cooper is definitely called the Wando (cf. the next entry).

1678 (7 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1705: 10-11) Grant to Sir Peter Colleton for 12,000 a. "Situat lying and being in the Western branch of the T in Cooper ["River"?--erased; blank left in MS] Wando River...." Gascoyne's 1682 map shows this barony on the west side of the Western Branch of Cooper River.

1680 (Mathews: 154) Cf. Etiwan for mention of the reservation on both sides of Wando R. The Wando and other Indians who

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lived there (cf. 1685) had moved within the first decade of colonization, presumably from the edge of Charleston Harbor. Probably the Wando had lived on the same river, but closer to its mouth. Since they are known only to have been on the south side of the Wando, at its mouth they would have also have lived along part of what is now the Cooper. This possibly explains why the reach between Oyster Point and Daniel's Island was referred to as the Wando.

Mathews here called the Wando R. the "Ostach," probably for the Westo, who harassed this area at least in 1672 and 1677. He also called it "Oostack" c. 1685. No one else applied that name to it. Cf. c. 1685 & Westo)

- 1681 (8 Jul.; Anon. 1675-1709: 146) Grant to Edmund Fogertee for 400 a. "being upon Wandoe Creek and being upon the Mulberrie point...."
- 1682 (Ferguson: 4 & 13) "...the navigable Rivers of Cooper, and Ashley; formerly known by the names of Wando, and Kiawah." "...Cooper River, formerly known by the Name of Wando...."
- c. 1685 (Mathews) "Wando Indian" designated as No. 94 on the south side of the present Wando River opposite Cainhoy (32 55N 79 50W). The Wando River here is called the "Oostack River" on both the main map and its inset (probably for the Westo Indians, q. v.; cf. also Wando, 1680). This name was not used for the printed maps based on Mathews MS (cf. c. 1695 & 1711).
- 1688 (20 Mar.; Anon. 1675-1709: 98) Grant to Charles Harlestone for 100 a. "on the east side of the Westernmost branch of the Tee of Wando River...." (A note mentions that a plat by Maurice Mathews was dated 20 Dec. 1678.)
- 1690 (7 Feb.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 428) Warrant by Seth Sothell, Proprietor and Governor, to the Surveyor General to lay out for said Sothell 12,000 a. "on the Easterly Side of Wandoe river & the branch or creeke issuing out of the said river & running to & by the plantacon & tract of land lastly Mr Theophilus Pateys...." N on Pateys; SE to the sea; NE from sea to head of the Wando (or much of Christ Church Parish).
- As soon as Sothell threw Colleton out, he began calling the Wando by its correct name.
- 1694 (11 Jul.; Salley and Olsberg 1973: 465-466) Warrant by Thomas Smith to Mr. Job Howes or Mr. James Witer to lay out 310 a. to "Mrs. Phelby Cottner widdow," "the said Land being situated on the South to Wandoe River, on the North

Wando

on Monhom Creek, Joyning to David Hartie Island, in Berkley County...." See the next entry for the grant.
1694 (12 Sept.; Anon. 1694-1740: 22) Grant to Phoebe Codner for 350 a.

on Ittiwan Island, Lying & being in Berkly County, butting & bounding to the Northward one Mr. Berisford's Creeke, to ye. Northeast & Southeast on monhom Creeke, to the southward on wandoe River, to the southwest on the Lands of John Morgan, & to the Northwest one the Lands of Mr. Christopher Smith....

- Job Howes, Surveyor. Cf. Etiwan for a discussion of the location. Positively, the Wando here is the Wando now. Cf. 17 Aug. 1675 for Morgan's land.
- c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Wando Indian" as on Mathews c. 1685, but "Wando River" is substituted for his "Oostack River."
 - c. 1695 (Archdale: A & B) "Wondoe River"
- 1699 (6 Mar. 1698/99; Coming) "...the small pox...has been mortal to all sorts of the inhabitants & especially the Indians who tis said to have swept away a whole neighboring nation, all to 5 or 6 which ran away and left their dead unburied, lying on the ground for the vultures to devour...." This may refer to the Wando because of their proximity and because they are last definitely referred to in 1685. It could also refer to the Sampa.
- 1699 (23 Mar. 1698/9; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 586) Warrant to Joseph Hatchman for 300 a. in Berkeley Co. W on Hatchman himself, E on John Hollybush, N on "Wandoe River," S not laid out. "Hatchman" is shown south of the present "Wando R" on the Crisp 1711 map.
- 1700 (6 Nov.; Act 172 in Cooper 1837: 161-162) "Wandow River" referring to the present Wando; cf. Bowat, 1700.
- 1704 (4 Nov.; Cooper 1837: 236-246) Act No. 225.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Berkley County shall be divided into six parishes, that is to say, one in Charlestown, one upon the south-east of Wandoe river [Christ Church in 1708], one upon that neck of land lying on the north-west of Wandoe and South-east of Cooper river, one on the Western branch of Cooper river, one upon Goose Creek, and one upon Ashley river.

Cf. Dalcho 1820: 275

Wando

- 1706 (Thornton) "Wando River"
1711 (Crisp, B) "Wando Indians" copied from Thornton-Morden's
c. 1695 map.
1715 (Moll, 2) "Wando Indian" copied from Thornton-Morden's
c. 1695 map.
1715 (1 Dec.; Hasell) Possibly some Wando were 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).
1715 (6 Nov.; Jones: III, 255a) "...I have no free Indians
in my parish...." (Christ Church)
1718 (25 Apr.; Trade Comm. in McDowell 1955: 270) An
advertisement of this year announced that the plantation
of "Col. George Logan at Wandoe" was a trading post for
"Indians residing in the Settlement."
1730 (4 Dec.; Fulton: 495) Reported three free families of
Indians in this year. Some attended church; perhaps the
Wando, but cf. 1757. The Sewee seem all to have been
enslaved in 1716; the Sampa seem to have moved north of
the Santee; and the Etiwan seem to have moved to Goose Creek.
1757 (DeBrahm) "Wando Passo" designating a body of water
adjoining Sandy Is. to the south & connecting the Peadea
& Wackamau Rivers (33 37-39N). Possibly some or all of
the remaining Wando moved north with the Sampa.

Wandoe, var. Wando

Wandoo, var. Wando

Wandow, var. Wando

- Wantoot (1718, c. 1722, 1746, 1778, 1820) A plantation at the
head of the W. Br. of Cooper R. Possibly an Indian word.
1718 (2 June; Moore & Simmons 1960: 60) Will of Pierre De
St. Julian leaves his son Pierre "Wantoot plantation...
provided he does not marry against my wishes...."
Presumably he did; cf. 1746.
c. 1722 (Barnwell) "Wantoo Garrison" on the E side of the W
Br. of Cooper R. near its head roughly thirty miles
inland. The Plantation was fortified during the Yemassee
War (cf. Milling 1940: 222).
1746 (1 Apr.; Moore 1964: 58) Will of "James De St. Julien,
Berkeley County, Gent." mentions "Wantoot plantation."

Wappaoola

1778 (25 July; Moore 1969: 322-323) Will of "Daniel Ravenel, St. John's Parish, Berkeley County" leaves his wife Charlotte "to live on my plantation called Wantoot..." and to his son Daniel the "plantation called Wantoot...."

1820 (Mills 1825B) Map showing "Wantoot" beside a house on the east side of Biggin Swamp/Santee Canal approx. 8 1/2 m. N of its junction with Fair Forest Swamp (now Wadboo Swamp) near the present Bonneau, S. C.

Wapachecoone, var. Wampanchecoone

Wapeckecoon, var. Wampanchecoone

Waping, cf. Wappoo

Wapoo, var. Wappoo & cf. the next entry.

Wapoo (Wapoo, c. 1685*; Wappo, c. 1695, 1711, 1715)

River (c. 1685) later called Toogoodoo (q. v.)
Place (c. 1695, 1711, 1715) south of the River's mouth.

c. 1685 (Mathews) "Wapoo R" designates the Toogoodoo (q. v.) River. Cf. Wappoo, 1680 (also by Mathews).

How and why Wapoo turns up in the vicinity of the Toogoodoo R. is uncertain. Mathews c. 1685 map seems to have "Wapoo R" wrtten there (and he was copied by Thornton-Morden c. 1695, Crisp 1711, and Moll 1715). The lettering is unclear and perhaps was copied incorrectly by Gascoyne since there is no other source other than those by or based on Mathews.

c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Wappo" and the symbol for a house marked just south of where Tom Point Creek flows into North Edisto River. Cf. Wappo, c. 1685 (Mathews).

1711 (Crisp) "Wappo" marked in about the same place as on the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map.

1715 (Moll, 2) "Wappo Bluff" on the N. Edisto R.

Wapou, var. Wappoo

Wappalaw, var. Wappaoola

Wappaoola (Wappalaw, cf. 1915; Wappaoola, 1955; Wappaoolah, 1790; Wappaoola, 1825, 1963; Weepoolaw, 1695*, cf. 1915)

Creek or swamp (the word is said to signify "Sweet Water"; cf. 1955)

(A) On the S side of Ashley R. (1695, cf. 1915), entering

Wappaola

- it at 32 50N 80 01W.
(B) On the W side of the W. Br. of Cooper R. (1790, 1825), entering it at 33 07N 79 58W.
Plantation (1955) near the Cooper R. approx. 1 m. S of the Crk. at 33 06N 80 00W.
- 1695 (Jan. 1694/5; Anon. 1675-1705: 278) Grant to Stephen Bull for 100 a. on "Weepoolaw Creek and butting to the Northward upon the said Creek...." W on Wm. Ruttle. Cf. 1915. Although Wappaola is now pronounced with four syllables, it originally seems to have had three; cf. Stephen Bull in the Bibliography.
- 1790 (Diamond) The plan of Edward Trescott's Harry Hill Plantation (cf. Kiawah, c. 1716) shows "Wappaolah Creek" as part of its southern boundary and entering the Cooper River opposite "Mepkin Creek." This is the same location as 1825 and 1963. Cf. Stoney 1932: opp. p. 4.
- 1825 (mills, B) "Wappoola Creek" flowing into the west side of the W Br. of Cooper R. about 23 1/2 m. north of Oyster Pt.
- 1915 (Smith: 66) "Northwest of the Bull place or Ashley Hall and separated from it by a creek originally known by the Indian name of Weepoolaw or Wappalaw creek, was a tract of 510 acres originally granted to George Bedon (or Beadon) on 23 February 1677...." Smith refers to Stephen Bull's grants of 28 Oct. 1676 (Gr. Bk. Vol. 38, p. 4) and Jan. 1694/5 (ibid., p. 266). The first does not mention Wappaola. The second is quoted herein. On Smith's map opp. p. 1, he has "Wappoolaw Creek" for the present Bulls Crk. (flowing into the Ashley R. at 32 50N 80 01W).
- 1955 (Stoney: 76) "Wappaola, signifying Sweet Water in an Indian tongue, takes its name from the nearby creek that made it a rich rice plantation."
- 1963 (SCSHD) "Wappoola Swamp" flowing into the Cooper R. at 33 07N 79 58W. "Wappoola Plantation" is shown approx. 1 m. S of the Creek at 33 06N 80 00W.

Wappaolah, var. Wappoola

Wappetaw (Wappetaw, 1702, 1825, 1925, 1960; Wappitocce, 1709)
Place near the head of Wando R. at 32 56N 79 43W.

- 1702 (20 June; Moore & Simmons 1960: 53) Will of George Dearsley leaves to "Edward, son of Susannah Thurlow, land at Wappetaw...."

Wappoo

- 1709 (23 Nov.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 652) "Capt. David Davis had a warrt. for 500 Acres of Land in Craven County at Wappitocee...." From the similiar sound, this seems to be identical with Wappetaw. Although the warrant gives Craven Co., and it was N of "Seewee" (Salley 1928: 139), the boundary was vague enough and the geography was uncertain enough for Wappetaw itself to be considered part of Craven Co.
- 1825 (Mills, B) "Wappetaw Bridge" crossing the headwaters of Wando River about 1 mi. NE of "16 Mile House Tavern" (i. e., 16 m. NE of Charleston).
- 1925 (Gregorie: 14) "Wappetaw. Now the cemetery of a former Presbyterian Church near headwaters of Wando River." On the frontispiece map Wappetaw is shown in the same place as in 1960.
- 1960 (SCSHD) "Wappetaw Cem." at 32 56N 79 43W near the head of Wando River.

Wappitocee, var. Wappetaw

Wappo, var. Wappoo

Wappock, var. Wappoo

Wappoe, var. Wappoo

Wappoh, var. Wappoo

Wappoo (Waping [X], 1671; Wapoo, 1682; Wapou, 1706; Wappock, 1680*; Wappoe, c. 1695; Wappoh, 1681; Wappoo, 1682, 1704, 1757, 1825, 1962; Wappoe, 1679, 1680, 1681 [3]; Wappoth, 1680) Creek (1671 [?], 1679, 1680 [2], 1681 [2], 1682, c. 1695, 1704, 1706, 1757, 1825, 1963) connecting the Ashley and Stono Rivers (32 46N 79 57-80 00W).
Plantation (1681) of Robert Gibbes on the creek

1671 (Anon.; cf. Cheves 1897: 371) "Waping" is written S of a creek about where the Wappoo is, so it may be intended for it (as Cheves suspected, but could not be sure); it could also designate a place south of the Wappoo. This vague reference on an anonymous and inaccurate map suggests that Wappoo Crk. was being called by a similiar sounding word prior to 1679, the earliest reference otherwise. "Wapping," the London dock district, may be the source of this form, and the mistake could be a copying error made in England.

Wappoo

Wappoo Creek is definitely called Stono (q. v., 1672) Creek commonly between 1671-1673 and it seems not to have been definitely called Wappoo until 1679. This suggests that Stono is a more correct Indian designation; but since Wappoo is definitely an Indian word (as in Wappaola), both may be correct. Wappoo may well mean water or some similar word; which would explain its multiple use (cf. Woosah for a possible parallel).

- 1679 (2 Apr.; Anon. 1675-1709: 134) Grant to John Stephens for 370 a. "upon a Marsh being a branch of Wappooe Creeke...."
- 1680 (14 Nov.; Anon. 1675-1709: 119) Grant to Peter Witherington for 400 a. "on the southside of Stonoe River at the second bluff landing above Wappooe Creeke in the said River...."
- 1680 (Mathews: 154-155) "Wappock creek" or "Wappoth Creek" is described as flowing into the Ashley River "two miles above" Oyster Point.
- 1681 (1 Mar.; Anon. 1675-1709: 162) Grant to John Greene for 100 a. on "Wappooe Creek." Shown there as No. 20 on Mathews c. 1685 map.
- 1681 (5 Oct.; Anon. 1675-1709: 137) Grant to Robert Gibbs for 547 a. "upon Wappooe Creeke comonly called the Bluff banck or cowpen plantacon...." Cf. the next entry.
- 1681 (6 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 260-261) Warrant to Capt. Maurice Mathews to lay out land for Robert Gibbes "called Wappooe plantacon now deserted and lying vacant and uninhabited...." Spelled further on "Wappoh."
On Mathews' c. 1685 map, "Mr. Gibbs" plantation is designated as Number 22 on the inset and is shown on the west bank of Ashley River about a mile north of the mouth of Wappo Creek. On the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map, "Cap. Robt. Gibbes" is shown in the same place. (Earlier Gibbes had land south of the Creek; cf. Stono, 1673.) Cf. the previous entry & 1696.
- 1682 (Gascoyne, inset) "Wappoo Cr." marked at its west end and "Wapoo C." at its east end.
- c. 1695 (Archdale: A) "Wappoe" marked on the west side of Ashley River just north of Wapoo Creek.
- 1704 (15 Sept.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 620) "Paul Bruneau had a wart. for two hundred acres of land on ye South Side of Wappoo by Capt. Davis line...."
- 1706 (Thornton) "Wapou C:" for Wapoo Crk. (not designated on Mathews c. 1685).
- 1757 (DeBrahm) "Wappoo Cr."
- 1825 (Mills 1825B) "Wappoo Cr."

Washasha

1894 (Mooney, (86) refers to the "Wapoo, on Wapoo river" as a band of Indians. All known primary sources refer to Wappoo only as a place.

1962 (C&GS) "Wappoo Cr." connecting the Ashley R. (at 32 46N 79 57W) and Stono R. (at 32 46N 80 00W).

Wappooe, var. Wappoo

Wappoola, var. Wappaoola

Wappoth, var. Wappoo

Warsaw, var. Washua

Wasamasaw, var. Wassamassaw

Washasha (Washasha, 1763; Washashaw, 1763*, 1796; Washingshaw, 1723)

Creek (1723, 1763, 1796) which flows into the S. Santee R. at 33 11N 79 24W.

1723 (13 May; Moore & Simmons 1960: 100) Will of Daniel Mackgregor, "Parish of Santee," leaves his wife Martha land on "Washingshaw Creek." For Macgregor's warrant and grant, cf. Washo, 1701 & 1704; cf. the next entry for the location. 1763 (27 Sept.; Anon. 1763-1764: 272-277) Daniel Macgregor of St. Jas. Santee conveys to David Deas land

on the north side of Washashaw Creek lying between that and the Southside of Santee River, and in particular all that piece or parcell of Land Situate lying and being on the South Side of Santee River aforesaid, containing about Fifty acres, more or less being part of the Westernmost Tract of Five Hundred Acres, originally granted by the Lords Proprietors to Daniel Macgregor, Father of the said Daniel Macgregor....

Cf. Washo, 1701.

The accompanying plat opp. p. 274 shows "Washasha Creek" as a small creek flowing NE into the Santee R. near the W end of the thousand acre tract and "Washo Creek" as a larger creek flowing NE into the Santee R. and forming the southern and eastern boundaries of the tract.

Although the plat has no scale, the scale is the standard twenty chains to the inch. This can be confirmed by comparing

Washasha

a 7 Feb. 1764 plat of 550 a. of this same tract (M. C. O. Bk. A-3: opp. 644). Its features are the same size, and a fifty-four chain line on it measures two and five-eighths inches (which divides out to almost exactly twenty chains per inch).

Using this scale, the distance between the mouths of Washo and Washasha Creek is approx. 8,580 feet, which is almost exactly the distance to the next creek north of Washo (q. v., 1784) or Collins Crk. Washasha is thus the small and unnamed creek which enters the SW side of the S. Santee R. at 33 11N 79 24W on the 1974 C & G S map of this area.

The area between Washo and Washasha Creeks is now Harrietta and the Wedge Plantations. Prior to 1701, it was the plantation of King Jeremy (q. v.).
1796 (22 Jan.; Anon. 1798-1800: opp. 250) Plat by Joseph Purcell of land north on "Washashaw Creek," said tract "called Washaw" (cf. Washo).

Washashaw, var. Washasha

Washaw, var. Washo

Washingshaw, var. Washasha

Washo (Waba Da=wa, 1701 [2]; Waha, 1701 [2]*, 1711; Washaw, 1784, 1796; Washo, 1759, 1763, 1764, 1784; Washshoe, 1707; Waslishoe [X], 1707)

Place

- (A) Plantation of King Jeremy (1701 [2]), probably the Sewee chief, whose land was between Washo (Collins) and Washasha (q. v.) Crks.
 - (B) Plantations (1759, 1796) on the Crk.
 - (C) Settlement (1796) on or near the Crk.
- Creek (1711, 1763, 1764 [2], 1784 [3]) now called Collins Crk., which flows into the S. Santee R. at 33 10N 79 23W.

1701 (27 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 602) "Daniel Macgregar had a warrt. out of ye Secretarys office for 500 acres of land at Waha on ye Southside of Santee river which was formerly ye Plantation of King Jeremy...." Cf. the next entry, 1723, 1763, & 1764.

1701 (28 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 602) "Patrick Stewart had a Warrt. out of ye Secretarys Office for 500 acres of land at Waha on ye Southside of Santee river & was formerly

Washo

ye Plantation of King Jeremy & Adjoyning upon land laid out or to be... Mr. Daniell Macgregar...." (Cf. previous entry.)
1701 (27 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 602) "Capt. Robert Daniell had a Warrt. for 500 Acres of Land at Waba Da=wa lying on a Creek which runneth out of ye Southside of Santee river...."

1701 (28 Oct.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 602) "John Padgett had a Warrt. for 500 Acres of Land at Waba Da-wa lying on a Creek which runneth out of ye South side of Santee river & joyning upon land laid out or to be laid out unto Capt. Robert Daniell...."

These four warrants appear consecutively in the order given here despite the dates. Since all are on "ye Southside of Santee river," since all were issued within a day of each other, and since Waha and Waba are almost identical in sound, all four warrants probably refer to the same vicinity. The "Da=wa" may mean island as it seems to in Dataw and Datha.

1707 (13 Aug.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 25) Will of John Collins leaves to his son "John, Primatt's and Waslishoe plantations" "Waslishoe" should read "Washshoe" (cf. Wills Vol. 52, p. 165 in the Charleston County Probate Court Office).

1711 (14 Sept.; Anon. 1711-1715: 266) Note by Thomas Broughton, Surveyor, for a plat of 55a. for Elias Horry "in Craven County butting and bounding to the South upon a Creek Commonly Called Waha Creek to ye west part of Mr. Danel. Huger Senjr. Land...."

1759 (7 Apr.; Moore 1969: 20) Will of "Robert Murriell, Christ Church Parish" leaves his son John a "plantation at Washo in [St. James] 'Santee Parish....'"

1763 (27 Sept.; Anon. 1763-1764: opp. 274) A plat of Daniel Macgregor's thousand acre tract shows "Washo Creek" forming the southern and eastern boundaries, the Santee R. as the northern boundary, and "Washasha Creek" (q. v.) flowing into the Santee near the NW corner. Cf. 1764 & both entries for 1784.

1764 (8 Feb.; Anon. 1763-1764: 643-648) Conveyance to Sampson Neyle by Daniel and Phebe McGregor for 550 a., part of the two tracts of 500 a. each originally granted to Daniel McGregor, deceased father of the said Daniel McGregor, on 4 May 1715; "to the Northward on Santee River, to the Southeast and South on Washo Creek, and on Land of the said Sampson Neylee...."(Plat opp. p. 644 reads "WASHO Creek," which flows northeasterly into Santee River.) Cf. 1701.