

Washo

1784 (29 Feb.; M. C. O. L-5: opp. 266) Plat of 3440 a. of the Estate of Sampson Neyle conveyed to John Middleton bounding NE on the Santee R.; SE on John Williams, Alexander Rose, & part on Allegator Crk.; NW on John Huger, John Collins, and part of the estate of Neyle sold to "Mrs. Rebekah Motte" (cf. the next entry); SW on part of the estate sold to Jonah Collins.

From the mouth of Allegator Creek to the unnamed creek at the NE corner of Mrs. Motte's land is about twelve inches; with a scale of twenty chains to an inch (66 X 20 X 12=15,840), the two creeks are three miles apart. Since the creek on the Motte property is definitely Washo (cf. 11 June 1784), Washo can be definitely said to be the present Collins Crk., flowing into the S. Santee R. at 33 10N 79 23W. King Jeremy's (q. v.) plantation was, then, to the north between it and Washasha (q. v.) Crk.

1784 (11 June; M. C. O. K-5: 358-365) Estate of Sampson Neyle conveys 400 a. to Rebecca Motte, 200 of which were "to the Northward part on said Santee River part on Washo Creek and part on lands belonging to Mr. Jonah Collins to the Westward on said Collins and to the Southward and Eastward on lands late belonging to the Estate of Sampson Neyle aforesaid now the property of John Middleton Esqr." The plat opp. 362 has "Washaw Creek" (Ephraim Mitchell, Sur.). This is the plantation called El Dorado (Stoney 1955: 73). Cf. the previous entry.

1796 (22 Jan.; M. C. O. X-6: opp. 250) Plat by Joseph Purcell of Alexander Inglis' land north on "Washashaw Creek," said tract "called Washaw." Also "Road to Washaw Plantation" and mention of "Washaw Settlement," all on the southside of the "South Branch of Santee R." The text (p. 250) has "Washaw" Creek.

Washoe (Washoe, c. 1685*, c. 1695, & 1711; Washoo, 1696)

Place on James I. near the head of James I. Crk. at about 32 45N 79 58W.

c. 1685 (Mathews) "Washoe" marked on James Island near the head of the present James I. Crk. at about 32 45N 79 58W. This word does not seem to be a variant of Wappoo because Mathews referred to it in his 1680 account as "Wappock creek" and "Wappoth Creek" and because Washoe seems always to have been used to refer to a place instead of a creek.

Wassamassaw

- c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Washoe" shown at the headwaters of James Island Creek in much the same place as on the Mathews c. 1685 map, which it largely copies.
- 1696 (7 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 555) Warrant for Robert Gibbs for 191 a. "Comonly Called Washoo." On Thornton & Morden's c. 1695 map, "Gibbs" is shown on the present Plum I. (32 45-32 46N 79 57-79 58W) approx. 1 m. N. of "Washoe" (as well as N. of Wappoo Crk.).
- 1711 (Crisp) "Washoe" as on the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map.

Washoo, var. Washoe

Washua (Warsaw, 1693; Washua, 1701*; Wassa, 1825)

Island N of St. Helena I. & W of Datha I. (32 24-32 25N 80 36-80 37W), now corrupted to Warsaw.

- 1701 (Cheves 1897: 341, n. 2) John Norton owned "Washua and Data islands, in Granville Co." in 1701. Cf. Data and Escamacu, 1686. This grant is not listed in Green's Index, and Cheves does not give a source.
- 1825 (Mills, A) "Wassa Isld." (same as 1963).
- 1963 (C&GS) "Warsaw I" on the N side of St. Helena Island and E of Datha I. (32 24-32 25N 80 36-80 37W).

Wassa, var. Washua

Wassamassaw (Wasamasaw, c. 1715; Wassamassaw, 1706, 1723, 1730, 1738, 1963; Wassamaw, 1757; Wassam-issau, 1709*; Wassamsaw, 1725; Wassamssaw, 1727; Wissanissa, 1707; Wassansaw, 1706; Wassumsaw, 1715, 1727; WassumSaw, 1707; Wassum Saw, 1705; Wausaumsaw, 1711)

Swamp (1705, 1706 [2], 1707, 1709, 1723, 1727, 1730, 1757, 1963) at the head of Cypress Swamp (N from about 33 09N 80 11W), a tributary of the Ashley R.

Place

- (A) Plantation (1715) on or near the Swamp.
(B) Settlement (1725, 1727) on or near the Swamp.

- 1705 (14 Apr.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 632) Warrant for William Saunder's land "Lying behind the Lands of the Said Saunders over Wassum Saw Swamp in Berkley County...."
- 1706 (1 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 635) Warrant for Arthur Middleton's 1000 a. "leying on Wassansaw Swamp between Ralph Izard & Ja: Moore...."
- 1706 (4 June; Moore & Simmons 1960: 89-90) Will of Ralph

Wassamassaw

- Izard leaves his son Walter "land in Wassamassaw Swamp where I am settled, other lands in said Swamp...."
- 1707 (23 Jan. 1706/7; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 636) Warrant for Madam Margaret Moore's 500 a. "Joyning to her plantation on Wassanissa...."
- 1707 (1 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 637) Warrant for Timothy Kelly's 100 a. "bordering on WassumSaw Swamp...."
- 1709 (21 Oct. 1709; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 651) "Isaac Porcher Senr., Vincent Gareing Tho: Gareing & Danll. Couturiere had a Warrt. for 3000: acres of Land lying between Lands of Robert Flood & so runs into Wassam-issau Swamp...." The "-issau" ending probably is "eesauh" or river in the Catawba language (Galletin 1836: 334).
- 1711 (5 May; Anon. 1694-1740: 332) Plat of land "in Berkley County Lying & being near Wausaumsaw" "layd out unto Mr. Nathaniell Partridge" by Thomas Broughton, Surveyor General.
- 1715 (7 May; Anon. 1712-1715: 392) Soon after the outbreak of the Indian War of 1715, the House ordered "That a Garrison be built at...Wassumsaw Plantation...."
- c. 1715 (Anon.) "Wasamasaw" is shown mid-way between the Ashely R. & Edisto R. about 20 m. from the coast. The previous entry makes it probable that this indicates the Plantation or garrison.
- 1723 (30 May; Moore & Simmons 1960: 92) Will of Thomas Smith leaves his son Thomas "land at Wassamassaw Swamp, residue of tract had [inherited] of Landgrave Thomas Smith...."
- 1725 (15 May; Council in Salley 1945A: 117) The "Wassamsaw" inhabitants were exempt from having to work on the new road.
- 1727 (11 Jan. 1726/7; Commons House in Salley 1946: 60 & 62) The inhabitants of "Wassumsaw" Precinct submitted a petition.
- 1727 (27 Oct.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 127) Will of Charles Colleton leaves his sons George, Charles, and James lands all on or near "Wassamssaw Swamp."
- 1730 (5 Aug.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 157) Will of William Adams leaves his sons John Francis land on "Wassamassaw Swamp called Perriman's..." and Robert "part of Wassamassaw land...."
- 1738 (6 May; Moore & Simmons 1960: 254-256) Will of Landgrave Thomas Smith leaves "land in Wassamassaw" to his sons Henry and Thomas and to his daughters Mary Scriven and Elizabeth.
- 1757 (DeBrahm) "Wassamaw" on the south side of the upper reaches of Ashley River (due west of Moncks Corner).
- 1963 (SCSHD) "Wassamassaw Swamp," the head of Cypress Swamp

Watcow

(N from about 33 09N 80 11W), a tributary of the Ashley R.

Wassamaw, var. Wassamassaw

Wassam-issau, var. Wassamassaw

Wassamsaw, var. Wassamassaw

Wassamssaw, var. Wassamassaw

Wassanissa, var. Wassamassaw

Wassansaw, var. Wassamassaw

Wassumsaw, var. Wassamassaw

WassumSaw, var. Wassamassaw

Wassum Saw, var. Wassamassaw

Watahan, var. Wadmacon

Watboe, var. Wadboo

Watboo, var. Wadboo

Watbooe, var. Watboo

Watbu, var. Wadboo

Watchcaw, cf. Witcheaugh

Watcow (Watcow, 1680*, 1681; Watroo, 1682, c. 1695)

Creek now called Beresford Crk., flowing along the N side of Daniel I. from the Cooper R. (32 52N 79 56W) to the Wando R. (at 32 52N 79 53W). The western section seems, however, to have been called Ittchicaw (q. v.).

1680 (15 Dec.; Anon. 1675-1709: 122) James Hutton "of Ittawan Island" sells to Phillip Doldridge his plantation of 70 a. "bounding upon the lands of Thomas Aucllin [?] Eastward, and on the land of George Ruberry south and West and on Watcow creeke Northward...."

1681 (28 Sept.; Anon. 1675-1709: 139-140) Transfer of 250 a. by Edmund and Hannah Fogitee to John Birisford "being

Watcow

upon a certaine parcell of land inhabited by Indians and knowne by the name of watcow and lying and being upon the land of Thomas Procktir Wistward and upon Watcow= creek Southward and upon the land of the sd. John Birrysford Eastward...."

"Berisford" is shown just N of Beresford Cr. with "Procter" just west of him on the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map, confirming the identity of the two creeks (& cf. 1695).

The Indians were probably the Sampa (q. v.), who are on the Wando just north of the mouth of Beresford Crk. on Mathews' c. 1685 map.

1682 (Gascoyne) "Watroo Cr.," the present Beresford Crk. (also on the inset)

c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Watroo Cr." (Watroe?) written at the eastern end of Beresford Cr. where it enters the Wando.

Watroo, var. Watcow

Wattboe, var. Wadboo

Wattboo, var. Wadboo

Watt-boo-e, var. Wadboo

Wattesaw (Mattesaw [X], 1931; Wattesaw, 1682)

Place on Cooper R. at 33 03N 79 52W, just north of French Quarter (Wisboo, q. v.) Crk.

1682 (22 June; Anon. 1675-1709: 182) Grant to Jonah Lynch for 780 a. "on the southside of the Eastern branch of Cooper river at a place called Wattesaw als. the blessing"

1931 (Smith: 169) Smith quotes a copy of this as reading "Mattesaw" (M. C. O. Bk. R 11, p. 116), but the 1842 reference has only "the Blessing." Smith's map (opp. p. 4) shows "The Blessing Plantation" on the SE side of the E Br. of Cooper R. about 3 m. E of where it meets the W Br. (Cf. Stoney 1932: 135: "Judge Smith surmises that Lynch may have journeyed to Carolina on the Proprietor's ship 'Blessing.'")

1963 (SCSHD) The "Blessing Plantation" is shown in the same location on Cooper R. (30 03N 79 52W).

Wattohan, var. Wadmacon

Weehoy

Wausaumsaw, var. Wassamassaw

Wawpachecoone, var. Wampanchecoone

Webdo, var. Wedboo

Webdoe, var. Wedboo

Wedboo (Webdo, 1749, 1791; Webdoe, 1728*; Wedboo, 1825, 1963)

Place (1728) probably on the Crk.

Swamp or Creek (1749, 1825, 1963), the present Wedboo which flows into Dufford Crk. at 33 20N 79 47W.

1728 (24 Mar.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 141) Will of John Ashby leaves to an unborn child the "plantation called 'Webdoe,' on Santee River."

1749 (2 Jul.; M. C. O. Plat Bk. A, p. 43) Plat of the Estate of Thomas H. Thomas, St. Stephens Parish, 1,225 a., shows land either side of the "Head Waters of Webdo Swamp."

1791 (Mouzon) "Webdo Creek" for the present Wedboo Crk.

1825 (Mill: B) "Wedboo Creek" & "Wedboo Bridge. Since all known earlier forms end in -do or -doe (as in Wando) rather than -boo, the original form was probably Webdo.

1963 (SCSHD) "Wedboo Creek" flowing into Dufford Crk. at 33 20N 79 47W (Dufford flows into Santee R. about 2 m. SE.). At the head of Wedboo Crk. is "Wedboo Bay" (swamp).

Weeahoe, var. Weehoy

Weeho, var. Weehoy

Weehoy (Weeahoe, 1720; Weeho, 1697; Weehoy, 1694*; Wehoy, 1694) Place S of the Wando R. between it and the W Br. of Horlbeck Crk. at about 32 51N 79 50W.

1694 (9 July; Anon. 1675-1709: 304) Grant to Robert Fenwick of 500 a. which "lys wast, and is Scituate on Wando river, Knowne by ye name Data, ajoyning a Creek, separating it and Majr. Boons land at the one side, and to a place named Weehoy on the other side in Berkly. County." Boone's land (Boone Hall Plantation) is just S of the W Br. of Horlbeck Crk. so Weehoy must have been just N of the W Br.

1694 (13 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 466) Warrant for Robert Fenwick's 500 a. on "wandoe River knowne by the name of Data adjoining to a Creek separating it, and major: Boones

Weehoy

- Land at the one Side and to a place named wehoy one the other Side in Berkley County...." Cf. the previous entry.
- 1697 (12 Mar. 1696/7; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 571) "Nathaniel Snow had a Warrt: for all that Land Lying betweene Dauhe & Weeho plantacons...."
- 1720 (18 Mar. 1719/20; Moore & Simmons 1960: 68) Will of George Logan leaves to his son George a "plantation called 'Weehoe' and mansion house...." Later, it mentions "'Weeahoe' plantation where son George lives...."

Weepoolaw, var. Wappaoola

Wehoy, var. Weehoy

Wembee, var. Wimbee

Wena, var. Wina

Wespanee (Wespanee, cf. 1915*; Westpenny, 1696)

Possibly an Indian name for a place on Old Town Creek at about 32 48N 80 00W.

- 1696 (21 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 555) "Warrant by John Archdale to John Berisford, Sur., for Francis Blanchard's 100 a. "upon old Towne Creek & Joyneing to the Plantation of the Sd= Blanchard Called Westpeney...." (Blanchard's only previous warrant, 1 July 1695, p. 507, gives no location.)
- 1915 (Smith: 13) "In the grant to Capt. Godfrey "Grant Bk., 38, p. 364" the locality to the North is styled 'Wespanee.' This would appear to have been the Indian name of the locality. It is the first time it appears by name on the record. The name Wespanee if correctly so given in Godfreys grant was soon modified to 'Westpenny.'" Cf. the map opp. p. 1: the grant was opposite Old Town across Old Town Creek at about 32 48N 80 00W. "Col. Godfrey" is shown there on Thornton & Morden's c. 1695 map.

Westo (Westo, 1670*, 1696, 1717, cf. 1914, cf. 1919; Westo bou, 1672)

Tribe (cf. 1670) which devastated the Lower Coast in or shortly before 1670. The name means "enemies," though, and presumably was at times applied to other tribes.

River (1672), "Westo bou," the present Savannah R., flowing into the Atlantic Ocean at 32 02N 80 50W.

Westo

Place (1696, 1717; cf. 1914 & 1919), a savannah S of the Ashley R. near its head.

1670 Cf. Sewee (Carteret, 1670) for the account of the "Westo," who had recently raided the Lower Coast from St. Helena to Charleston Harbor. For their identity and subsequent history, cf. Milling 1940: 73-83.

Since they were not an indigenous tribe, they are mentioned here only because the name "Westo" seems to be a local word. They are known as the Rechaecrians and Oostack elsewhere.

1672 (Dalton: 378) Dalton wrote "there is a river next St. Helena to the Southwards called by the Indians Westoe bou signifying the enemies River...." The Indians that early would likely be the local ones--particularly the St. Helena (although the Sewee are specifically known to have used the word; cf. 1670). "Westo" thus means "enemies" and was probably applied to all enemies (cf. Wando, 1670); the Rechaecrians (if that was their name) were only the most recent and most terrifying. See also footnote 406 herein.

1696 (19 Mar. 1695/6; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 536) Warrant for John Stevens 550 a. "bounding to ye Westwarde upon the Land of Sd= John Stevens & is comonly Called ye Westo Savano...."

1717 (24 Dec.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 58) Will of John Stevens leaves to his son Samuel "house and land at Westo Savanna on south side of Ashley River...."

1914 (Smith: opp. 149; 153) Smith's map of Landgrave Ketelby's Barony shows "Westo Savannah" and "Westo" Plantation just north of Ketelby's and Ashley Baronies on the south side of Ashley River.

"To the North of the Ketelby grant lay the 'Westo' plantation on Westo Savannah near the head of Ashley river which was granted on 8 September 1697 ["Off: Secty of State, vol. 38, p. 337"] for 1000 acres to John Stevens of Dorchester...."

1919 (Smith B: 174-175) Smith mentions Andrew Percivall's grant of 2,000 a. at "Weston and formerly known by the name of the Ponds" (Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 61).

"This 2000 acres is situated on the upper part of the Ashley River swamp called Westo or Westoe Savannah. The grant of 1000 acres in 1697 to John Stevens a little lower down the river was always called Westo [cf. 1914]. It is said to be the stopping place of the Westo Indians on their periodical, or sporadic, predatory raids on the coast Indians. At the same time in the later deeds the property is distinctly called Weston Hall, so Percival may have named it after some place in England."

Westo bou

Westo bou, cf. Westo

Westockon (1704, 1918) Place, probably Yeaman's Hall on
Goose Crk. at 32 55N 79 59W. Possibly identical (instead)
to Dockon (q. v.).

1704 (30 Mar.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 615) "Landgr. Thomas
Smith had a wart. for all ye marsh leying before his
plantacon Called Westockon...."

1918 (Smith: 69-72) Westockon seems to have been the marsh
of Goose Creek at Yeaman's Hall. The Smith's held so
much land and their genealogy is so complicated that even
H. A. M. Smith could not be sure.

Another possibility is that Westockon is identical to
Dockon (q. v.; suggested by Dr. Laura M. Bragg).

Westpenny, var. Wespanee

Whiskenboo, var. Wiskinboo

Whiskimbo, var. Wiskinboo

Whiskinboo, var. Wiskinboo

Whiskingboo, var. Wiskinboo

Wichcaugh, var. Witcheaugh

Wimbecon, var. Wimbee

Wimbee (Wambahee, 1711; Wambee, c. 1700, 1706; Wembee, 1704 [3];
Wimbecon, 1684*; Wimbee, 1671, 1684 [4], 1686, 1687, 1704,
1705 [3], 1825, 1963; Wimbehe, 1696)
Tribe (1671, 1684 [4], 1686, 1696) of the Port Royal Region.
Island (1687, cf. 1699, c. 1700, 1704 [4], 1705 [3], 1706,
1711), now Port Royal I. (32 20-32 31N 80 41-80 49W)
Creek (1705, 1825, 1963), flowing into Bull R. at 32 32N 80 35W.

1671 (Mathews: 334) The "Wimbee" are listed north of the
Ashepoo and south of the Edisto, are called "our friends,"
and are said to have peaceful relations with the sixteen
other Carolina tribes listed (cf. Kussoe, 1671). At this
date, Mathews was probably mistaken; they should have been
listed before the Ashepoo.

Wimbee

1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1675-1705: 193-195) Cession to the Proprietors of Carolina by "the Casique of Wimbecon" (twice on p. 193); ten pounds and other valuable considerations purchased "all that Tract or parcell of land situate lying and being in the Province of Carolina a bounding on the East and South with the sea on the north or north East with Cumbahe and St.. Helena and other Lands not Inhabited on the West or northwest with the great [blank left in MS] of Mountains commonly called the [blank left in MS] and on the South or Southwest with Port Royal [Parris Is.; cf. Escamacu, c. 1685] and lands not Inhabited...." "Casique of Wimbee" on p. 194;"Casique of Wimbee" (twice) and "the mark of the Wimbee Casique" on p. 195. Cf. Kussah.

The copy in Anon. 1682-1690, III, 131, has "Apalatheia Mountaines."

1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1675-1705: 204-206) Joint cession of the "Kussoe, Stono, Edistoh, Ashepoo, Cumbahe, Kussah, St. Helena and Wimbee" for all the coast between the Stono and the Savannah Rivers. Cf. Kussah.

1684 Cf. the separate 1684 cessions by the St. Helena (where the Wimbee are mentioned to the southwest) and the Combahee (where they are mentioned to the south or southwest).

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

1687 (Dunlop: 130) Dunlop spent the night of 24 April on "Wimbee Isle," about 5 m. from Stuartstown. The next day, he proceeded to the entrance of Sanford sound (Calibogue) and "...there came to me another canow wt. 6 more Yamassies & 3 Wimbee Indians...." Cf. c. 1700; Wimbee I. was Port Royal I.

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...Wimbehe" and ten others (cf. Kussah, 1696) to remit one predator's skin annually by 25 November or be flogged. Another act (p. 109) prohibited supplying the Indians south of the Edisto River with liquor (thus including the Wimbee). 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.

This is the last specific mention of the tribe. They

Wimbee

seem to have left Port Royal I. prior to 1699 (q. v.). In 1704, four warrants totalling 2,500 acres were issued for Wimbee (Port Royal) Island. Probably, they moved to Wimbee Crk. (cf. 1705).

1699 (9 Mar. 1698/9; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 586) "Majr. Robt. Daniell had a Warrt. out of ye Secretry's. Office for all that Tract of Land Call'd Port Royall Island, in part of ye Lands belonging to him as one of ye. Landgraves of Carolina...."

Presumably the Island presently called Port Royal Island; each landgrave was entitled to 48,000 a. (Cheves 1897: 94-95). The Wimbee must have been gone from the island by this time (cf. 1696). No grant seems to have been made, however; cf. 1704.

c. 1700 (Anon.) "Wambee Isl." for Port Royal Island (cf. 1687).

1704 (24 Apr.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 616) Warrant for James Tibbs' 500 a. on "Wembee Island."

1704 (27 Apr.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 616) "William Bull had a wart. for five hundred acres of land on Wallnutt bluff Wembee Island...." Cf. 12 Jan. 1705.

1704 (26 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 620) Warrant for Alexander McKay's 1000 a. "on Wimbee Island joyning to land laid out for Mr. Dicks...."

1704 (7 Aug.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 620) Warrant for Daniel Callahan's 500 a. "on Wembee Island."

1705 (12 Jan.; Anon. 1675-1705: 510) Grant to Stephen Bull on "Wimbee Creek" in Granville County, bounding also to the southward on "Coosa River" (cf. Kussah). This is evidently the same as the present Wimbee Creek which flows into Bull R. at 32 32N 80 35W.

1705 (12 Jan.; Anon. 1675-1705: 510) Grant to William Bull for 500 a. "in Granville County on Wimbee Island on a place called Walmuth Bluff bounding to the South on Bulls Creek...." Cf. 27 Apr. 1704.

1705 (18 June; Anon. 1709-1712: 186) Note (n. d.) by Job Hows, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Thomas Dawe's 500 a. "In Granville County Lying & being on Wimbee Island butting & bounding to ye Northeast on ye Land of William Bull and on all other Sides on Land not yett Laid out...." Cf. the previous entry.

1706 (Thornton) "Wambee Island/The Scotts Settlements" written on Port Royal Is. "The Scotts Settlements" is copied from Mathews c. 1685 map, but Mathews does not have "Wambee Island." The information seems to date from c. 1685, though, because the Scots' settlements

Wina

were destroyed in 1686 (cf. Edisto).

1711 (Crisp) "Port Royal Island als. Wambahee"

1825 (Mills, A) "North Wimbee Cr." and "South Wimbee" as 1963.

1963 (C&GS) "Wimbee Creek," flowing into Bull River at 32 32N

80 35W. "South Wimbee Cr." flowing into Wimbee Crk. at

32 33N 80 37W.

Wimbehe, var. Wimbee

Wina (Wambee [?], 1711; Wena, 1684 [cf. 1687]; Wina, 1687*, cf. 1922; Winaes, 1703)

Indian (1687, cf. 1922) who lived on or near St. Helena Sound. Creek (1703, 1711) probably named for the Indian; likely the present Eddings Crk., which flows into the Morgan R. at 32 27N 80 32W.

1687 (22 Apr.; Dunlop) "This morning I called for the Ashepoo Indians but found none of them willing to goe with me [south of the Savannah River]: I called likewise for Wina, but found him not so came to Stuartstown on Port Royall. This day 30 miles." The day before he had spent the night at the mouth of the Ashepoo River, so Wina resided between there and the Scottish settlement, which according to Cardross and Dunlop was "twentie miles from the mouth of the river Port Royall...free of swamps and marishes, a high bloffe..." (1685: 73). Cf. Yonwhoyaran and cf. 1922.

Because of the date, form, and prominence of Wina, he is probably identical to the "Wena" who was one of the two interpreters during the 1684 cessions (cf. Stono & Kussah). The location and sound also are right for him to be "Ynna," who was among the Spanish in 1671 (cf. Combahee and footnote 407 herein).

1703 (4 Feb. 1702/3; Anon. 1711-1715: 203) Note by Edmund Bellinger, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Thomas Nairne's 200 a. "on St. Helena Island in portroyall County and bounding to the North East on St. Helena Sound, to the North and Northwest on a Creek comonly Called Winaes Creek to the South and S East on John Stewarts Land, to the Southward on Land not yet Laid out...." This form should probably be "Winae's" or the creek of Winae, which in form and location is so similiar to Wina that the two are probably identical. Cf. the next entry.

1711 (7 Sept.; Anon. 1711-1715: 214) Note by Thomas Broughton for a plat of Thomas Nairne's 36 a. "on St. Helena Island in Granville County Bounding to the North on the head of

Wina

Wambee Creek to the west on Jno. Stewarts Land head of deathea Creek and on Thos. Nairn's Land to the south on marsh Belonging to ye sd. Nairne to the east on part of the s. nairn Land and on Jno. Stewert Land...."

"Wambee" is probably a mistake because Nairne's 1703 grant, almost certainly referred to here, gives "Winaes" and because Wimbee (q. v.) Crk. is otherwise N. of the Coosaw R.

Since Winaes was separated from Datha Crk. by only 36 a. and since Datha Crk. was probably Jenkins Crk., Winaes was probably Edding Crk., which flows into the Morgan R. at 32 27N 80 32W.

1922 (Swanton: 23) "Wina. Mentioned as an Indian met near Port Royal in 1681 along with another named Antonio. It may be merely the Spanish Juan." This is probably the same individual mentioned in 1687 since the vicinity is the same and only six years separate the encounters. Unfortunately, Swanton gives no source.

The date is important because it proves Wina was a local Indian (rather than one of the Yemassee who began arriving two years later). He may have been a Combahee, St. Helena, or Kussah. If he is identical also with "Ynna" (1671; cf. 1687), he was probably a Combahee and his name is probably Indian.

Winaes, var. Wina

Wisbee, var. Wisboo

Wisboo (Wisbee, 1741; Wisboo, 1741, cf. 1931 & 1932; Wishboo, 1708; Wiskbo, 1696*; Wistobo, 1697)

Creek (1696, 1697, 1708, 1741, cf. 1931 & 1932), now French Quarter Creek, which flows into the S side of the E Br. of Cooper R. just NW of Ahagan at 33 04N 79 54W.

1696 (6 Aug.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 556-557) Warrant for Johnson Linch's 400 a. "upon ye Eastern Branch of Couper River & formerly run out by Jonah Linch Lying Betweene Wiskbo creeke & the Lands of Thomas Barinton & a Ceadr. Swamp...."

1697 (6 Mar. 1696/7; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 571) Warrant for Humphry Torquett's land: "all that Ceadr Swamp lying betweene the Hagan Bluff and the Bluff in Wistobo Creeke...." The resemblance to "Westo" bou is probably coincidental because this form does not recur and because Westo bou

Wisconsin

- was used to refer to the Savannah R. as early as 1672, but this could be another "enemies waterway" (cf. Westo).
- 1708 (4 Dec.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 643) Wm. Sherman's warrant for land at "the Hagin" "fronting on Cooper River & wishboo Creeck."
- 1741 (11 May; Anon. 1742: 327-334; opp. 332) Plat and grant of 202 a. by Henry Videau to John Padgett; "Wisboo Creek" on the plat, & "Wisbee" in the grant.
- 1931 (Smith: 172 & opp. p. 3)

The grant to Samuel Wilson [1688] covered only the high land along the river from Ahagan [q. v., 1748] Bluff to Wisboo Creek. The considerable swamp margin between the river and the high land was ignored. On 11 Jan'y 1700 a grant was made to Humphrey Torquett for 320 acres ["Proprietary Grants, Vol. 39, p. 400"] covering all the Cedar swamp between Ahagan bluff and "Wisbooe" creek and bounding South on Ahagan lands. The name Ahagan shortened was then applied to the Plantation.

- 1932 (Stoney 1969: opp. p. 4) Map showing "Wisboo or French Quarter Cr." which flows into the south side of the East Branch of Cooper River about two miles east of where it meets the West Branch.

Wishboo, var. Wisboo

Wiskbo, var. Wisboo

Wisconsin (Whiskenboo, 1963; Whiskimbo, 1738; Whisconsin, 1748*; Whiskingboo, 1816; Wisconsin, 1791, 1825, cf. 1931 & 1932) Creek or Swamp (1732, 1825, cf. 1931), flowing into Wadboo Swamp at 33 15N 79 55W.

Place

- (A) Plantation (1748, 1816, cf. 1931) on or near the Creek.
(B) Barony (cf. 1931 & 1932) at the head of the Creek.

- 1738 (6 May; Moore & Simmons 1960: 254-256) Will of Landgrave Thomas Smith leaves his daughter Mary Scriven "pine lands joining on Whiskimbo...."
- 1748 (25 Apr.; Moore 1964: 90) Will of "Thomas Cordes, Berkeley County, planter" leaves his son "Thomas, my plantation called Whisconsin purchased of Peter Alston...." Cf. Correbo.
- 1791 (Mouzon) "Wisconsin Swamp" with a location as in 1963.

Wisikinboo

- 1816 (15 June; Anon. 1816-1817: opp. 202; 203-204) Plat by Peter Saunders, Depty. Sur., of 1872 a. "in St. Stephens parish Known by the name of Whiskingboo...." The conveyance (203-204) is by Francis Cordes to William Patterson and mentions "a Certain plantation tract...known by the name of Whiskingboo...."
- 1825 (Mills, B) "Wisikinboo Sw." flowing into a tributary of the Western Branch of Cooper River about 33 m. north of Oyster Pt. (as 1963).
- 1931 (Smith: 64) "The Wisikinboo Barony derives its name from ...Wisikinboo or... Wisikinboo Swamp...." It was granted to Thomas Smith 8 June 1717 ("Off: Hist. Comn. Bk., 1714-1717, p. 9").
- 1932 (Stoney 1969: opp. p. 4) "Wisikinboo Barony" shown at the head of the Creek.
- 1963 (SCSHD) "Whiskenboo Creek," flowing into Wadboo Swamp at 33 15N 79 55W.

Wistobo, var. Wisboo

Witcheaugh (Watchcaw, cf. 1966; Wichcaugh, 1686; Witcheaugh, 1684*; Witcheaw, 1726)

Tribe (1684, 1686) on the Coast between the Broad R. and the Savannah R.; they seem soon to have moved to the Island.

Island (1726) or islands between Ashepoo and Chehaw Rivers at their mouths (32 30-32 35N 80 25-80 33W).

1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1682-1690: 115-117) Cession to the Lords Proprietors by the "Cassique of Witcheaugh" (seven times) of

all that tract or parcell of land scituate lying and being in the Province of Carolina Bounding on the East or South East with the Sea on the North or North East with St. Helena & lands not inhabited on the West or Northwest with the great ridge of Mountaines commonly called the Apalathean Mountaines and on the South or Southwest with the Westow river & uninhabited land....

Signed with the mark of "The Cassique of Witcheaugh."
Same procedure as Edisto (q. v.); cf. also the joint cession under Kussah, 1684.

1686 (Salley 1916: 72-73) On November 2, Maurice Mathews was granted one thousand acres of land for negotiating the

Woosah

1684 cession with "the Cassique of Wichcaugh" and chiefs of seven other tribes (cf. Kussoe, 1684, and Kussah, 1684 & 1686).

1726 (30 Aug.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 126) Will of John Smilie leaves his sons John and William "land on Witcheaw Island between Ashepoo and Chehaw Rivers." Only Boulder Island (32 33-32 35N 80 30-80 32W) is between both the Ashepoo and either the Old or New Chehaw Rivers so it seems to be intended. The Witcheaugh must have moved north to this locality sometime after 1684, possibly soon afterwards because of pressure from the incoming Yemassee.

1966 (SCSHD) "Watchcaw Creek" flowing into the Savannah R. at 32 52N 81 27W; possibly related.

Witcheaw, cf. Witcheaugh

Wondoe, var. Wando

Woodboo, var. Wadboo

Woosah (Esau, 1732*; Esaw, cf. 1918; Huzza [X], cf. 1918; Onsay, 1800, cf. 1918; Oosa, 1918; Woosah, cf. 1918 & 1932; Woo=saw, 1700; Woosaw, cf. 1918; Wosa, 1918)

Creek: These forms derive from the Siouan word for creek or river (1732 & cf. 1918). According to Smith (1918), "Woosah" is the form generally used in early documents to designate Filben Crk. (flowing E into the Cooper R. at 32 53N 79 58W) while "Onsay" is generally used for Noisette's Crk. (flowing E into the Cooper R. at 32 52N 79 58W). The Indians seem to have considered neither creek important enough to give it a separate name. The City of North Charleston now fills the space in between.

1700 (20 Mar.; Anon. 1675-1705: 375) Grant to John Collins for 140 a. "in Berkley County...to the northward on a Creek commonly called Woo=saw Creek..." E on Capt.. Jno.. Clapp and Mr. Ralph Izard, W on Mr. George Gourdin. Cf. 1918.

1732 (Memorial Bk. Vol. I, p. 99, quoted in M. A. R.: Smith, I. b., 98-101) George Smith had a tract of 630 a. E on Cooper R., S on "Esau Crk," W on Landgrave Thomas Smith, and N on Goose Crk. "Esau Crk" here is thus the present Filben Creek.

1800 (June; Anon.: opp. 258) Plat by Josph Purcell of John Glen's 566 a. "at the head of Onsay Creek in the Parish of

Woosah

St. James Goose Creek...."

1918 (Smith: 66) "...a creek now called Filbens creek but which in the deeds mentioning it has a number of names applied to it--viz: Onsaw, Esaw, Oosa, Wosa, Huzza, Bakers, Gourdin's, and Logan's as well as Filbens creek. The earliest mention of it found by the writer is in a grant in 1700 to John Collins where it is called Woosaw creek [Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 375]. On a map dated 6 April 1728 attached to a Release dated 12 April 1728 from Landgrave Edmund Bellinger to Charles Filbin it is plainly called Onsaw Creek [Memo: Bk., 1, pp. 27, 30] . Both names are afterwards used and it is also referred to as Gourdins, Bakers', Logan's, and Filbens creek from the names of landholders upon it. After comparing all the earlier written instruments he has seen the conclusion of the writer is the Indian name 'Woosah,' with its variations, was properly applicable to the creek between the Retreat and Oak Grove plantations now marked on the coast survey map as Noisette's creek (from a very late landowner of the name of Noisette): and the Indian name 'Onsaw' was applicable to the creek now called Filbens, but there is no doubt the name 'Woosaw' or 'Oosaw' was also used with regard to this last."

"Huzza" probably refers to or is taken from the European "Huzar," and although similiar in sound is unrelated (cf. "R: Huzar" on the E side of Edisto Is.; Crisp 1711).

The reason both creeks were called by the same name is that "Esaw" means creek or river in the Catawba (Siouan) language (Galletin 1836: 332-334; eesauh=river). Neither creek seems to have had an Indian name of its own.

1932 (Stoney: 14 and map opp. p. 4) "In 1865 Oak Grove was conveyed to Paul Noisette, and since then the creek which runs to the south of the tract has taken its name from him, after having been successively, Woosah, Screvens, and Oak Grove Creek." On the 1962 C&GS map, "Noisette Cr." flows into the Cooper R. at 32 52N 79 58W.

Woosaw, var. Woosah

Woo=saw, var. Woosah

Wootboo, var. Wadboo

Wosa, var. Woosah

Yawwhoyawran

Wosams

1729 (Moll) Appears inland between the Ashley and Edisto Rivers. Possibly a variant of Woosah (q. v., 1918).

Xoye, var. Sewee

Yadhaw (1681), place E of the E Br. of Cooper R. and S of Quenby Crk., which flows into the R. at 33 06N 79 50W.

1681 (20 Apr.; Anon. 1675-1709: 138) Grant to John Ashby for 2000 a. "scittuate on the Southermost side of the Eastern branch of Cooper River at a place called by the Indians Yadhaw...."

Smith (1931: 151) notes that "the Indian name of Yadhaw was not retained." It was changed to "Quenby." Stoney (1932: 166 & opp. p. 4) gives the location of Quenby Plantation at the junction of the E. Br. of Cooper R. and Quenby Crk., E of the R. and S of the Crk. (The Crk. flows into the R. at 33 06N 79 50W.)

Yantee (1696), place on the W side of Ashley R. between Wappoo Crk. and Old Town Crk. (about 32 46-32 48N 79 57-80 00W).

1696 (28 Oct.; Anon. 1675-1705: 319) Grant to Col. Robert Gibbs for 370 and _____ a. "in Colleton Co. lying near Ashley River and being...to the northward on land commonly called by the name of Yantee Plantation...." "C Rob Gibbs" is shown on the Ashley R. just N. of Wappoo Crk. on Crisp's 1711 map.

Smith (1915: 50 & 56) notes "'Yantee' plantation, apparently the Indian name for the Proprietors private plantation ["Grant Bk. Vol. 38, p. 319"]" (56). "It was the same place known in later years as 'Hillsborough' plantation and is now in large part the site of a negro village or settlement called 'Maryville'" (50).

Yawwhoyawran (Yawwhoyawran, 1685*; Yonwhoyaran, 1685), the present Savannah R., flowing into the Atlantic Ocean at 32 02N 80 50W.

1685 (5 May; Woodward: 61) "That upon the 19th day of Aprill last bein att the River Yonwhoyaran..." he and his party were seized by the Scots, who took him "to Stuarts Towne Twenty Miles distant from Yawwhoyawran...."

On 18 May 1685, one of the men who accompanied Woodward was also interviewed. He said they were seized "att a place called Amercaraio att or nigh Westoe River..." (Willis: 67).

Yawwhoyawran

Three others corroborated his testimony (Salley 1928-1947: II, 68). Thus the Yonwhoyaran R. and the Westo R. (and therefore the Savannah R.) are almost certainly identical.

Youwhoyaran (emphasis added) seems to incorporate "Hoya" (q. v., c. 1599), who were earlier near if not on the Savannah.

Yeowee, var. Yeshoe

Yeshoe (Yeowee, cf. 1932; Yeshoe, 1682), place S of Goose Creek opposite St. James Goose Creek Chapel; renamed Otranto (about 32 58N 80 03W).

1682 (7 Dec.; Bull 1696-1703: 92-94) Indenture mentioning the "...Plantation on which ye said Arthur Middleton now lives nigh Goose Creek in ye: Province aforesaid Commonly Called Yeshoe..." (cf. 1928).

1928 (Smith: 20-25) Smith gives a thorough account of the records involving "Yeshoe or Otranto" tract.

1932 (Stoney: 16) "Otranto, originally called Yeowee, was in 1678 the plantation of Arthur Middleton." Cf. the map opp. p. 4 which shows Otranto Plantation on the S side of Goose Creek opposite the Chapel and about six miles northeast of where the Creek flows into the Cooper R. (32 58N 80 03W).

Yonwhoyaran, var. Yawwhoyawran

Ypaguano, var. Etiwan