

Kiawah

- "kiawa C." is given for Kiawah Crk. "Rayawah" is obviously miscopied.
- 1707 (Cooper 1837: 309) Act. 269, ratified 19 July, permitted trade with the "Kiawaws" and other tribes "commonly called Cusabes" (cf. Kussoe, 1707) without a license.
- 1711 (Crisp) "Kayawah/Indian Settlements," copied from the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 map. The Kiawah seem to have left Kiawah Island prior to 1699 (q. v.).
- 1711 (29 Aug.; Moore and Simmons 1960: 45-46) Will of Paul Torquett leaves his son Paul "part of 'Keywaw' plantation
....."
- 1712 (2 Dec.; Anon. 1712-1715: 134) In the Commons House
"Read: The Petition of Samuel Eveleigh praying to be allowed the sum of Twenty pounds out of the Publick Treasury for his negro which was killed by a Kagway Indian, & the House being statisfied of the truth of the allegation of the said Petition. Ordered: That the Publick Receiver pay out of the Publick Treasury unto Mr. Samuel Eveleigh Esqr. the sum of Twenty pounds in Satisfaction for a negro belonging to the said Samuel, which was killed by a Kagwa free Indian...."
- 1715 (Johnson: 236-239) John Barnwell may be referring to the Kiawah as part of the "Corsaboys," who with four other villages totaled 295. Cf. Cusabo 1707 & 1715.
- 1715 (10 Aug.; Anon. 1712-1715: 432) The Commons House
"Ordered: That Alexr. Parris Esqr. Publick Receiver pay out of the Publick Treasury unto Keeyawan Indian Jack, the sum of £ 3: in consideration of his service to the Publick in the present war, and taking a Yamasee Indian alive.
- 1715 (Moll) "Cayawah" and "Indian Settlements" on Kiawah I. (also on Inset No. 2); "Kayawah Creek" for Kiawah R. Derived from Thornton-Morden, c. 1695.
- 1715 (1 Dec.; Hasell) The Kiawah 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 Yemassee War (cf. 10 Aug. & cf. Etiwan).
- 1716 (McDowell 1955: 107) On or about 3 September, the Deputy Governor received a coat from "Harry, the new Kiawa King." The Deputy Governor, Robert Daniel, was required by the Indian Act of 1716 to turn over all such gifts for the public account (cf. Sirmans 1966: 118-120).
- c. 1716 (Irving 1842: 110) "Mr. EDWARD TRESKOTT...made a settlement on the river which he called Harry Hill, after an Indian known as King Harry, who had his residence on the hill in front of South Mulberry plantation." The only

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other references found to a King Harry (or to any Indian named Harry) are given in the previous entry (1716) and in the entries for 1721 and 1727, all of which identify him as chief of the Kiawah.

John Diamond's handsome 1790 plan of Trescott's plantation is preserved in the Mesne Conveyance Office in Charleston (D-6: opp. 325). It shows the Cooper R. as the eastern boundary and "Wappaolah Creek" as part of the southern boundary. On the north is "Land belonging to Thomas Broughton Esqr., called Mullberry." At the NE corner is "Harrys Cr" and "Cape Fear Cr." (probably for King Harry and for the Cape Fear Indians, who presumably were residing with the Kiawah; cf. Cooper 1838: 141). Although "Harry Hill" is not specifically mentioned, a large hill is shown. The plantation is referred to specifically as Harry Hill in a lease by Edward Trescott to William Wragg on 26 July 1802 (M. C. O., I-7; 439; the plat opp. 439 shows the portion W of the Cooper R. and S of Wappaola Crk. corresponding in size and shape exactly to Areas H & G of the 1790 plat).

A note on the plan mentions that Trescott purchased the land from Broughton and that originally it was part of "Mulberry Plantation...granted to Sir Peter Colleton the 5th day of March in the Year 1680." Mulberry had been set aside for Shaftesbury in 1673, but he preferred land on the Ashley and farther south and so did not take it up. It is described in the Council Minutes of 4 Mar. 1672/3 (in Cheves 1897: 420) as "the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plantn. on the right hand on the Western branch of the North river com'ly called ye Mulberry tree...." Since "Mulberry" was thus an Indian plantation then or shortly before, the Kiawah may already have resided there, but presumably moved or were to move and then later returned. It may be, though, that they continually occupied the site from prehistoric times until well into the 18th Century. The reference is confusing, however, and the bluff referred to may have been the present "Bluff Plantation" or may have been on the east side of the River.

The 1790 plat also shows a large round hill on the place with three buildings and a cemetery marked on its summit. In what appears to be alluvial plain, this is probably an Indian mound, particularly considering what Dr. Irving had to say next:

Soon after making this settlement, Mr. TRESCOTT, in excavating for the foundation of his house, dug up

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several Indian bodies--the bones were in good preservation, and the beads and other ornaments, which were found in strings around the neck of some of the skeletons, were perfect.

- 1717 (McDowell 1955: 204) On September 10, "Thomas Barton informed the [Indian Trade] Board, that on the 7th Instant, he had received of the Honourable the Governour, on Account of the Publick, a Present of fourteen Skins, which was given him by the Kiawah Indians; in lieu whereof he returned to the said Indians, Part of the Value, in Goods... by his Honour's Direction." (cf. 1716)
- 1720 (13 July; Moore & Simmons 1960: 84) Will of John Godfrey leaves his brother Benjamin land at "Keywa." This indicates that the area of the original English settlement was still occasionally being called by its aboriginal name. Col. John Godfrey's residence is marked there on the Thornton-Morden c. 1695 and Crisp 1711 maps.
- 1721 (19 Sept.; Cooper 1838: 141) Act No. 447 exempted the "Keywas" from trade regulations (cf. Etiwan, 1721).
- 1721 (10 June; Council in White 1973: 14) "His Excellency this day signed a new comission for King Harry of the Kiawa Indians."
- c. 1722 (Barnwell) "Kiawa Island" for the present island.
- 1724 (13 July; Moore & Simmons 1960: 105) Will of "William Holmes, 'Keywo,' Colleton County" leaves his wife Mary a "house and 40 acres on 'Keywo' plantation..." and his sons Ralph, William, and George "land on 'Keywo,' and land on 'Cambee' Island" (cf. 1694, 1695, 1711, & 1734).
- 1727 (29 Sept.; Anon. 1727-1730: 104) Arthur Middleton, President of the Upper House of Assembly to the Lower House: "Harry King of the Kywaws & Ten of his men having been with the Rangers near three months desires that I will Order them Something for their Time And I desire you will lett me know what is Proper to give them." (cf. Milling 1940: 227).
- 1730 (Moll) Kiawah I. has "Cayawash" written across it, and two symbols for Indian settlements are marked at the NE end. While the Kiawah seem to have left Kiawah I. long before (the last reference to them there is c. 1695, and the island was granted in 1699), some may have remained at the north end or may have returned. This seems unlikely, though. The spelling follows Mathews c. 1685, on which Crisp's 1711 map is based--from which Moll copied the location of the Bohicket (q. v.). Moll must have relied

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- on both, and the information is probably outdated.
- 1731 (Cooper 1838: 327) Act No. 542 exempted the "Keywaws" from trade restrictions (cf. Kussoe).
- 1733 (22 Sept.; Cooper 1838: 371-372) Act No. 565 again exempted the "Keywaws" from trade regulations (cf. 1721 and Etiwan, 1733). A similiar act of 1752 simply mentions "neighbouring Indians, living in the settlements..." (p. 763).
- 1734 (1 Mar.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 276) Will of "William Holmes, John's Island, Colleton County" leaves his wife the use of his plantation for life and to his sons "William and John, said plantation at Kiawah...." Cf. 1724.
- 1739 (Cooper 1838: 517) Act No. 658 exempted the "Kaywaws" and other Settlement Indians "or any other Indians incorporated with them..." from trade restrictions (cf. Kussoe).
- 1743 (1 Mar. 1742/3 Anon.: 24) In Council before Lt. Gov. William Bull, James Kinloch, John Fenwicke, John Hammerton, Edmond Atkin, and Charles Pinckney, "About fifteen Keywaw Indians men women & c had an audience of his Honr. the Lieut. Gov. representing in a Talk That they Not being possessed of any lands desired Some Settlement might be allowed them South ward of Combee river,
"Whereupon his Honr. the Lieut. Gov. and Council taking the Same into Consideration, a Settlement was appointed for them accordingly."
- A search through M. C. O. Book Y (1742-1743) produced no grant.
- 1743 (19 Dec., Bull) Proclamation that the Assembly prohibited trade with all tribes except the "Keywaws" and a few others (cf. Kussoe).
- 1825 (Mills 1825B) "Kiawah Island" and "Kiawah Riv." Same locations as 1962.
- 1962 (C&GS) "Kiawah Island" (32 35-32 38N 79 59-80 09W) and "Kiawah River," actually two rivers, both flowing along the north side of the Island, one entering the Stono R. at 32 38N 80 01W and the other entering the Atlantic Ocean at 32 35N 80 09W.

Kiawahs, var. Kiawah

Kiawaugh, var. Kiawah

Kiawaw, var. Kiawah

Kiawaws, var. Kiawah

Kiaway

Kiaway, var. Kiawah

Kiwah, var. Kiawah

Kiywah, var. Kiawah

Kusco, var. Kussah

Kussah (Causa, 1696; Caushee, 1701; Coçao, 1566; Cozao, 1566; Coosa, 1705, 1706; Coosah, 1711 [2], 1729, 1808; Coosaw, 1710, 1757, 1825 [2], 1963 [3]; Coosawhatchee, 1757; Coosawhatchie, 1963; Coosedah, 1711; Coosywhatchie, 1808; Cousaw, 1730; Cusa, 1703; Cusabee, 1712; Cusaboe, 1707, 1712 [3]; Cusah, 1703; CusaHatch, 1711; Cussah, 1686; Cussaw, 1701; Cussos, 1706; Cusso's, 1682; Husabo [?], 1732; Icoujas, c. 1700; Kussah, 1684 [2]*; Kusco, 1729; Kusso, 1711, 1715, c. 1715) Cf. Cusabo.

Tribe (1566 [2], 1684 [3], 1686, 1696, 1707, 1712 [4], ~~1808~~) which lived on the islands which bear and bore the name.

Islands

(A) "Coosaw" (c. 1700, 1701 [2], 1703 [2], 1706, 1711, 1729, 1730, 1825, 1963) between 32 27-32 29N 80 33-80 37W.

(B) "Coosedah" (1711), now separately designated as Datha, Warsaw, & Polawana Islands (32 24-32 27N 80 33-80 37W)

Rivers

(A) "Coosaw" (1703, 1705, 1710, 1711, 1732 [?], 1757, 1825, 1963) flowing into St. Helena Sound at 32 28N 80 25W.

(B) "Coosawhatchie" (1711, 1757, 1963) flowing into Broad R. at 32 32N 80 51W

Indian village (1711) on the W side of Ashepoo R. at 32 40N 80 30W

Community of "Coosawhatchie" (1808, 1825, 1969) at 32 35N 80 55W

Junction of "Coosaw" (1963) at 32 33N 80 46W

- 1566 (Vandera 1569: 230-231)

From Ahoyabe he [Pardo] went straight to another town called Caçao; the chief is a pretty great cacique, and has much good land, like the rest described, and many tracts of rocky land, where maize, wheat, barley, and the vine, all kinds of fruits and vegetables can be raised, because there are fresh streams and rivers, and tolerable land for every thing.

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From the town of Cozao he proceeded straight to another, a village of an overseer of that of Cozao; the soil of this place is good, but there is little of it.

Ruidíaz (1894: 481-482) has "Cozao" throughout; he does give "Caçao" as a variant. Shea (1860: 230) used Buckingham Smith's text with several corrections Smith later supplied; he let "Caçao" stand.

Pardo seems to be about four days travel from St. Helena, but Vandera is vague about how far Pardo had travelled and in which direction. Pardo himself does not even mention the town.

Mooney (1894: 82) and Swanton (1922: 56) considered this town identical with the Kussoe. This seems unlikely for two reasons: (1) In 1579 Martínez Carvajal (249) said the Coçapoy "never had had peaceful or friendly relations with the Spaniards." (2) It seems almost certain that Pardo started out in a southerly, not northerly, direction because the first two villages he visited were south of San Felipe: Escamacu (q. v., 1566) and Hoya (q. v., c. 1595). In addition the sound and location make it more likely that he is referring to the Kussah.

1682 (21 Nov.; Craven, et al., B) Proprietors to Gov. Joseph Morton and Maurice Mathews (cf. 1684):

By our Articles with ye Scots [who intend to settle in Carolina] you will perceive yt. wee are to buy the Land of the Country they choose of ye Indians at our charge, wherefore desire yt. as soon as their Agents have signified to you where they will have ye sd. Country layd out, yt. you instantly treat wth. ye Indians and buy the said land of them, wch. wee would have conveyed to us, William Earle of Craven, Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, Anthony, Earle of Shaftesbury, George, Ld. Carteret, Sir. Peter Colleton, Bart., Seth Sothell, Thomas Archdale, Esqrs.

1682 (Ferguson: 14) -

...the Native Indians inhabiting in & near to the present Settlements have only Cockawases [an "Omissions and Errata's" section on p. 36: "f Cockawases r Cockarouses."], and are an effeminate people, and inconsiderable as to number. A Person of Honour that has travelled amongst them, musters them up but to seven, or eight Nations; and of several & different Languages; supine, and of a soft

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Nature; yet of good natural Parts, when to consider their salvage Education, and the little advantages they have of Conversation: a broken uncultured, and unpolish't People in Government; and such as formerly were chased from the Mountains, and compelled to seek sanctuary in solitary Places; nor does any Nation amongst them exceed Fifty Bowmen, as by the following Account.

The Santeahs, which inhabit northward upon the rapid River Santee; they muster but thirty Bowmen. And the Itawans upon Cooper River, formerly known by the Name of Wando; they consist but of twenty Bowmen. Next to them are the Kiawahs, that dwell upon the skirts of Ashley River; they reckon themselves but forty Bowmen. More southward to them are the Stonoes, upon the River Stonoh, adjoining to Edisto, which muster but sixteen Bowmen. And those upon Edisto to southward, they seldom or never exceed ten Bowmen. But the Cusso's to the southward of them, and planted upon Ishepoo (now called Colleton River) are the greatest Nation hereabout: yet they report of themselves to be, but not to exceed fifty Bowmen. Then there's the Helena's, and they are a Nation yet more southerly, that border upon the Banks of a Navigable River, St. Helena; under conduct of a Warrawansaw. And these warriors by computation are but thirty Bowmen, and no more. (In all) Two Hundred and Fourteen Bowmen; and per adventure to live One Hundred Miles distant from North, to South; nor do they converse no well understand the Language of one another. Nor dwell they in Towns, but in straggling Plantations; often removing for the better conveniency of Hunting....

Since the Kussah (cf. 1684 & 1711) were south of the Edisto and not the Kussoe (cf. 1684), this must refer to the Kussah despite its form; although the Kussoe are thus omitted, so are the Sewee.

Estimating three non-combatants for every one combatant, their population would have been approximately two hundred. Their location is probably shown on Crisp's 1711 map.

Cf. Escamacu.

1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1675-1705: 203-204) Cession to the Proprietors of Carolina by "the Casique of Kussah" (repeated eight times) for ten pounds and other valuable considerations "all that Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in the Province of Carolina bounded on the East or South East with the Sea on the North or North East

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with St.. Helena Combohe and other Lands n[ot] inhabited on the West or North West with the Great Ridge of Mountai[ns] commonly called the Apalathean Mountains and on the South or Sou[th] West with [blank left in MS]...."

Cf. Stono for the witnesses and procedure. Maurice Mathews handled these cessions so the information they contain is of the greatest importance and highest reliability.

This cession is also recorded in Anon. 1682-1690, III, 136. The additions in brackets are from this copy. Both MSS have the blank left.

1684 (13 Feb. 1683/4; Anon. 1675-1705: 204-206) Joint Cession to the Lords Proprietors for all land "bounded on the East or South East by the Sea on the north or north West ["north east"] with Stonoh River and other lands now in the possession of the English on the West or north West with the Great Ridge of Mountains com[mon]ly called the Apalathean Mountains and on the South or South West with the Westoh River towards the Sea and upwards with land not inhabited..." by the "C[asiques,] C[aptaines] and Chieftaines of the several countries of Kussoe, Stono, Edistoh, Ashepoo, Cumbahe ["Combahe"], Kussah, St. Helena and Wimbee" or "the said Casiques, Captaines and other Cheiftaine[s] of Kusso and other Countryes before mentioned..." (repeated three times before all signed except the Kussoe, q. v.) Same witnesses and procedure as Stono (q. v.).

A copy of this joint cession is in Anon. 1682-1690, III, 137. It is better preserved than the original and so provided the additions within brackets. Its list of signatures is far more complete:

The Mark of ye Casique of Ashepoo
The Mark of ye other Ashepoo Casique
The Mark of ye Withtaw [?] Casique
The Mark of ye Witchcaw [?] Cassique
The Mark of; a Stonoh Casique
another Stonoh Casique
Queen of Edistoh
ye young Casique of Edistoh
Wimbe Casique
Wimbee Capt:
Kussa Casique
Kussa Capt
Queen of St Helena:
a St Helena Capt:
ye Combahe Capt
a Combahe Capt

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This is the first separate listing of the "Kussah" and "Kussoe." At the beginning of this joint cession, all eight groups are listed from north to south, placing the Kussoe north of the Stono and the Kussah south of the Combahe and north of the St. Helena. No separate 1684 cession exists for the Kussoe (q. v., 1675), but separate cessions for the Combohee and St. Helena confirm that the Kussoe were a northern group separate from the Kussah. "Ye land of Kusso" is mentioned in 1684 as north or north-east of the Combohe's cession (134). The "Kussah" land is mentioned as southwest of the St. Helena's cession (135). In the separate Kussah cession (the first entry for 1684), their land is south or southwest of "St. Helena Combohe and other Lands not inhabited...." Thus, the Kussoe were north of the Combohe and the Kussah were south of the Combohe.

1686 (2 Nov.; Craven, et al.; cf. Salley 1916: 72-73)

...We have given unto Maurice Mathews Esq. One Thousand Acres of Land In Consideration of his having purched the Lands from the Indians, And takeing Bills of Sale for the same according to the Forme by Us Sent him (vizt.) One from the Cassique of Stonoh, One from the Queen or Chief Governesse of Edisloh [Salley: Edestoh], One from Cassique of Asshepoo, One from the Queen or Chief-Governesse of St. Hellena, One from the Cassique of Combahe, One from the Cassique of Cussah, One from the Cassique of Wichcauh, One from the Cassique of Wimbee, And one other generall Deed from all the sd. persons of all said Lands from the sea to the Apalatian Mountainss....

1696 (Cooper 1837: 108-110) "No. 128 An Act for Destroying Beasts of Prey, and for Appoynting Magistrates for the Heareing and Determineing of All Causes and Controversies Between White Man and Indian, and Indian and Indian."

Whereas the Indian Nations of that part of this Province of Carolina that lyes south and west of Cape Feare, have for several yeares past, by meanes and interest of us, the subjects of King William, over England, & c. been furnished with clothes and all sorts of tools necessary for making their provisions, and have from time to time, as often as they have need thereof, been protected and defended from their enemies, at out trouble,

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expences of time and charges and by our forces, in consideration whereof they have not hitherto been any ways useful or serviceable, or contributing to the inhabitants of this province more than they have been particularly and specially rewarded for: And because that the nations of Sante Helena, Causa, Wimbehe, Combehe, Edistoe, Stonoe, Kiaway, Itwan, Sewee, Santee, Cussoes, have freely and voluntarily offered and consented to be oblidgeed to kill and bring into such persons as by the Assembly shall be appoynted to receive the same, in Charlestowne, for every Indian man capable of killing deere, of every respective nation, yearly, one wolfe's skin, one tigers skinn, or one beares skin, or two catt skins... [108; 25 November set aside as date each year (109)].

And if any Indian as aforesaid shall not bring into the receiver as aforesaid, one wolfes skin, or one tigers skin, or one beare skinn, or two catt skinns, as aforesaid, the casique or cheife of every nation, together with assistance of his captaines and those men which have before delivered to the receiver as before by this Act appoynted, is hereby required and impowered [to flogg] the Indian or Indians so neglecting to bring to Charlestowne.... [109]

Indians south of Edisto R. and west or northwest of Edisto & Congaree are not to be supplied with liquor (109).
Indians bringing in more skins than required shall receive one pound of powder and thirty bullets (110). Ratified 16 March 1695/6.

In this Act, the tribes are basically listed from south to north and again as in the 1684 cessions the "Causa" are placed north of the "Sante Helena" and south of the "Combehe" while the "Cussoes" are placed northermost of all the tribes included. This act was signed by Stephen Bull and James Moore (cf. Bibliography), men who knew the Indians and their locations as well as anyone in the Province, except perhaps Maurice Mathews, who executed the 1684 cession and supplied the almost identical locations. The eleven tribes are called "nations," and "every respective nation" was expected to enforce the act. This further confirms the separate existance of the Kussoe and Kussah.

This south to north listing also implies that the tribes were being permitted to live in at least part of the areas each had held at the time of the cession twelve years earlier.

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- c. 1700 (Anon.) "Icoujas Isl:" marked for Morgan Is. This is probably a corrupted Spanish spelling for Coosaw Island, which adjoins Morgan Is. to the west (note that St. Helena is here "Sta. Helena"). Ladies Island and Coosaw Island are not distinguished separately; both are designated "Cambahe I." For the date (cf. Cumming 1962: 169), the geography is crude, but there are several indications of independent information. Cf. Escamacu, 1686.
- 1701 (11 Jan. 1700/1; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 595) Warrant for Robert Seabrooke's "Caushee Island uppon St. Helena...."
- 1701 (28 July; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 600) Warrant for Landgrave Joseph Morton's "Cussaw Island." Cf. 1703 for the grant.
- 1703 (5 Feb. 1702/3; Salley & Olsberg 1973: 607) Two warrants for 500 a. each on "Cusa Island" to be laid out for Arthur Dicks and Alexander McKay.
- 1703 (14 July; Anon. 1694-1740: 262-263) Grant to Joseph Morton for "a plantation Called Coosah Islands containing one thousand two hundred & seventy acres of Land English Measure now in ye possession of ye sd. Landgrave Joseph Morton...." Notes on plat of "Coosah Island": "bounding to the northward on Cusah River to the westward on a Creek which parts it from Cambee Islands belonging to the Lady Elizabeth Blake called Didiwah Creek, to the Eastward on Deep marshes between it and Coosah Creek and to the Southward on Saint Hellina River...." (Job Hows, Surveyor General)
- Since Coosaw Island is roughly two miles long and one mile wide or about two square miles (which would be 1,280 a.), this grant was for the entire island, which must have had no Indians living there.
- 1705 (12 Jan.; Anon. 1675-1705: 510) Grant of Stephen Bull for 400 a. "in Granville County bounding to the northward on Wimbee Creek to the Eastward on a marsh called the Hawlover to the Southward on the marshes of Coosa River...." Cf. Wimbee.
- 1706 (28 Mar.; Assembly in Salley 1937: 43) The "neighbouring Indians" sent a request that no more land be granted south of the Combahee and that consideration be given the "Cussos" "to protect them in their Settlement as they ought to be were they are now going to Remove."

By the form, this could refer to the Kussoe, but because the request seems to have come from tribes south of the Combahee River, the Kussah must be meant. Also the Kussah were soon to be if they were not already being

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threatened by just such a grant (cf. 1712).

1706 (Thornton) "Kussa" written across Coosa Island (not written in on the Mathews c. 1685 map). Cf. Kussoe, 1706, for "Cassaw" from this map. A third time, the two tribes are designated separately.

1707 (Cooper 1837: 300-301) An act ratified 5 July 1707 established lookouts at four points in South Carolina and others in Georgia, each to be manned by two Englishmen and two "neighboring" Indians. The lookout at the mouth of "Port Royal River" was to be manned by "Cusaboe Indians"; the one on "Edistoe Island" by "Edistoe Indians"; the one on "Jones Island" by "Bohicott Indians," and the one on "Bull's Island" by "Sewee or other neighboring Indians."

Here "Cusaboe" refers to a tribe of Indians, not to all the Indians of the Lower Coast, because the Edistoe, Bohicott, and Sewee are listed separately. The implication also is clearly that this "Cusaboe" tribe lived near the mouth of Port Royal River; therefore, the Kussah are intended. "Cusaboe" means "the Cusa's River" (cf. "boe"), so this is the first time the name of this tribe is known to have been applied to a river, presumably the one which today is called "Coosaw River" ("Coosah River" appears first on Crisp's 1711 map.).

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Indians who are appointed by their caciques to serve on any of the watches, shall run away before any relief come, or commit any other fault contrary to their duty, [they shall]...by and with the consent of two freeholders and the respective cacique of that nation, to order such moderate punishment to be inflicted on such offenders as in their judgment shall seem meet.

Cf. Kussoe, 1707, for the act passed two weeks later which uses "Cusabes" as a convenient designation for eight tribes.

1710 (13 May; Anon. 1711-1715: 181) Note by Thomas Broughton for a plat of William Bull's 245 a. "in Granville County on the North Side of Coosaw River."

1711 (Crisp) "Old Kusso Settlement" (cf. 1682) marked on the southwest side of Ashepoo R. approx. ten miles from its mouth (using Crisp's scale). The bends in the Ashepoo can be followed with reasonable certainty and the proportions seem to be represented fairly accurately (e. g., the distance between the mouth of the river and between the first major bend and also between the bends and where Horseshoe Creek

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meets the Ashepoo). Judging from the geography, the settlement was probably at 32 40N 80 30W or nearly opposite where Deer Crk. flows into the Ashepoo.

This settlement is near the territory ceded by the Kussah so it is included here despite its form. The Kussoe (q. v.) were north or northeast of the Edisto, the Ashepoo, and the Combahee in 1684, and no evidence places the Kussoe south of the Combahee R. at a later time.

This map also has "CusaHatch" for the Coosahatchee. This is the earliest known appearance of the present form of this river's name. Swanton (1922: 272) notes that "hat-che" means "a creek" in Muskhogean (quoting Benjamin Hawkins). It undoubtedly was introduced by the Yemassee who occupied this area at the time. The more correct name for the River is "Cusabo" (cf. 1707).

"Coosah" is given for Coosaw Island. "Coosah River" is given for Coosaw River. "Coosedah" is written across another island due south of Coosaw Island as a joint designation (without separate depiction) for Datha, Warsaw, and Polawana Island (32 24-32 27N 80 33-80 37W). Cf. 1712. 1712 (28 Nov.; Anon. 1712-1715: 130-131) Governor Charles Craven informed the Commons House that

"The Cusaboe [cf. 1711] Indians who live in Granville County have been with me representing the Hardness of their case if the small Island where they now (live) inhabit should be taken from them, they are afraid of all other Indians & know not how to dispose of themselves when dispossed of that Land

That Island was inadvertently granted to Mathew Smallwood, who sold it to Mr. James Cockran whose property it is at present.

These people are the ancient and native Inhabitants of the Sea Coast of this Province, who always kindly entertained and obeyed the English, and very useful in watching & discovering Enemies [cf. 1707 for their lookout] and finding shipwrecked people.

I do therefore recommend it to you Gentlemen to settle their Island upon them and their posterity forever by a Law & to make just satisfaction to Mr. Cockran the present owner for the same."

And upon Debat of the same Ordered That Thomas Nairne Esqr. prepare & bring in a Bill by Thursday next pursuant to the Tenour & method prescribed in the said message.

Kussah

- 1712 (2 Dec.; Anon. 1712-1715: 132) "Read: The first time, the Bill for settling the Island called Palawanee on the Cusabee Indians & c. & past with amendments."
- 1712 (3 Dec.; Anon. 1712-1715: 138) "Read: The second time, a Bill for settling an Island called Palawanee on the Cusaboe Indians & c. and past with amentments." (Cf. ibid, p. 140 for note on a committee "for the better putting in execution of the act.")
- 1712 (5 Dec.; Anon. 1712-1715: 146) "Read, the 3d. time, the Bill for settling the Island called Palawanee and past into a Law." (Ratified by the Council, p. 167.)
Cf. Polawana, 1738. The island had reverted "to the Public" by that year so the Kussah were no longer living there. Their wish to maintain their separate identity indicates that they were unwilling to be absorbed by the Yemassee. Since this is the last certain reference to the tribe, possibly the Yemassee killed the remnant or forced it to move in 1715-1716.
- 1712 (Cooper 1837: 599-600) Act 327, ratified 12 December 1712, "for Settling the Island called Palawanee, Upon the Cusaboe Indians, Now Living in Granville County, and Upon Their Prosperity for Ever."

Whereas, the Cusaboe Indians of Granville county, are the native and ancient inhabitants of the sea coasts of this Province, and kindly entertained the first English who arrived in the same, and are useful to the government for watching and discovering enemies and finding shipwrecked people; and whereas the island called Palawanee, nigh the island of St. Helena, upon which most of the plantations of the said Cusaboes now are, was formerly by inadvertency granted by the right honourable the Lords Proprietors of this Province, to Mathew Smallwood, and by him sold and transferred to James Cockram, whose property and possession it is at present;

Be it enacted...the island of Palawanee, lying nigh the island of St. Helena, in Granville County, containing betwixt four and five hundred acres of land, be it more or less, now in the possession of James Cockram as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby declared to be vested in the aforesaid Cusaboe Indians, and in their heirs for ever.

...upon the extinction of the race of the said Cusaboes, to revert to the publick Receiver of this Province, to be sold and disposed of to the best advantage for the use

Kussah

of the publick.

A plat, grant, and other writings concerning the said islands shall be recorded "...and then delivered or sent to the chiefs of the Cusaboe Indians, with a copy of this Act...."

Here, clearly "the Cusaboe Indians, Now living in Granville County" refers to the Kussah. Granville County included the coast between St. Helena Sound and the Savannah River (cf. Crisp's 1711 map). Most of the Indians who were casually called "Cusabes" in 1707 (cf. Kussoe) lived north of St. Helena Sound.

1715 (Moll's map, insert # 2) "Old Kusso Settlement" (same location as Crisp's 1711 map).

c. 1715 (Anon.) "Kusso" marked as a town (same location as on Crisp's 1711 map).

1729 (24 Mar.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 148) Will of Edward Brailsford instructs his "executors to sell land at Coosah Island when they think fit."

1729 (Moll) "Kusco" is marked between the Ashepoo and the Combahee (?) Rivers. This map is too oversimplified to be certain just what is being indicated or exactly where. Presumably Moll held the "Old Kusso Settlement" over from his 1715 map (copying Crisp's 1711 map).

1730 (14 Oct.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 150) Will of "JOHN ROBERTS, Cousaw Island, St. Bartholomew's Parish."

1732 (6 Sept.; Moore & Simmons 1960: 182-183) Will of Arthur Hall leaves his daughter Martha "land near Husabo River in Granville County...." Presumably a mistake for Cusabo or Coosaw River.

1757 (De Brahm) "Coosaw River" and "Coosawhatchee River"

1808 (Lambert 1816: 251) On his way to Savannah, Lambert stopped in "Coosywhatchie...a small village, 73 miles from Charleston..." and was told that "the place retains its ancient name from a nation of Coosah Indians who formerly resided on the spot."

1825 (Mills, A) "Coosaw Isld.," "Coosaw River," and "Coosawhatchie River." "Coosawhatchie C. H." is marked where the town is today.

1963 (C&GS) "Coosaw" railroad junction at 32 32N 80 46W. "Coosaw River," flowing into St. Helena Sound at 32 28N 80 25W. "Coosaw Island," bounded N on Coosaw R., S on Morgan R., E on Lucy Point Cr., and W on Parrot Cr. (32 27-32 29N 80 33-80 37W). "Coosawhatchie R.," flowing into the Broad R. at 32 32N 80 51W.

Kussoe

1969 (SCSHD: B) "Coosawhatchie," community on the Coosawhatchie R. at 32 35N 80 55W.

Kusso, var. Kussah & Kussoe

Kussoe (Caso, 1677; Cassaw, 1706; Cassoe, 1675; Cassor [X], 1675; Coçapoy, 1579 [2]; Cofatachiqui, 1672; Coosaboys, 1719; Coosaw, 1969; Coosoe, 1716 [2]; Cossoes, 1672; Cusaw, 1738; Cusso, 1725; Cussoe, 1677, 1680 [2], 1715, 1724, 1725, 1726 [2]; Cussoes, 1696, 1721, 1731, 1733, 1739, 1743 [2]; Cussoo, 1671, 1672; Cussow, 1711; Kusso, 1684; Kussoe, 1671 [2], 1674, 1684*; Kussoh, 1684 [2]; Kussoo, 1671; Kussos, 1707)

Cacique (1579) called Coçapoy

Village (1579) of Coçapoy, probably in or near Charleston Harbor; possibly Cainhoy.

Tribe (1671 [3], 1672 [3], 1674, 1675, 1682, 1684 [4], 1696, 1706, 1707, 1711 [2], 1715 [2], 1716 [2], 1719, 1721, 1724, 1725, 1726 [2], 1731, 1733, 1738, 1739, 1743 [3]) which lived along the upper reaches of Ashley River.

Place

(A) Indian (1675), on the SW side of Ashley R. approx. 20 m. inland.

(B) St. Gyles Cussoe (1677 [2], 1680), the Signory of Shaftesbury which encompassed land of the Kussoe.

Swamp (1969) entering Ashley R. at 32 54N 80 08W.

1566 (Caso (Banderas in Hudson 1990: 301))

1577 (summer; Ruíz de Castesana: 27) At

...Santa Elena, in the bay whereof we found the poop of a French ship they call El Principe. We had tidings that she carried two hundred and eighty men, and that two hundred of them died at the hands of the Indians; they say the others are prisoners. It has been attempted with much dilligence to seize some Indians of that province, or some Frenchman, to learn the truth about everything. It was not possible to capture any.

Menéndez Márques (1578: 89) discovered their fort (triangular and sixty-six paces on each side), found "many bones of dead people," and destroyed what the Indians had left. Approximately half of the captives went to Coçapoy (cf. the following two entries).

This information is from the period of the Escamacu War (1576-1579); for the context, cf. Escamacu.

1577 (Menéndez Márques 1578: 81; cf. Escamacu for the remainder

Kussoe

of this account) "...I went to Santa Helena [from Guale], and on the way I spoke with an Indian who is my friend. He told me that there are a few more than one hundred Frenchmen, that they are divided among the caciques, that the principal cacique has forty of them, and that they tell and advise the Indians not to trust us; that they will help them, and die among them." The next entry (1579) establishes that the "principal cacique" was Coçapoy because he held forty Frenchmen.
1579 (26 Aug.; Martínez Carvajal: 249)

On the 26th of August, Pedro Menendez went forth from the said fort of Santa Elena against a village of Indians about 20 leagues from the said fort, the cacique of which is called Coçapoy, who never had had peaceful or friendly relations with the Spaniards. The said general received tidings from him that he had, in the said village, 40 Frenchmen as a protection, and as friends. That village had about 400 Indians. The said Pedro Menendez, on seeing that this cacique never had a desire to be obedient, nor give up the said Frenchmen, attacked the village on the 29th of the said month, at daybreak with 200 men he had, who were arquebusiers; and he burned the village, and slew some of the Indians who defended it, and a number of the French, who let themselves be burned, sooner than surrender. He captured and holds prisoners the said cacique, his mother, and other Indian women, likewise 17 Frenchmen whom he holds in custody in the said forts.

Having accomplished this, he went back from the fort of Santa Elena to that of St. Augustine, and on the way he passed through the province of Guale, on which the said Pedro Menendez had made war the year previous.

Menéndez Márques (1579: 225) says that in his campaign of 1578 against Guale he burned nineteen villages there and learned that the Guale had twenty-four Frenchmen among them.

Coçapoy was thus approximately eighty miles north of San Marcos. Charleston Harbor is about sixty miles north, so the village was possibly twenty miles up the Ashley River.

The passage that the cacique "never had had peaceful or friendly relations with the Spaniards" is particularly significant because from an entirely reliable witness (cf. Bibliography), it proves that Coçapoy and Orista (Edisto) had not earlier been in league (Orista had been

Kussoe

friendly between 1566-1576 except briefly in 1570).
1579 (Aug.; Menéndez Márques 1580A: 253). Menéndez Márques
and his forces attacked a village fifteen leagues from San
Marcos (cf. Escamacu), returned to the fort, and

...before they could spread the news to other villages, I
went back and attacked a large village called Coçapoy,
which was very well fortified and in the midst of a
swamp. I fell upon it at midnight, and did much damage,
and I captured a son of the cacique, his wife, a sister,
and his mother. More than forty Indians were burned to
death, and I seized two Frenchmen, and thereupon I
returned to the fort. I learned from the Frenchmen that
there were twelve other Frenchmen in that village, and
that they did not wish to come to us. Among them was
the pilot, on another occasion, about seven years ago,
escaped from here. I sent word to the Indians to give
me the Frenchmen and I would give them the women, and
they did so although they took their time. I kept the
cacique's son as a hostage. They are in such a mood
that I have little hope concerning them.

No name is given for the first village Menéndez Márques
attacked, but it was probably Escamacu. Ross (1923: 263)
speculated that both it and Coçapoy were "under the
jurisdiction of the cacique of Cayagua (Charleston)...."
This conclusion seems based on the coastal situation at a
later time. From the previous 1577 and 1579 entries,
Coçapoy himself was the principal cacique on the Lower
Coast, and as has been mentioned, he had never been friendly
with the Spanish (as Escamacu had). Cayagua is not
mentioned as a tribe until 1598 and not as a principal
tribe (Kiawah) until 1666.

Martínez Carvajal (1579: 249) says Coçapoy was twenty
leagues (about sixty-six miles) from San Marcos. Since
Menéndez Márques says the first village was fifteen leagues
(about fifty miles from the fort, it might seem reasonable
to conclude that Coçapoy was sixteen miles from the first
village. It may have been, but it seems improbable that
the Spanish could have made a trip back to San Marcos and
then to Coçapoy (116 miles) before word of the first attack
travelled sixteen miles. One or both villages must have
been some distance inland and thus farther from one another.

Swanton (1922: 16, referring to this letter) calls atten-
tion to the similiarity of "Coçapoy" and "Cusabo." He then

Kussoe

states that this is the first appearance of Cusabo. Swanton seems to have inferred that this principal chief and his large village controlled or would come to control a federation of Lower Coastal Tribes, but no such federation existed (cf. Cusabo, 1707).

Considering (1) the general location, (2) that they were also the largest coastal tribe in 1715, (3) that they gave the English more trouble than any other coastal tribe, and the close similiarity of the names, it seems certain that the Coçapoy and the Kussoe are identical.

Although the exact location of the principal village cannot be determined, from the distance it could have been on the Ashley at St. Giles Kussoe (cf. 1675) or on the Wando at Cainhoy. Cainhoy is a possibility because of its similiar sound, but St. Giles may be more probable since the Kussoe are otherwise always located in its vicinity 1671 (c. 30 Aug.; Mathews 1671: 334-335)

The Indians all About vs are out friends; all yt. we haue knowledge of by theyre Appearance and traid with vs [in the first five months] are as followeth:

St. Helena ye Southernmost; Ishpow, Wimbee, Edista, Stono, Keyawah, where we now liue, Kussoo to ye westward of vs, Sampa, Wando, Ituan, Gt. Pa; Sewee, Santee, Wanniah, Elasia, Isaw, Cotachicach [the last five tribes are outside the area under study], some of these haue 4 or 5 Cassikaes more, or Less Truly to define the power of these Cassikaes I must say thus; it is no more (scarce as much) as we owne to ye Topakin in England, or A grauer person then ourselues; I find no tributaries [i. e., no one paying tribute to another] among them but intermariages & poverty causeth them to visitt one Another; neuer quarelling who is ye better man; they are generally poore & Spanish; Affraid of ye very foot step of a Westo....

Next, Mathews (334-335) briefly relates his journey to the head of Ashley River. "...About 30 miles or more vpwards wee came Among the Cussoo Indians our friends; with whome I had been twice before...."

A comparison with the original letter shows that it was copied accurately except that "Gt. Pa" should be "St. Pa" and the punctuation is uniformly semicolons (in the list of tribes) except apparently after Santee and Issaw. "Elasia" could be "Esasia" (although it probably is not)

Kussoe

because the l's and s's are identical. "Cotachicach" seems to be "Cofathitath."
1671 (27 Sept.; Governor & Council in Cheves 1897: 341-343)

The Governour and Councill taking into serious consideration the languishing condition that this Collony is brought into by reason of the great quantity of corne from time to time taken out of the plantations by the Kussoe and other Southward Indians And for as much as the said Indians will not comply with any faire entreaties to live peaceably and quietly but instead thereof upon every light occasion have and doe threaten the lives of all or any of our people whom they will sufore to them and doe dayly persist and increase in their insolencyes soe as to disturb and invade some of our plantations in the night time but that the evill of their intentions have hitherto been prevented by diligent watchings. And for as much as the said Indians have given out that they intend for and with the Spaniards to cutt off the English people in this place & c. Rivers, 372 [see footnote 404 herein] Ordered & ordeyned by the said Governour & c Council (nemine contra dicente) that an open Warr shall be forthwith prosecuted against the said Kussoe Indians and their co-adjutors & for the better effecting thereof that Commissions be granted to Capt. John Godfrey and Capt. Thomas Gray to prosecute the same effectually. And that Mr. Stephen Bull doe take into his custody two Kussoe Indians now in Towne and them to keepe with the best security he may till he receive further orders from this Board.

The "other Southward Indians" were presumably the Stono, who killed some Englishmen in 1663 and who instigated the War of 1674. This war (1671) continued on and off until the following January (cf. 20 June 1672 & c. 14 Feb. 1672).
1671 (2 Oct.; Council Journal in Cheves 1897: 344-345)

Upon consideration had of the disposing of the Indian prisoners now brought in for their better security and maintenance It is resolved and ordered by the Grand Councill that every Company which went out upon that expedition shall secure and maintaine the Indians they have taken till they can transport the said Indians, but if the remaining Kussoe Indians doe in the meanetime come in and make peace and desire the Indians now prisoners