

## Booshoo

["Sec'y State's office, Vol. 38 (Prop. grants), p. 4." This grant does not mention the name.].... From the name of the locality in which his grant was situated he was styled 'John Smith, of Boo-shoo' ["Sec'y State's office, Grant Bk. 1696-1703, p. 92 Collections S. C. Hist. Soc., Vol. V., p. 470."].

The meaning of this Indian term is unknown save that the termination 'ee' or 'e' seems to have some connection with water--viz: Peedee, Santee, Wateree, Congaree, Copah-ee, etc., etc.

The appellation Boo-shoo-ee was not confined to the site of the future village or the riverside, but was applied to the low land in the vicinity as "Boshoe Swamp" and generally to the whole tract or plantation of 1,800 acres.

It is spelt very variously in the old deeds and plats, viz: Boasoo, Boshoe, Bosho, Boosho, Booshoee, Boosoo, Bossoe, Bossua, Boochaw-ee [another word; cf. Boochawe], etc.

John Smith seems to have left no children, and in some way his grant for 1,800 acres must have lapsed to the State or the method of a new grant must have been adopted so as to confer a good title, for in the year 1696 this same 1,800 acres is regranted to the settlers who were to confer upon it the name of Dorchester [ref. p. 70-71: to John Stevens, 7 Jul., "Sec'y State's off. Vol. 38 (Prop. Grants), p. 298" and again 1 Feb. 1699/1700, "Ibid, p. 370."].

"The old name Booshoo...long survived." Smith notes that the second Stevens grant (1699/1700) has "Booshoo." "In a conveyance from the Rev. Mr. Lord to John Hawks, 4th March, 1716-17, of 100 acres it is...Bossuo." (pp. 71-72) 1969 (SCSHD) Dorchester Creek (Boshoe) flows into the Ashley R. at 32 57N 80 10W.

Booshoee, var. Booshoo

Boo-shoo-ee, var. Booshoo

Boosoo, var. Booshoo

Boowat, var. Bowat

Boowatt, var. Bowat

Bowat

Boshee, var. Booshoo

Bosho, var. Booshoo

Boshoe, var. Booshoo

Bossoe, var. Booshoo

Bossoo, var. Booshoo

Bossua, var. Booshoo

Bou (bo, 1696, 1738; boe, 1707; boo, 1700, 1748; booe, 1695; bou, 1672\*; bough, 1700; bu, 1690)

A word meaning river or creek; generally used as a suffix (1672, 1690, 1695, 1696, 1700, 1707, 1738, 1748).

1672 (Dalton: 378) "There is a river next St Helena to the Southwards called by the Indians Westoe bou signifying the enemies River...." Thus, "Westoe" signifies enemy and "bou" signifies river. "The Indians" here would refer to the Indians of the Lower Coast, the ones which the Colonists were most familiar with at this early date in the history of the English settlement (cf. Westo, 1670 and Kiawah [Carteret] 1670; the Westo had recently raided the Coast.).

1690 Watbu (cf. Wadboo)

1695 Watbooe (cf. Wadboo)

1696 Wiskbo (cf. Wisboo)

1700 Avendaugh-bough, Atwin=da=boo, and Sewee=boo (cf. Awendaw & cf. Sewee, 1700)

1738 Whiskimbo (cf. Wiskinboo)

1748 Correboo (q. v.)

Bough, var. Bou

Bouwatt, var. Bowat

Bowat (Boowat, 1702; Boowatt, 1696 [2]\*; Bouwatt, 1706; Bowat, c. 1695, 1711, 1925; Bowatt, 1697, 1702; Bow-watt, 1700) Place (1696, 1697, 1700, 1702 [2]) on Copahee Sound (1702), possibly extending northward as far as Sewee or Bulls Bay (1696).

Creek or river (1696, c. 1695, 1706, 1711, 1925) which enters Copahee Sound at 32 50N 79 45 W.

Bowat

- 1696 (5 Jul.; Anon. 1694-1740: 168-169) Note by John Beresford, Sur. Gen., for a plat of Roger Player's 300 a. "In Berkly County being on ye Northside of Sheawee Sound at a place Commonly Called Boowatt Butting and bounding to ye South East on ye sd. sound; to ye north-east on ye Lands of Barbary Sessions and Lands not yet Laid out to ye southwest on Lands Laid out to Richard May to ye northwest on Lands not yet laid out...." (War. 25 Jun. 1696.)
- 1696 (12 Jun.; Anon. 1675-1709: 515-517) George Dearsly sells Thomas Hamlin 1,300 a. on "Boowatt Creek."
- 1697 (11 Mar.; Anon. 1675-1705: 331) Ephraim Wingood's grant for 100 a. "Situate in Berkley County lying on the North West side of [blank left] Sound commonly called Bowatt...." NW on Maj. John Boone; SW on Geo. Bently.
- c. 1695 (Thornton-Morden) "Bowat River" shown as a creek emptying between Isle of Palms and Dewees Island. Although this map is based substantially on Mathews c. 1685, it goes beyond it in this instance.
- 1700 (16 Nov.; Act 172 in Cooper 1837: 161-162) All inhabitants on the east side of the "Wandow River," including those "at Bow-watt," are to join in building and maintaining a road leading from the ferry.
- 1702 (22 Jan.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 606-607) Warrant for Capt. Wm. Capers' 400 a. "in Bowatt bounding to ye North on land of John Hamlin Eastwd. on Copahee Sound...."
- 1702 (20 Jun.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 53) Will of Geo. Dearsley leaves Susannah Cornish "land at Boowat purchased of John Nix...."
- 1706 (Thornton) "Bouwatt River" as on the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map.
- 1711 (Crisp B) "Bowat River" as 1706.
- 1925 (Gregorie: 14) "Bowat. A creek bordering Porcher's Bluff Plantation." The implication is that the term was still in use in 1925. This creek enters Copahee Sound at 32 50N 79 45W, but is unnamed on the 1962 C&GS map of the area.

Bowatt, var. Bowat

Bowhiccutt, var. Bohicket

Bowhickcut, var. Bohicket

Bow-watt, var. Bowat

Causa

Bu, var. Bou

Cainhoy (Cainhoy, 1723,\* 1825, 1962; Kenha, 1682)

Place N of the Wando R. at 32 56N 79 50W. Possibly a var. of Coçapoy.

1682 (Gascoyne) "Kenha," a place marked N of the Wando R. about 10 m. from its mouth. This is probably an Indian word because Mathews in 1680 wrote that all the land on the Wando beyond 3 m. of its mouth was "reserved" for the neighboring tribes (cf. Ittiwan, 1680).

1723 (18 Dec.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 93) Will of Thomas Bee, Jr. mentions the Presbyterian Congregation at "Cainhoy." The similiarity of this form with Coçapoy suggests that this may be the site of that village (cf. Kussoe, 1579).

1825 (Mills: B) "Cainhoy" as 1962.

1962 (C&GS) "Cainhoy" N of the Wando R. at 32 56N 79 50W.

Camacu, var. Escamacu

Camaqu, var. Escamacu

Cambache, var. Combahee

Cambachee, var. Combahee

Cambahe, var. Combahee

Cambahee, var. Combahee

Cambe, var. Combahee

Cambee, var. Combahee

Caso, var. Kussoe

Cassaw, var. Kussoe

Cassoe, var. Kussoe

Cassor, cf. Kussoe

Cattoe, var. Cawcaw

Causa, var. Kussah

Caushee

Caushee, var. Kussah

Cawcaw (Cattoe, 1703\*; Cawcaw, 1732, 1773, 1825; Cockaw, 1709) Place (1703) presumably near the Swamp.

Swamp (1709, 1732, 1773, 1825, 1960) which empties through Wallace Crk. into the Stono R. The Swamp itself centers at about 32 48N 80 16W.

1703 (30 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 609) Warrant for Caleb Toumer's 200 a. at "Cattoe." One month previously Caleb Toumer had a warrant for land on Spooone Savannah (q. v.). Six years later Henry Toomer had a warrant for land near "Cockaw" Swamp and Spoon Savannah. Since "Cattoe" seems to have been near Cawcaw Swamp and since the sounds are reasonably alike, it is probably closest to the original pronunciation.

1709 (22 Nov.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 652) Warrant for Henry Toomer's 400 a. in Colleton County "on the Southwest of Cockaw Swamp within three or four miles of the Spoon Savannah." The Proprietors proclaimed on 10 May 1682 that all land south of Stono Crk. for 35 m. inland would be called Colleton Co. (Rivers 1856: 134-135). Although the headwaters of Stono R. are now in Charleston Co., as late as 1825 (q. v.), they were still in Colleton District.

1732 (22 Feb.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 199) Will of Stephen Fox Drayton leaves his brother Thomas "land on Cawcaw Swamp being part of land left me by my father Thomas Drayton, deceased."

1773 (24 Aug.; Moore 1969: 211) Will of "Samuel Leber of 'Trott's Point on place vulgarly called Caw-Caw or Cook Horse Swamp.....'"

1825 (Mills C) This map shows "Caw Caw" as a creek flowing together with Stono Swamp to form the Stono River. (It is called "Wallace Cr." on the 1962 C&GS map and enters Rantowles Crk. at 32 47N 80 08W.)

1960 (SCSHD) "Caw Caw Swamp" W of Wallace Crk.; S. of Drayton & Cardin Br. Swamp centered at about 32 48N 80 16W.

Cayagua, var. Kiawah

Cayaque, var. Kiawah

Cayawah, var. Kiawah

Cayawash, var. Kiawah

## Chyanhaw

Cayba, var. Kiawah

Cayegua, var. Kiawah

Caywa, var. Kiawah

Chatuache (1655, 1659). A Spanish mission near Edisto I.; possibly an Indian name from its form.

1655 (Arredondo 1742: 20-21, 24-25; quoted in Cumming 1962: 69) "...the Franciscans...as late as 1655 had a mission at Santa Elena as well as Chatuache, six leagues farther north." Six leagues or about 20 m. N of Santa Elena (probably "St. Elens" is intended or the village of the St. Helena on Parris I., where a large cross was erected; cf. St. Helena, 1663, 1666) would place Chatuache near the mouth of the South Edisto R. Cf. 1659 and Geiger 1940: 125 & 95.

Chatuache may be a var. of Chebasah (Jehossee).

1659 (Chatelain 1941: 121-123 quoting Juan Diez de la Calle, "Noticias Sacras...", MSS 3023 & 3024 in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid; transcribed by Lowery, Vol. 8) "La undecima es la de Chatuache, esta 60 leaguas de S. Austin; esta es la última de todas las Refridas por la costa de Norte." Sixty leagues (nearly 200m.) N of St. Augustine would place Chatuache near Charleston, as Chatelain notes (123), but the 1655 reference makes that too far north. Chatuache is probably not a variant of Kiawah (Cayagua), and Charleston Harbor was usually called St. George (cf. Kussoe, 1672). If the 200 m. is measured following the curve of the coast, this reference would also place Chatuache in the vicinity of Edisto I.

An Edisto tradition holds that Peter's Point derived its name from a Spanish mission on the site (32 32N 80 20W), but no historical support has been found (cf. Anon. 1941: 287). The Point is on "St. Pierre Cr." (C&GS 1962), a form which indicates a French rather than Spanish origin.

Across St. Pierre Crk. from Peter's Point is an island called "Scanawah" (32 33-32 34N 80 20-80 23W). This might at first seem to be an Indian name and a corruption of Chatuache, but this island is called "Kenoway" on Mills 1825B, and Scanawah is more likely a corruption of this European name (cf. MCO Bk. Y, 1742-1743, p. 87).

Chebasah, var. Jehossee

Chebash, cf. Jehossee

Chyanhaw, cf. Kiawah

Chyawahaw

Chyawahaw, var. Kiawah

Coatbau, var. Cotebas

Coatbaw, var. Cotebas

Coçao, var. Kussah

Coçapoy, var. Kussoe

Cockaw, var. Cawcaw

Cofatachiqui, cf. Kussoe

Combahe, var. Combahee

Combahee (Cambache, 1715; Cambachee, 1711; Combahe, c. 1685, c. 1700; Combahee, 1710. 1711, c. 1722, 1757; Cambe, 1671; Cambee, 1703; Combahe, 1682, 1684, 1686; Combahee, 1698, 1825, 1963; Combe, 1724; Combee, 1707 [4]; Combehee, 1703-4, 1708; Combohe, 1670, 1684 [2]\*, 1706; Cumbohe, 1684; Cumbohee, 1670) which lived on the coast between Port Royal and Ashepoo Rivers. River (1682, c. 1685, 1698, c. 1700, 1703, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1711, 1715, c. 1722, 1757, 1825, 1963) which flows into St. Helena Sound at 32 30N 80 30W. Projected English settlement (1682) on the Combahee R. about fifty-five miles from its mouth. Island (1698, c. 1700, 1703, 1707 [4], 1711, 1724) now called Ladies Island (32 22-32 30N 80 36-80 42W).

1670 (10 Sept.; Woodward: 187) The Spanish "threatened to destroy ye Indians...of Cumbohee...yt. are our friends." (Cf. St. Helena).

1670 (15 Sept.; Owen: 199) The Spanish were encamped on the coast near Charleston Harbor and "hindered our correspondence with our friends of...Combohe...."

1671 (1 Aug.; Barchoamini; trans. by Childs 1936) For the context, cf. Escamacu, 1 Aug. 1671.

...the said Lord Governor [Cendoya] caused to appear before him another Indian who, through the said interpreter, said he was called Barchoamini and a native of the province of Santa Elena of a place called Cambe of a heathen nation; on which, through the said Joseph, a

## Combahee

Guale] Indian interpreter of his tongue, & the said Antonio Camuñas who is such of the tongue of the said Joseph, and he who was examined.... [This proves that the Combahee--and Escamacu, q. v.--spoke languages so different from Guale that someone who understood Guale (Camuñas) could not understand them.]

He said that while he was in the said Province of Santa Elena, there arrived some Indians & said that they should go in behalf of the Cacica of Ospo so that they might report to the Lord Governor the news of the adversary & the designs he had which were that the adversary is increasing the settlement he has at San Jorxe, Province of Santa Elena, which is two days away [i. e., 16 leagues or about 53 m.], a little more or less, going by the northern route..., & that thus they were sent by the said Cacica, that with all speed they came to give the news & thus they arrived at Guale at the place of Santa Catalina in three days with all dispatch & to the Corporal of Infantry who is there he ["sic"] gave the said tidings & was presently sent with the said other five Indians (of the nine who came in his company) to this City [San Agustin] with two soldiers....

He said that he had not gone [to Charles Town] nor knew anyone who had been & that which he had repeated was told to him by the Indian who went to the said place by order of the said Cacica, & that it is she alone who used to go & come, & at present a nephew of hers who goes & comes because his parents are there, & he it is who brought the news to the Cacica & the said Cacica at present is afraid to go as she used to do before, fearing the English because they say that she is a friend to the Spanish & has reported some things....

1671 (1 Aug.; Ynna, Sthiaco, & Huannucase; trans. by Childs 1936) For the context of these depositions, cf. Escamacu, 1 Aug. 1671, & the previous entry, Gov. Cendoya interrogated

...three Indians who were said by the said Interpreter, Joseph, to be natives of the Province of Santa Elena of a heathen nation, one of them called Ynna, another Sthiaco, and the other Huannucase, who, as they were heathen, did not take the oath....

[They] said they were natives of the Province of Santa Elena...two days journey [c. 53 m.; the same as for "Cambe" in the previous entry while Escamacu was only a day-and-a-half, so these three were probably



## Combahee

also Combahee] away from the settlement of the adversary [English] who are ["sic"] in what is called San Jorxe, & while in the said place there arrived an Indian who said that he was sent by the Cacica of Ospo so that they might come to this City & give news to the Lord Governor how the settlement of the adversary was growing...& that the adversary was saying that he had to come to this City of San Agustin, & the Cacica ordered them ["sic"] to tell these deponents to come as quickly as they could to give the said tidings....

The remainder of their deposition is nearly identical with Barchoamini's.

- 1682 (Gascoyne A) "Cambahe R." shown; about 55 m. from its mouth (using Cumming's 1962 estimate of the scale), "Combahe" is marked beside a symbol for a town (the same as is used for "Old Charles town" on Inset B). This must be the projected English settlement (and map) mentioned in the following entry and not an Indian town.
- 1682 (21 Nov.; Craven, et al.) The Proprietors instructed Gov. Morton that the land for the planned Scots settlement "is not to interfere wth. ye County wherein the cheefe Towne of Carolina shall bee sett, wch. wee designe to be on some part of Combahee River...& what wee meane by Combahee River you will see by ye Map herewth. sent you, set forth by our order." Cf. the previous entry.
- 1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1682-1690, III, 134; cf. Anon. 1675-1705: 198-200) The "Casique of Combohe" ceded to the Lords Proprietors land "Bounded on ye East or SouthEast, wth ye sea on ye north or northEast with ye Land of Kusso and other uninhabited Lands, on ye west or north west wth. ye great Ridge of Mountaines Commonly Called ye Apalathean Mountaines, and on ye South or Southwest wth. Wimbee and Land not inhabited..."; "mark of ye Combohe Casique." Maurice Mathews was in charge of this cession and had two interpreters to help him (cf. Stono, 1684). The original was recorded by John Beresford, Reg., 19 Aug. 1684.
- 1684 (ibid.: 137) On the same day after executing this separate cession, "ye Combahe Capt" and "a Combahe Capt" signed a joint cession with the chiefs of "Kussoe [Kussah] Stono Edistoh Ashepoo...Kussah St Helena and Wimbee" selling all land between the Stono and Savannah Rivers to the Lords Proprietors (cf. Kussah, 1684).
- 1684 Cf. the separate 1684 cessions for Ashepoo (where the "Combohe" are mentioned to their south or southwest), the

## Combahee

Wimbee (where the "Cumbohe" are mentioned to their south or southwest) and the Kussah (where the "Combohe" are to their north or northeast).

c. 1685 (Mathews) "Cambahe R"

1686 (Salley 1916: 72-73) On 2 Nov., Maurice Mathews was granted 1,000 a. for negotiating the 1684 cession with "the Cassique of Combahe" and chiefs of seven other tribes (cf. above and Kussah, 1686).

1696 (16 Mar.; Cooper 1837: 108-110) Act 128 provided magistrates to settle Indian disputes and required each hunter of "the nations of...Combehe" and ten others (cf. Kussah, 1696) to remit one predator's skin annually by each November 25th or be flogged. Another act (p. 109) prohibited supplying the Indians south of the Edisto River with liquor (thus including the Combahee). 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 each had ceded twelve years before.

1698 (15 May; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 585) Warrant for Gov. Joseph Blake's "Island commonly Known by ye Name of Combahee Island wth. ye. adjacent Islands in Port Royall County Bounded by Port-Royall River, Combahee River & St. Helena Creek..." (cf. c. 1700).

c. 1700 (Anon.) "Cambahe I." marked across Ladies Is. A house is marked on the SE side. Also "Cambahe R."

1703 (14 July; Anon. 1694-1740: 262-263) Notes on the plat for "Coosah Islands" (cf. Kussah) granted to Joseph Morton mention "Cambee Islands belonging to the Lady Elizabeth Blake" adjacent to the west. Cf. 1698.

1703 (22 Mar. 1702/3; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 608) Warrant for Thos. Aires' 500 a. "on Combehee River."

1704 (10 Feb.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 626) Warrant for John Palmer's 100 a. "on Combehee."

1706 (Thornton) "Combohe Calique" is written at the top of Ladies Is. (with "St. Hellena" at the bottom); also "Combohe River." "Calique" is surely cacique, but he must have moved prior to 1698; this information probably represents the situation of c. 1685 (cf. Bibliography).

1707 (4 Sept.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 637-638) Warrants for seven grants of 500 a. ea. "in Combee Island" to be laid out for William Rouceam, William Baker, "The Lady Blake," Madam Rebecca Axtell, Thomas Kanto, William Kantor, and William Holmes.

Combahee

- 1707 (10 Sept.; Anon. 1711-1715: 49) Note by Thos. Broughton for a plat of William Baker's 500 a. "being in County part of Combee Island butting & Bounding Southward on ye. sd. Combee Island and on all other...sides on Creeks & Marsh belonging to Port Riall River...." (War. 4 Sept. 1707)
- 1707 (12 Sept.; Anon. 1711-1715: 37) Note by Thos. Broughton for a plat of Lady Eliz. Blake's 500 a. "being In Granville County part of Combee Island and other Islands Thereunto Joyneing butting & bounding North-wards & West Wards on ye said Combee Island and on All other sides on Creeks & marshs Belonging unto Port Royall River...." (War. 4 Sept. 1707)
- 1707 (25 Oct.; Anon. 1711-1715: 35) Note by Thos. Broughton for a plat of John Baker's 500 a. "Being in Granville County Part of Combee Island Butting & Bounding North West...and South on ye. sd. Combee Island and on all other sides on Creeks and Marsh belonging to Port Royall River...." (War. 4 Sept. 1707)
- 1708 (13 Apr.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 641) Warrant for Thos. Clifton's 250 a. "on ye north Side of Combehee River...."
- 1710 (12 May; Anon. 1711-1715: 200) Note by Thomas Broughton for a plat of Jas. Batts' 250 a. "Inland Plantation...in Coleton County on ye North Side of Cambahee River bounding to ye Northwest on a Swamp and on all other sides on Land not yet Laid out...." (War. 21 Apr. 1710)
- 1711 (Crisp) "Cambahee River," but on Inset E "Cambachee Island" for Ladies Island. Cf. 1703 & 1707.
- 1715 (Moll) "Cambache R."
- c. 1722 (Barnwell) "Cambahee R"
- 1724 (4 May; Moore & Simmons 1960: 93) Will of John Barnwell leaves his daughters Ann "part of tract near Beaufort on 'Combe Island'..." and "Elizabeth, all tracts on 'Combee Neck,' St. Bartholomew's Parish, Colleton County...."
- 1757 (De Brahm) "Cambahee River"
- 1825 (Mills, A) "Combahee River"
- 1963 (C&GS) "Combahee River" flows into St. Helena Sound at 32 30N 80 30W.

Combe, var. Combahee

Combee, var. Combahee

Combehee, var. Combahee

## Coosaboys

### Combohe, var. Combahee

Conca (Conca, 1695\*; Concaa, 1695) Significance unknown; presumably Indian from its form.

1695 (2 Mar. 1694/5; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 495-496) Jos. Hatchman had a warrant for 200 a. (cf. next entry) enabling him to select any land not in the legal possession of a colonist "or ye Lands of Mattaho & Concaa. Joyning to ye Lands of William White & ct...." Nothing more is known of these possibly Indian names, but a Hatchman about this same time lived approx. 4 m. NE of Hobcaw Point (Thornton-Morden c. 1695). Perhaps Mattaho and Concaa were Sewee Indians; this is, however, purely a conjecture based on the location, context, and date.

1695 (2 Mar. 1694/5; Anon. 1675-1709: 383) Grant to Joseph Hatchman for 200 a. "or the Lands of Mattaho: & Conca Joyning to ye Lands of Wm Whito...."

### Coopehee, var. Copahee

Copahee (Copahee, 1702\*, 1962; Coopehee, 1765; Coppehee, 1706)

Sound (1702, 1706, 1962) at 32 51-32 53N 79 43-79 45W.

Place (1765) in Christ Church Parish, presumably adjacent to the Sound.

1702 (22 Jan.; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 606-607) Warrant for Capt. Wm. Capers' 400 a. "in Bowatt bounding to ye North on land of John Hamlin to ye Eastwd. on Copahee Sound...."

1706 (5 May; Anon. 1709-1712: 132) Note by the Surveyor General for a plat of John Bell's 560 a. "in Berkely County on ye Northwest side of Coppehee Sound butting & bounding to ye Southeast on ye sd. Sound to ye Southwest on John Simms's Land to ye Northeast on John Jeffries Land & to ye Northwest part on Jotham Gibbons Land & part on Lands now in ye possession of ye sd. John Simms...." (War. 2 Apr. 1706)

1765 (27 Mar.; Moore 1969: 94) Will of "Thomas Bennett, Sr., Christ Church Parish" leaves his son William "1/2 my land at Coopehee next Mr. John Wingood" and the other half to his son Samuel.

1962 (C&GS) "Copahee Sound" shown at 32 51-32 53N 79 43-79 45W.

### Coosa, var. Kussah

### Coosaboys, var. Kussoe

Coosah

Coosah, var. Kussah

Coosaw, var. Kussoe & Kussah

Coosawhatchee, cf. Kussah

Coosawhatchie, cf. Kussah

Coosedah, var. Kussah

Coosoe, var. Kussoe

Coosywhatchie, cf. Kussah

Coppain, var. Cowpaine

Coppehee, var. Copahee

Correboo (1748) Possibly Indian from its form.

1748 (25 Apr.; Moore 1964: 90) Will of "Thomas Cordes, Berkeley County, planter" leaves son Samuel "my plantation called Correboo in Craven County..." and to all three of his sons the "crop which is now in the ground on Correboo plantation..." He also left Samuel and Francis his Wiskinboo (q. v. 1748 & 1816) Plantation, so Correboo may have been nearby; likely it was near the other Cordes holdings in the Cooper drainage.

Corsaboy, cf. Cusabo

Corsaboys, cf. Cusabo

Courtbow, var. Cotebas

Cossoes, var. Kussoe

Cotbow, var. Cotebas

Cotebas (Coatbau, 1770; Coatbaw, cf. 1932; Cortbaw, cf. 1932; Cotbaw, 1825; Cotebas, 1842, 1932, 1963; Court Baw, 1718\*; Cutbaw, cf. 1932; Cutcaw, 1731; Cuttbaw, cf. 1932) Place (1718, 1731, 1770, 1842, 1963) on the west bank of the W Br. of Cooper R. at 33 01N 79 56W. Creek (1825, 1932) flowing into Back River near the place.

## Cumbohe

- 1718 (25 Apr.; McDowell 1955: 270) Public notice that Jonathan Drake's plantation at "Court Baw" was designated as a trading post for the "Indians residing in the Settlement."
- 1731 (25 Oct.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 173-174) Will of Jonathan Drake of "Cutcaw, Berkeley County" leaves his son Jonathan a "house and land at Cutcaw."
- 1770 (1 Jan.; Moore 1969: 127-128) Will of "William Coachman, St. John's Parish, Berkeley County" leaves his wife Eliz. the "use of my plantation called Coatbau for life" and at her death leaves it to his daughters Magdalin & Eliz.
- 1825 (Mills B) "Cotbaw Cr" flowing into the E side of Back R., a tributary of Cooper R., approx. 19 m. N of Oyster Point.
- 1842 (Irving:77) "Cotebas, a neck of land formed by the junction of Back and Cooper rivers, derived its name, it is said, from the Indians, who tried in their language to distinguish the coast on Cooper River as the lower coast, and the coast on Back River, as the main or upper coast. The greater probability, however, is that the early French emigrants named it, as in the French language, cote is coast, and bas is lower. Hence the name of the whole tract, Cote-bas." The local tradition seems to have been correct about the derivation (cf. the next entry), but the form probably is French.
- 1932 (Stoney: 77) "The plantation name [Cotebas], in spite of Irving's [1842] etymology, is probably Indian and derives from a creek that flows into Back River. It was variously spelled Coatbaw in 1712. Cuttbaw, Cutbaw, Coatbaw, and Cortbaw, before the Huguenot Gourdins confirmed the spelling of Cote-bas, about the time the book was written. It is still pronounced Cote-baw." On the accompanying map (opp. p. 4), the plantation is shown N of Back R. and W of Cooper R. about 4 m. from their junction.
- 1963 (SCSHD) "Cote Bas Plantation" on the west bank of the W Br. of Cooper R. at 33 01N 79 56W.

Court Baw, var. Cotebas

Cousaw, var. Kussah

Cowpane, var. Cowpaine

Cozao, var. Kussah

Cumbohe, var. Combahee

Cumbohee

Cumbohee, var. Combahee

Cusa, var. Kussah

Cusabee, var. Kussah

Cusabes, cf. Cusabo

Cusabo (Corsaboy, 1711; Corsaboys, 1715; Cusabes, 1707; Cusabo, 1922)

A few colonists and numerous others have used this word to refer conveniently to some or all of the tribes between the Santee and the Savannah Rivers. The Indians did not. 1707 (19 Jul.; Cooper 1837: 309) Act 269 "for Regulating the Indian Trade and Making it Safe to the Public" specifies that licenses are required of all "that shall live, trade or deal either directly or indirectly with any Indians whatsoever, (except those commonly called Cusabes, viz. Santees, Ittavans, Seaweas, Stoanoes, Kiawaws, Kussos, Edistoes, St. Helenas,) for any furs, slaves, skins, or any other commoditys whatsoever (provisions only excepted) ...." The MS version is identical; cf. Kussoe, 1707.

If these tribes had been "commonly called Cusabes," it would not have been necessary to list them separately. From 1562 to 1715, during a century and a half of contact with the French, Spanish, and English, this is the only time "Cusabes" or any other Indian word is used to refer collectively to most or all of the tribes between the Santee and Savannah Rivers.

Only two weeks before "Cusaboe" was used in the Assembly to refer to a single tribe living near the mouth of "Port Roval River" (cf. Kussah, 1707). Five years later, the next time "Cusaboe" is used, it again refers to a single tribe of the Port Royal Region (cf. Kussah, 1712). Although the Kussah themselves are not listed in the present 1707 act, neither are the "Bohicott" who were also listed in the act passed two weeks earlier, so this proves nothing about their separate existence at this date.

Before 1707, the coastal tribes are commonly listed as separate nations, as in the Act of 16 Mar. 1696 (Cooper 1837: 108-110), where the "Sante Helena, Causa, Wimbehe, Combehe, Edistoe, Stonoe, Kiaway, Itwan, Sewee, Santee, Cussoes" are listed simply as "the Indian Nations of that part of this Province of Carolina that lyes south and west of Cape Feare...." It cannot be demonstrated that these

## Cusabo

tribes were commonly called Cusabo by anyone.

John Barnwell seems to be referring to only five tribes when he reports in 1715 that the "Corsaboys" have five villages with a total of 295 inhabitants. Instead of including the Etiwan, Sewee, and Santee as in the 1707 Act, he lists them separately; subtracting these three from the eight mentioned in that Act, the same five may be intended. The population figure seems in line with other known statistics for these five, so the word here seems to be a collective designation for the St. Helena, Edisto, Kussoe, Kiawah, and Stono. Four years earlier, in 1711, he used "Corsaboy" for five of his four-hundred-ninety-five Indian allies in the First Tuscarora War. So small a number of individuals may refer to the Kussoe because in his 1719 expedition against St. Augustine, he was accompanied by "King Gilbert wth ye Coosaboys & tuskerores" and Gilbert was the Kussoe chief (q. v., 1726).

Regardless of what Barnwell meant, only he and Nairne ever used Cusabo or any similiar word to refer to even several of the Coastal Tribes, and they do not agree on its meaning. Both men lived at Port Royal and were possibly influenced by their proximity to the Kussah and to Coosaw River, which must have been referred to by the Indians as Coosaw-bou (cf. bou).

In 16th Century Spanish accounts, "Coçapoy" occurs and sounds similiar, but refers to a single village or to that village's chief. The village was destroyed in 1580. It was probably a village of the Kussoe (q. v.); no evidence suggests that the word had a broader application.

Otherwise, the coastal tribes are commonly referred to either individually or in vague inclusive terms. In 1682 Ashe (157) refers to them as "the Neighbouring Indians." In the Assembly on 28 March 1706 some of them are referred to as "neighbouring Indians" (cf. Kussah). In a 1721 act the Ittiwan, Cussoe, Kiawah, St. Helena, and Edisto are again separate "nations" (Cooper 1838: 141). In a similiar 1733 act these five tribes are also listed separately. In a 1752 act, all tribes near the Colonists are referred to as "the neighbouring Indians, living in the settlement..." (Cooper 1838: 763). In the Journal of the Indian Trade Commission around this same time (1750-1754), there are frequent references to "the Settlement Indians" or "the Neighboring Indians" (cf. index in McDowell 1958). These tribes were then being raided by northern tribes, as Adair mentions (1775:343-345). He refers to them as "our Settlement



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Indians," "Parched-corn-Indians," "our valuable civilized Indians," and even as "our domestic Indians," but not as Cusabo. Four vague designations by a single knowledgeable writer in a few pages demonstrates clearly that no commonly accepted designation existed. The word Cusabo was thus not used as a common designation for the coastal tribes until 19th Century historians and 20th Century ethnohistorians popularized it.

The single dissenting voice was the meticulous scholar Langdon Cheves, who "declared with certainty" that "It was a convenient name for the settlement Indians" (in a letter to Gregorie 1925: 13). He believed the term came into general use in the 18th Century, which cannot be demonstrated, but he surely was correct in asserting that "The fact that certain tribes were enumerated as Cusabees does not imply connection of race between these tribes." For their relationship, cf. the section of Intertribal Relations--Within the Area.

The story of the 1707 act is long and drawn out, but its importance forces a thorough examination. There is no question that Thomas Nairne had the final responsibility for this bill and as a person who knew the Indian situation well, his statement deserves careful consideration.

Three acts to regulate the Indian trade were introduced in the Commons House of Assembly between 25 June and 19 July 1707 (Salley 1940: 59-101). Capt. Thomas Nairne introduced the first act on June 25th, a day when the Governor was at odds with the House over who would be Public Receiver. He refused to approve their recommendation, and they refused to relinquish their power to appoint anyone they wanted. The House threatened to make no laws. The Indian Trade Bill was read for the first time, though, and passed with amendments.

The next day, 26 June, the Bill was sent to the Governor and Council for their first reading before a second reading in the House. Johnson refused to receive any bills until a suitable Public Receiver was recommended, saying that it would be useless to consider them until the House agreed to resume passing laws. A compromise was finally reached whereby the Queen and Parliament would judge the fitness of the House's unanimous appointment.

On 28 June Nairne and Richard Beresford were appointed a committee to present a report on trade abuses. At the next meeting of the House on 30 June, Capt. George Evans presented papers relating to the trade. On 1 July the

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House asked the Governor if he would consider other bills, and he refused until the nomination controversy was settled, whereupon the House retaliated by bringing charges against the Governor's friend Chief Justice Nicholas Trott. With lines drawn, the House's nominee withdrew his name and the Council consented to another nomination.

Many bills now passed to the Governor and Council for concurrence and most were approved, but the Indian Trade Bill was rejected as "a grand monopoly & against ye Express words of The Charter...." The House asked Nairne to prepare a second bill on 4 July, and he submitted it the same day. The Speaker of the House meanwhile wrote the Governor denying that a public trade would be a monopoly and pointing out that the House proposal conformed with recommendations Governor James Moore had made on 15 January 1702/3. Nairne's revision was read and passed by the House and sent to Governor Johnson.

Johnson fired back that the same bill could not be reconsidered until another session and this was chiefly unlike its predecessor in being "Writt on other Paper." He suggested that the House should give immediate priority to paying public debts. The full House membership attended the Governor and Council and said they had proposed an entirely different bill which needed to be enacted immediately. It suggested a conference committee, but the Governor and Council refused. A committee was sent anyway to try to find a compromise, and the Commons proceeded to impeach Trott. The Governor and Council refused to suspend him from office.

The House was prorogued on 12 July, a Saturday, until the following Monday, 14 July, so another bill could be considered. On that day Nairne submitted the third Indian Trade Bill, which was read the first time, passed with amendments, and sent to the Upper House. The Governor rejected the proposal until reimbursement could be provided for losses he would suffer from being made ineligible to receive gifts from the Indians.

Another conference committee was formed, and the Bill was read a second time and passed with amendments. On 17 July the Bill was returned by the Governor and Council and ordered to be engrossed.

On the 18th, the Bill was read a third time and passed into law by the Assembly, and the sum of £ 400 was appropriated for the Governor. The Assembly had again offended the Governor, though, by asking approval of funds

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for someone who had insulted him. For this reason, presumably, he prorogued it again until October. The act, though, was signed into law on 19 July 1707 (Cooper 1837: 316). (The controversy continued: Within a week after the House was back in session, the Governor wanted to know if he could accept some skins "gather'd before the Indian Tradeing Act took place..."; 28 Oct.; Salley 1941: 13).

My own surmise is that in the confusion of these debates over other issues and during the three revisions, Nairne got tired of individually referring to separate tribes and in the debates started calling them all "Cusabes" for convenience. They were relatively insignificant by this time; a collective designation was needed for them and none existed. "Cusabes" seems thus to have been an attempt which failed in the 18th Century, but was revived in more recent times. Since Cusabo has been given a different meaning by almost everyone who has used it, the term is best let alone.

1711 (4 Feb.; Barnwell 1711-1712: 30-31) Only five of the 495 Indians accompanying Col. John Barnwell on the First Tuscarora Expedition were "Corsaboy." They are listed as part of the 158 Indians of the "Yemassee Company."

1715 (Johnson: 236-239) Early in 1715 a census of all tribes "subject to the Government of South Carolina" was taken by Thomas Nairne, John Wright, and Price Hughes. John Barnwell "compared and corrected" their observations with his own to produce the "Exact Account of ye Number and Strength of all the Indian Nations." The census lists the "Corsaboys" as having five villages "Mixed with the English Settlements" and a total population of 295 (95 men and 200 women and children). Here, "Corsaboys" may refer collectively to the St. Helena, Edisto, Kussoe, Kiawah, and Stono; cf. 1707. It definitely does not include the Etiwan, Sewee, and Santee, all of whom are enumerated separately (although they were called "Cusabes" in the 1707 act. Note that both Nairne [cf. 1707] and Barnwell [cf. 1711] had a hand in the census, although the form is Barnwell's.).

The census was taken before the Yemassee War; afterwards, in 1720, Johnson notes that the War had the effect of "utterly extirpating some little Tribes, as the... Sewees...and some Corsaboys...." He seems to have borrowed the term from Barnwell's usage.

1894 Mooney (86) refers to the "Cusabo--The coast tribes between the Ashely River and the Savannah were known

Dahoe

*Sketch*

collectively as Cusabo." He notes Rivers (4) as his source. 1922 (Swanton: 21) "Cusabo, Cusabes, Corsaboy, Cusabees, Cusaboe, Coosaboys, Korsaboi, Cussobos, Coçapoy, Cosahue, Cosapue, Cossapue. Collective name for the tribes, or part of the tribes, now under discussion. ["Occurs in numerous places. See pp. 31-80 following; also Mooney, Bull. 22, Bur. Amer. Ethn., pp. 82-86."] Originally it seems to have been applied to a town (see p. 58)."

- Cusaboe, var. Kussah
- Cusah, var. Kussah
- CusaHatch, cf. Kussah
- Cussah, var. Kussah
- Cussaw, var. Kussah
- Cusso, var. Kussoe
- Cussoe, var. Kussoe
- Cussoes, var. Kussoe
- Cussoo, var. Kussoe
- Cussos, var. Kussah
- Cusso's, var. Kussah
- Cussow, var. Kussoe
- Cutbaw, var. Cotebas
- Cutcaw, var. Cotebas
- Cuttbaw, var. Cotebas
- Dahee, var. Dawho
- Daho, var. Dawho
- Dahoe, var. Dawho