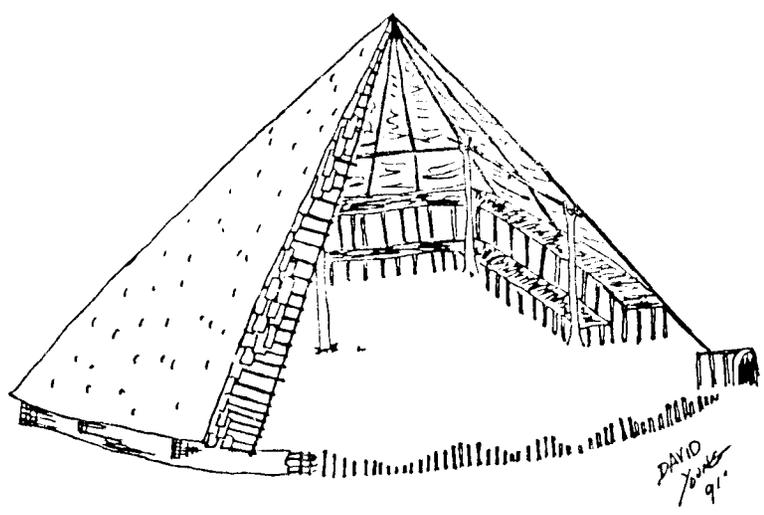
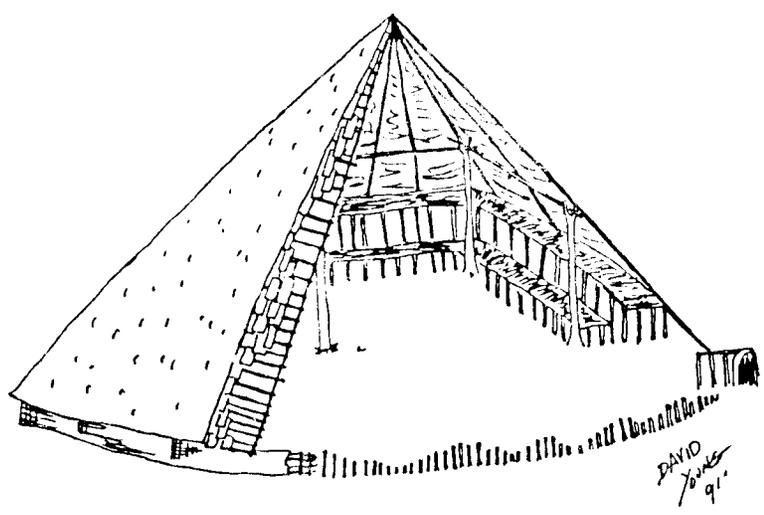


Sketches of Cherokee Villages
in
South Carolina



G. Anne Sheriff, Editor

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Foreward

In the summer of 1989, Anne Sheriff began the process of assembling over 100 books and literally hundreds of photocopies of documents and maps pertaining to the Lower Cherokee - the native Americans who once occupied the area of northwestern South Carolina. Mrs. Sheriff's third through sixth grade students were on the brink of discovering more about the homes of the Cherokee and the world in which they lived. During the next nine months, the students became researchers; the product of their study was the remarkable *Cherokee Villages in South Carolina*, a compendium of data from primary and major secondary sources. This 152-page work was eagerly sought by a number of anthropologists and archaeologists, as well as by some of the major American libraries.

Cherokee Villages in South Carolina, while unquestionably a major accomplishment, was hardly material for the novice reader. In the current work, which some will perceive as the antithesis of the previous publication, the students have used previously collected data along with newly researched information to provide brief generalized sketches of Lower Cherokee villages.

Such sketches, albeit brief, are a valuable contribution to the process of making difficult materials comprehensible to non-specialist audiences. Most South Carolinians interested in the Cherokee are not specialists or academicians, rather they are laymen and students who lack access to significant resource materials and specialized instruction.

Users desiring to discover more about any village may consult *Cherokee Villages in South Carolina*, (1990) for additional materials and documentation, or for a larger listing of books about the Cherokee.

The number of Lower Cherokee villages (often called towns) varied during the eighteenth century as did the Cherokee population. In 1700, the combined white and black population of South Carolina numbered only about 7,000 persons and was confined to the coastal region over 200 miles from the nearest Lower Cherokee village. Although the population of the Lower Cherokee at that time is unknown, the entire Cherokee Nation of approximately 16,000 - 24,000 persons may have boasted as many as 4,000 - 6,000 warriors. The question of exact numbers aside, the formidable Cherokee were considered both a major threat and a potential ally as the population of South Carolina gradually increased and as settlements spread inland.

Diseases carried by the white man, particularly smallpox, took a heavy toll on the Cherokee population. A major epidemic in the

late 1600s resulted in the death of at least 20% and possibly 50% of the Cherokee population. James Adair, a contemporary observer, claimed that half the nation was annihilated by smallpox in 1738. Although the 50% depopulation estimates may be excessively high, any drastic and sudden depopulation undoubtedly had an affect on the number of villages. In addition, attacks on the Cherokee by other Indian tribes, particularly the Creeks, caused select sites under habitation to be either temporarily or permanently abandoned.

The number of Cherokee villages in South Carolina during the eighteenth century was always small, probably never over fourteen villages at any one time, with some sites better termed settlements than villages. A site listed as a village in 1751 had only a headman and four other men. A report in the *South Carolina Gazette* of 1760, following the destruction of the Lower Cherokee Villages in the military campaign of that year, states:

Those who consult maps will find more towns [villages] mentioned than in the above list; which is owing to a custom the Cherokee have of frequently breaking up one and settling another. They have, besides, one small village [settlement] near each or most of their large towns [villages], which are properly plantations, where the inhabitants of the town [village] raise their provisions; these seldom contain above five or six huts . . .

While the presence of a town house (a structure usually large enough to hold all the male members of the village and not used as a permanent residence) is sometimes used to determine a village site, differentiating a village from a settlement can be extremely difficult. Such differentiation is perhaps better left to archaeologists than to historians. Even so, the reader should be aware that some of the sites mentioned in this publication were merely small settlements, while others mentioned cannot be verified by either eighteenth century maps or documents. Obtainable information is provided about questionable village sites for the benefit of the user who may, with additional studies, make individual judgments.

Frederick C. Holder

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Brasstown

Brasstown was a Lower Cherokee village located in Oconee County. The Indians of Brasstown lived in houses and had several cornfields. The village was burned on August 11, 1776, by men of the Williamson Campaign. Among that group was the noted Revolutionary War soldier and Indian fighter Andrew Pickens.

Spellings: Brass

Maps: Williamson, British Field Map 323, Seaborn

Cane Creek

Cane Creek village was located in Oconee County on a branch of Little River.

The first mention of Cane Creek was in 1776, when Hugh Hamilton wrote a letter to Alexander Cameron from Cane Creek Camp concerning the Cherokee Indians.

In a Revolutionary pension record, William Morrow stated he had been with General Pickens against the Cherokee in 1776, when Cane Creek town was destroyed. The cornfields were also destroyed and many Indians were killed.

In 1781 it was reported in London's *Royal Gazette* newspaper that "Bloody Bill Cunningham . . . had retired to Cane Creek, a branch of the Seneca," before the evacuation of Ninety-Six.

Ramsey, in his South Carolina history, reported all the Indians had left northwestern South Carolina. The last ones had left Cane Creek in 1792.

Maps: Under Cane Creek, Seaborn added on her *Cherokee Indian Towns of Oconee County, South Carolina*, Coweeshee, Torsalla and Tricentee. (These towns were not found on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.)

Canuga

According to Bierer's book, *Indians and Artifacts in the Southeast*, Canuga was located on the lower section of the Keowee River in Pickens County.

Note: A village by this name in South Carolina is not found on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Spelling: Kanuga

Catasue

Betty Smith's article, entitled "Distribution of Eighteenth Century Cherokee Settlements," lists Catasue as being on Herbert's Map.

Note: A village by this name is not mentioned in South Carolina in any yet located early documents.

Cauetas

On May 3, 1752, Ludovick Grant wrote to Governor Glen that the Cauetas, Keowhe, Estertoe, and the other Lower Towns were great Rogues. Is the name Cautetas a village or the name of a group of Cherokee living in one area?

Note: A village by this name is not found in South Carolina on any early maps.

Chattuga

Chattuga was a village on the Chatuga River in Oconee County near the boundary of South Carolina and Georgia. The name possibly means "drank by sips" or "he crossed the stream and came out upon the other side."

Chattuga is first mentioned in John Herbert's Journal in 1717, when he said that Chatogy sent one warrior to a meeting at Negquisey.

Sir Alexander Cuming stayed at the home of trader Joseph Cooper's mother when he traveled through Chattoogay in 1730.

Chatuga was burned in 1776 by Colonel Neel in the Williamson Campaign against the Cherokee.

An act of the General Assembly, passed in 1816, reserved a tract of land for several Cherokee Indians. One of them was Walter Adair. His tract of land was said to be on the Chatuga River at Chatuga Old Town. Adair sold it to William Clark who sold it to Solomon Palmer in 1819. Palmer sold it to Ira Nicholson in 1827, and Nicholson sold it to Ganawa Russell in 1867. Russell had a famous inn called the Russell House near the village site.

Spellings: Chatauga, Chatogy, Chatuga, Chatuge, Chattooga, Chattoogah, Chattoogay, Tsatugi.

Maps: Hunter, Kitchen, Stribling and Seaborn.

q'

Chauga

Chauga, one of the lower towns near the Tugalo River in Oconee County, was first recorded in 1715 by Colonel George Chicken in *The Journal of the March of the Carolinians into the Cherokee Mountains*. Colonel Chicken and Major Herbert went to Chauga to see Captain Pight, who was quartered there with his men.

A census of Cherokee villages taken in 1721 by Francis Varnod, indicated there were 80 men, 60 women, and 60 children living in the village at that time.

Some traders that were mentioned in John Herbert's journal of 1727 were Walter Goring, Joseph Barker, and Alexander

McCormick, Herbert, who was the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, went to Keowee, Tomossee, and then to Chauga where he found Walter Goring trading without a license. On March 3, 1727, while Herbert was at Tugalo, he met the headmen of the following towns: Tugalo, Chauga, Estatoe, Noyowee, Echy, and Toxaway.

In November of 1734, seventy Cherokee went to Charleston and agreed to offer a small parcel of land between the Tugalo and Seneca Rivers. The town of Chawgee was mentioned as one of the boundaries. This contract, signed by 21 Indians, gave permission and land for a fort. The proposed fortification was not built until the 1750s.

Spellings: Chagee, Chageiy, Chagey, Chaghe, Chauga, Chauge, Takwashwaw.

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Kitchin, Cook-Mouzon, Royce, Seaborn

Chauga Village

In March 24, 1797, Colonel Hawkins wrote in his journal, "We proceeded on one and one half miles to the boundary, thence two and one-quarter of a mile to Chauga Village; here is a beautiful situation for a military post. In the fork of the two main branches of Chauga there is a high nole capable of being made easily made defensible. The lands on the creek rich, and those bordering thereon fine for wheat; the whole exhibiting all that is desired to designate this as a healthy position and neighborhood. It is a convenient for a trading establishment; 266 miles from Charleston." (Seaborn, *Hawkins*: 22)

Maps: Seaborn

Cheesoheha

Hodge in his book, *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, claims that Cheesoheha, a Cherokee settlement located on the Savannah River in upper South Carolina, was destroyed in the Revolutionary War .

Spellings: Cheskiowee

Note: A village by this name is not found in South Carolina on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Cheowee

Cheowee was a lower village located in present-day Oconee County. As counted by Francis Varnod in 1721, the population of Cheowee was 219. There were 71 men, 71 women, and 77 children.

In 1727 Colonel Herbert went to Cheowee where he spent all night. The Lower Cherokee Indians visited Charleston in 1734 to talk about peace and to offer a tract of land for a fort. Two Indians who signed the agreement were from Chehowee.

Cheowee is mentioned in 1751 by Governor Glen, James Beamer, a local trader, and James Maxwell. Maxwell, who had been at Chiowee, was told to leave the area or be killed.

In 1752 James Beamer and Richard Smith wrote Governor Glen stating that the Lower Creeks came to the Old Town of Cheowee and took horses, saddles, guns, pistols, blankets and were very insolent to the white traders. Apparently the Cherokee had left the village because of their fear of the Creek Indians.

Research shows that between 1752 and 1776 the Cherokee returned to the village of Cheowee. It was destroyed in Colonel Williamson's campaign against the Indians.

Spellings: Cheohee, Chewohee, Chehohee, Chehowee, Cheowa, Cheowee, Chewohe, Chewe, Cheeowhee.

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Kitchen, Mante, Williamson, and Seaborn.

Chickeree

In 1826 Robert Mills wrote that Chickeree was a lower Cherokee village "high up the Chatuga."

Note: A village by this name in South Carolina is not found on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Maps: Seaborn

Conoross

Mooney claimed that Conoross was probably an Indian village. Drayton said that Conoross was the name of an Indian village in northern South Carolina.

In 1776 a newspaper, *Pennsylvania Packet*, reported that Alexander Cameron camped at Cowanaross. This statement could have meant the river, a well known camp site, or possibly a village.

Note: A village by this name is not found on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Spellings: Cowanaross

Maps: Seaborn

Coweeshee

Goodwin in his book, *A Study of Changing Culture, and Environment Prior to 1775: Cherokee in Transition*, indicates that Coweshe was probably located near the Keowee River in northwest South Carolina. Seaborn's *Cherokee Indian Towns of Oconee County, South Carolina* lists Coweeshee under Cane Creek and calls it a Keowee Town.

Note: A village by this name in South Carolina is not found on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Spellings: Coweshe

Maps: Seaborn

Echy / Echay / Ecochee

Echy was listed on the Francis Vernod Census of 1721 as Echie. The census recorded 55 men, 50 women, and 44 children for a total of 149 people.

On March 3, 1727, Herbert met the head men of Toogelo, Chagey, Estoe, Noyouwee, Echy and Toxsuah.

Adair wrote that Echia, on the southern branch of Savannah River, was forsaken and destroyed. There is no date listed.

Margaret Seaborn in her book, *Andre Michaux*, says that Robert Maxwell and later his grandson, Frank Maxwell, may have owned the property known as the Moultrie Tract where Echay town stood on Toxaway Creek.

Spellings: Echay, Echee, Echey, Echia, Echie, Ecochee

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Mitchell, Kitchin, Cook-Mouzon, Romans, Accurate Map of Georgia, 1779. Seaborn lists Echy and another town called Echay.

Ellijay

Three towns by the name of Ellijay are listed on the Census of 1721. The Ellijay in South Carolina was probably located on the headwaters of Keowee River.

Goodwin in his book, *A Study of Changing Culture, and Environment Prior to 1775: Cherokee in Transition*, says that this town was called Elatse'yi, meaning "green earth."

Margaret Seaborn says in her book on Andre Michaux, who visited the area in 1788, that Ellijay town was on the same site as the twentieth century summer retreat called Camp Jocassee.

Note: A village by this name in South Carolina is not found on any early maps.

Spellings: Elatse'yi, Elejay, Elijay, Ellijay, Elojay

Maps: Seaborn

Esseneca

Esseneca was located on the Keowee River at the mouth of Conneross and Seneca Creek on the present-day Clemson University property. Part of the village was on the east side of the river as well.

The first mention of Esseneca is on Varnod's Census of 1721. He stated Esseneca had 44 men, 42 women, and 48 children for a total population of 134.

The next time it is found in the literature is in 1773, when Big Sawny wrote to Alexander Cameron from Seneca talking about murdered Cherokee and asking Cameron to find the murderers before he became involved.

When William Bartram visited in 1775, he described Seneca as being "situated on the east bank of Keowee, though a great number of houses are on opposite shore with the council-house. The chief's house, those of the traders and other Indian dwellings are also on opposite shore and hills. It has been rebuilt since late Indian war [1760 and 1761]."

On June 26, 1776, Major Williamson sent Captain McCall and about thirty men to Esseneca to arrest some white men who were causing trouble. Several of the soldiers were eating with the Indians when they were attacked and taken prisoner. The remainder of the group escaped.

Williamson and his men were sent to Esseneca on July 29, 1776, to destroy the town as part of the expedition to punish the Cherokee for attacking whites. Williamson thought the Indians had abandoned the town. The Indians, learning of the troops arrival on July 31, returned to the town and hid in houses and behind a long fence close to the road where Williamson and his men would travel. The men arrived about one o'clock on the morning of August 1. The Indians allowed the guides and advance guard to pass and then poured heavy fire on the soldiers. Williamson's horse was shot down and Francis Salvador, who was riding with him, received three wounds and fell by his side. He was scalped and later died. (Salvador was the first Jewish patriot killed in the American Revolution). Colonel Samuel Hammond charged the palisade and drove the defenders across the river, burned the town, and destroyed six thousand bushels of corn as well as other provisions.

While the soldiers were waiting for further fighting, they built Fort Rutledge near or at Essenecca, probably on the east side of the river. The fort was later enlarged or perhaps rebuilt.

In 1789, Robert Tate owned the property that included part of the site of Senekaw Old Town. Later, the property became known as the Colonel Lewis plantation.

Note: The site of Fort Rutledge is probably near the sewage disposal plant on the Clemson University Campus. A small stone structure, shaped like a fort, marks the possible location.

Spellings: Eascenica, Eseneka, Essenecca, Seneca, Senecca, Seneka, Senekaw, Sennekaw, Senica, Sinica

Maps: Hunter, Kitchen, Williamson, British Field Maps 322 and 323, Romans, Cook-Mouzon, and Royce.



Estanaley / Oustanalle / Ustaly / Ustanately

Goodwin claims in his book, *A Study of Changing Culture, and Environment Prior to 1775: Cherokee in Transition*, that Ustana'li means "natural barrier of rocks across stream. He says that a village by this name was located on the Keowee River in Oconee County.

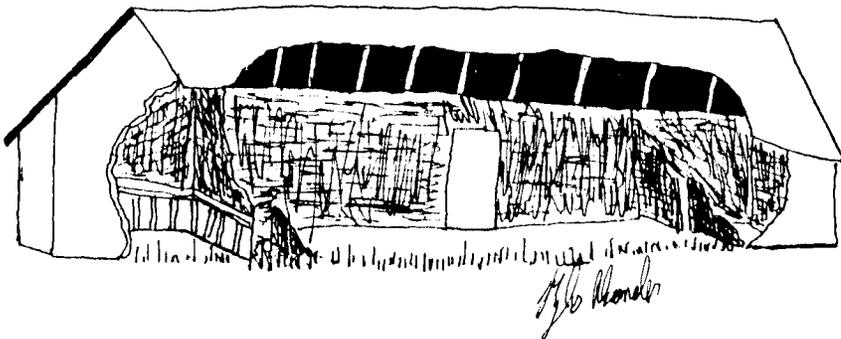
On August 24, 1751, Captain Fairchild wrote to Governor Glen saying, ". . . the Indians of Keowee and Estanaley are destroying their own cornfields by way of Fat'ning their horses as if they were going on a journey."

A Keowee warrior named Skiagunta was talking to Governor Glen at a conference in November 1751 and said, "The Eustanally people have heard that the Creeks are going to attack them. They have left and gone over the hills because you asked them to. I and my people would like you to send some white people to build a fort where they have settled so that they may have somewhere to go to."

The Governor in 1754, while holding a deed to Fort Prince George, listened to two Cherokee asking for permission to plant their corn at Ustanately.

Spellings: Eastanolee, Eastanora, Eastinaulee, Estanally, Estanaula, Eustenaree, Oos-te-nau-'lay, Oostinauley, Ostanaula, Ostonoos, Oustanalle, Oustenalley, Ustanali, Ustenally, Ustenary.

Maps: Stuart-Purcell and Seaborn



Estanarie / Istanory / Oustinare

Estanarie was located near the Keowee River in Oconee County. On May 7, 1751, a letter to William Pinckney from James Adair mentions that the head men of Keeohee and Istanory were trying to persuade Adair to write to the governor.

A letter to Governor Glen from James Francis on July 24, 1751, states, "Estanaury people came to a plantation about five or six miles from my house, destroyed corn, potatoes, colworts, and tobacco." Francis lived at Saluda Old Town below Ninety-Six, South Carolina.

In John Drayton's book, *A View of South Carolina*, Oustinare is listed as a Lower Cherokee town.

Spellings: Eastanora, Estanary, Estanaury, Esternorie, Eustenaree, Eustenaroy, Istanory, Ostoroo, Oustinare, Ustenary.

Maps: Mante, Williamson

Estatoe

There have been at least three, and possibly four, villages named Estatoe.

The earliest reference to Eastatoe (on Tugalo) dates to January 11, 1715, when there "was a great ball play at Easttohoe agenst ye peapl of Tugaloe. . ." (*Charleston Yearbook 1894*, p. 339)

In the 1721 census by Vernod, Estatoe had a population of 150 men, 191 women, and 281 children for a total population of 622. When Colonel George Chicken visited this area in 1725, he found "Old Estatoe is a large town and well ffortified all round with Punchins and also ditched on the Outside of the sd Punchings (wch Ditch) is Stuck full of light wood spikes . . . I also Observe that there are Sevrl New fflankers made to the fortifcacons of the Town and Town house is enforted."

Herbert visited Old Estatoe in 1727. Sir Alexander Cuming on his trip through Cherokee Indian territory in 1730 said that "Estootowie" chose Kings.

James Beamer, an Indian trader, had a major trading post at Eastatoe (Big Estatoe Creek). In 1758 he stated he had lived at Estatoe for 30 years.

When Governor Glen was planning to build Fort Prince George in 1751, Indians including Yellow Bird of Oustatoe and Clochetta of Estatoe said, "We can only cut Poles and carry Things and in the first Place all the Lower Towns shall gather Provisions for them, though it is true the Times are very hungry with us. As to Meat, we suppose your Excellency will have driven up out of the Settlements for them." They further said, "We will send ten Men every Day out of every Town and the next Day 10 to relieve them and so on." (These references are to the Estatoe on Eastatoe Creek.)

Many of the lower towns "broke up" during troubles with the Creeks, Chickesaws, and Norward Indians. Estatoe and Toxaway remained.

In 1759 in a letter, Lieutenant Richard Coytmore at Fort Prince George reported the Creeks had planted corn at Old Estatoe. The village on the Tugaloo River by 1759 was probably called Old Estatoe by 1759.

Estatoe was burned and destroyed in 1760 by Colonel Montgomery and his men when they destroyed all the lower villages. James Grant in a letter to the Lieutenant Governor said,

We proceeded directly on our March to Estatoe, and found a few houses upon the Road just deserted, the Beds were warm and everything left in the houses, which you may believe did not escape; We arrived early in the morning at Eastatoe which was abandoned about half an hour before. Ten or a Dozen of them who had no time to escape were Killed; the Towns consisting of above two hundred Houses, well provided with ammunition, Corn, and in short all the necessaries of Life plundered and laid in ashes. Many of the inhabitants who had endeavored to conceal themselves, I have reason to believe perished in the flames, some of them I know of for certain. . . .

. . . their houses were agreeably situated their Houses neatly built and well provided, for they were in the greatest abundance of everything, they must be pretty numerous. Estatoe and Sugar Town, consisted of at least Two Hundred houses, and every other Village at least of a Hundred Houses; After, killing all we could find, and burning every House in the Nation They had both at Estatoe and Sugar Town plenty of Ammunition which was destroyed, and every where astonishing Magazines of corn in which were all consumed in the flames. They had not even time to save their most valuable Effects, the Soldiers found money in many Houses, Three or Four watches were got, their wampum, their cloths, skins, and

in short everything, many loaded guns went off when the Houses were burning. (Warren: 23-24)

In November of 1760, the Young Warrior of Estatowih returned from a scalping party in the settlements with a prisoner who was put "to death in a most cruel manner the same night."

When Fort Prince George was to be abandoned in 1768, Young Warrior of Estatowih was unhappy because he wanted the fort to stay.

Colonel Neel's and Thomas' regiments, in August of 1776 were "detached to burn and destroy the towns and provisions. . . and they accordingly burnt Estatowih, Warachy, and Toxaway; with all their corn and provisions. The Indians fled with such precipitation from them, that they left twenty-eight scalps."

Ross in his journal described the battle.

When within about two miles of the same, we parted in divisions as follows: Colonel Thomas ordered his men to the right flank to surround our enemies towns, and the lighthouse of both regiments to the left, and us, to Colonel Neel's regiment, in the front or center. We marched very carefully till coming within sight of the town, then rushed in with all speed possible, but, contrary to our expectation or desire, we got no Indians there, save one that escaped with being shot in the thigh. After this we set the houses on fire, and marched as quick as possible to another town after Qualhatchee. (Rockwell: 213 - 216)

For a good description of the installation of a Cherokee King at Estatowih, see *DeBrahm's Report of the General Survey in the Southern District of North America*.

Spellings: Eastatowih, Eastertowah, Eastetowah, Eastitowah, Estahtowih, Estahtowish, Estateo, Estateoe, Estatoee, Estatoway, Estatowe, Estatowee, Estatoy, Estertoe, Estertoie, Estootowih, Estuttoweh, Estuttoyeh, Ishtatohe, Ishtanoi, Ustostee.

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Mitchell, Kitchin, Mante, Bowen, DeBrahm, Stuart-Purcell, Cook/Mouzon, Williamson, British Field Maps 322 and 323, Romans, Accurate Map of Georgia, and Royce.

Eustaste / Oustestee / Oostasteh / Ustustee

The town was mentioned as a lower village in 1751 in a letter from the Cherokee head men to Governor Glen. The Indians stated that they were sorry Bernard Hughs' goods had been stolen and a white man killed.

In 1751 Oustestee was listed as a lower village. It had one head man, The Yellow Bird, who was sent to a meeting with four other men.

In that same year, Robert Gandey [Goudy] stated that the Indian who shot Hugh Murphy was from Oustanaad, a town of the Lower Cherokee.

The town was destroyed in 1776 by Williamson's army.

Spellings: Eustaste, Eustastee, Oostasteh, Oustanaad, Oustate, Oustestee, Ustustee

Maps: Haig-Hunter, Mante, Williamson

Itseyi

Itseyi was one of three towns by that name according to Bierer in his book, *Indians and Artifacts in the Southeast*. He claims a town by that name was located on Brasstown creek of the Tugaloo River in Oconee County .

Note: A village by this name in South Carolina is not found on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Jocassee

Chapman Milling says in his book, *Red Carolinians*, that Jocassee was a lower Cherokee town.

Note: A village by this name is not mentioned in South Carolina in any yet located early documents.

Spelling: Jocassy

Maps: Williamson

Keowee

Keowee, possibly meaning mulberry grove place, was the name for two lower Cherokee villages. The most important village by this name was situated near the Keowee River in Oconee County, across the river from Fort Prince George. The other village by this name, called New Keowee, was west of Fort Prince George in Pickens County.

Keowee was first written about by white men in the year 1717, when a branding iron was sent to a trader settled at Keyhowee Town. The Board of Trade sent a letter to Captain John Hatton, who was stationed at Keyhowee, reporting that they had received 900 skins and twenty-one Indians slaves. Captain Hatton was assigned to the Tugaloo Post, and John Chester was to replace Hatton at Keowee. Later, the Board sent Mr. Sharp rather than Mr. Chester to Keowee.

On a census taken in 1721, Kewokee had 168 men, 155 women, and 137 children for a total of 460 Indians.

Colonel George Chicken stated in his journal of 1725, that he visited Keewohee. He said, "King Crow and the head men were out of Town at their Plantations. Returned after being informed of my arrival. They placed me in a Great Chair in the most Publick Place in the Town and set down by me fanning me with Eagles Feathers. Fired a volley over my head and led me into Joseph Cooper's house. . . . Presented me with fowl and venison. . . ."

In 1727, John Herbert reported in his journal that Keewohee had sent a warrior to a meeting at Nequisey.

Sir Alexander Cuming, on his journey through lower Cherokee villages in 1730, took "three Cases of Pistols, a Gun and A Sword under a great Coat," into the townhouse where over 300 Indians were assembled. Many feared he would be killed for guns were not allowed in the Cherokee's townhouses. He lived, went on to other villages, and became greatly admired by the Cherokee.

Adair wrote that in 1747 that two Mohawk Indians ambushed several Indians near Keowee. "One of the Cherokee, the noted half breed of Istanare town, was [on] the first onset, knocked down and almost killed with his own cutlass, which was wrestled from him, though he was the strongest of the whole nation. But they [the Mohawk] were overpowered by numbers, captivated, and put to the most exquisite tortures of fire, amidst a prodigious crowd of exulting foes."

On the 18th of April, 1751, Maxwell heard about the Indians killing traders and keeping their leather. During August the Keowee people heard rumors that the Creeks, Euchees, Chickasaws, Catawbas, and a body of 1,000 white men were going to go on a rampage and burn many towns including Keowee.

Several of the Indians related to a Charleston official in 1751 that the lower towns were going to move "over the hills." These were Keowee, Estanaray, Tuscowe, Chowie, Tomassee and Oquonoy.

In November 26, 1751, Governor Glen and the Cherokee had a meeting. A warrior named Chucichie said that if the English built a fort near Keowee, then they would need ammunition to defend themselves. The governor wanted to know how the Cherokee would help. Chucichie said that all they could do would be cut poles and carry things.

James Francis wrote to Governor Glen in 1752 that all the lower towns had broken up except Keowee, parts of Toicksaway, and Estatoe.

The Cherokee were still trying to get a fort built in the northwest part of South Carolina in 1753 because of the danger from the Creeks. Fort Prince George was built west of the Keowee River and across the river from Keowee village in 1754.

In a letter from Captain Raymond Demere at Fort Prince George to Governor Lyttelton [June 23, 1756], he reported his

march into Fort Prince George and information about the Cherokee:

Captain Raymond Demere to Governor Lyttelton. Fort Prince George, 23 Jun 1756. Arrived here in "the 19th having left a Detachment at Six Mile Creek. I left Orders with the Officer to march the next Morning as far as Mile Creek, where I met him and marched the Men with Drum beating into the Fort. After my Arrival the four Chief Men of Keowee came to me and after talking they went over the River to Keowee and dispatched Runners to the five Lower Towns for the Headmen to meet the same Evening. This was completed and a Grand Council was held in the Town House which lasted till near next Morning. [June 20, 1756]. I received a Message the next Day to meet them. ". . . and in little Time they appeared in regular Procession, a numerous Train dressed in their best Apparel which, together with their Faces, were painted all over. They had large Belts of Wampum round their Necks and Plates of Silver hanging to their Breasts and round their Arms. The first that appeared was a large Body of young Men in regular Order moving in a slow solid Pace, singing and displaying in the Air Eagles Tails and Rattle Boses. On each Wing was a young Man playing on a Flute of their own make, next to those Singers were the Chief Men and Councillors attended by a Person beating a Drum of their own make, in the Rear. In the Midst of them a Person bore a large Bow of a Sycamore Tree exalted in the Air and another a White Ragg tied to the End of a Stick. Perceiving the Solemnity and regular Order that they came in, I had four Swivels loaded, which arrived the Day before, which were discharged, at their Approach into the Fort; I gave them all the Honours due from Military Troops to a King. . . . On the Day of their formal Ceremony aforesaid there was by Computation about three hundred Indians. . . A Runner came to me yesterday with the Compliments of all the Ladies of the Towns informing me that they intended to give me a Dance the next Day which was performed by a large Number of them; this same Evening they all expressed the great Acclamations of Joy, and returned me Thanks for the small Refreshment I had been so good as to send them the Day before, and in Return to acknowledge the Favour presented me with a great Number of Cakes of Bread of their own make and green Peas and Squashes, every Woman bringing something of this Kind in a Basket and laying it before me, notwithstanding Provisions are now scarer amongst them than ever was known. All the Indians are now employed in building me a large House which they intend to cover with Bark to be a Place of Retirement for me in the Heat of the Day. This they begged I would suffer them to do only on hearing me complain of the Heat of the Sun.

In short their Kindness and Civility is scarce to be expressed. .
 . . (McDowell, 1754-65: 124-126)

Captain Demere wrote in July of 1756 that the Keowee Indians needed food. The Indians received rice, flour, bread and beef.

In August of 1756, Captain Raymond Demere gave evening orders to camp at Mile Creek. He described Keowee as having horses, cornfields, watermelons, dogs, and cows.

Smallpox at Keowee was reported in the *South Carolina Gazette* on January 12, 1760. "The late accounts from Keowee are that the Small-Pox has destroyed a great many Indians there; that those who remain alive, and have not yet had that Distemper, were gone into the Woods, where many of them must perish as the Catawbias did."

Because the Indians had killed some white people, Governor Lyttelton took several head men hostage. They were held at Fort Prince George. Several of the hostages were released when the Cherokee brought in one of the murderers. Later the town of Keowee fired volleys at Fort Prince George and the soldiers fired volleys back at the town. The soldiers at Fort Prince George attacked the hostages and killed them.

On May 15, 1760 some Creeks and Chickasaws destroyed Estatoe and Keowee by burning.

In June 2, 1760, British troops under Colonel Montgomery, arrived at Keowee after walking about sixty miles without resting. Some Cherokee were captured, some were killed, and yet others escaped. There were thought to be sixty to eighty Cherokee killed and forty held prisoners.

In 1761, Colonel Grant led troops against the Cherokee. The *South Carolina Gazette* reported in June of 1761 that 50-60 Indians had been given protection and allowed to settle near Fort Prince George.

Indians from Keowee are mentioned in many transactions from 1761 to 1776.

Spellings: Kehowee, Keehowih, Keeohwee, Keewae, Keewee, Keewohee, Keowee, Keowhee, Kewoee, Kewohe, Kewohee, Kewokee, Kewoohoe, Kilowee, Keyawah, Keyhohee, Keyhowee, Keywhohe, Keywhohee, Keywohee, Kuwahi, Kuwahiyi, Uewee

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Mitchell, Kitchen, Mante, Bowen, DeBrahm, Cook-Mouzon, Williamson, British Field Maps 322 and 323, Romans, Royce and Seaborn.

Keowee, New/Little

Little or New Keowee was probably located on Mile Creek in Pickens County. Another source says Little Keowee was on the headwaters of Twelve Mile Creek.

In 1760, James Grant wrote that as they were traveling down the road they heard a dog barking in the distance. He was informed by the guide that Little Keowee was about a quarter of a mile from the road. The Light Infantry Company was detached to surround the houses and put the Indians to death. They killed the Indian men but saved the Indian women and children. Several British soldiers were wounded in the battle.

Following a list of Cherokee towns appearing in the July 5, 1760, edition of the *South Carolina Gazette*, an article tells:

Those who consult maps will find more towns mentioned than in the above list; which is owing to a custom the Cherokee have of frequently breaking up one and settling another. They have, besides, one small village near each or most of their large towns, which are properly plantations, where the inhabitants of the town raise their provisions; these seldom contain above five or six to ten huts; such was Little Keowee: They are not mentioned in our list, because the Cherokee allow no settlements to be called towns, except where they have a house for their own consultations.

Griffith's Journal of 1767 contains the following reference to Little Keowee.

He rode to Keowee new Town. It was very dangerous to go from the Reach of the Fort Prince George guns; however on Sunday the Twentifift, I ventur,d to Ride so far as Keowee new Town, and Sugar Town, which is about four Miles from the Fort. (Anderson: *NC Historical Review*, 504)

When the Lower Cherokee villages were destroyed in 1776, Keowee (probably New Keowee) was burned.

Maps: Brahm, Stuart-Purcell, Cook-Mouzon, British Field Map 322, Accurate Map of Georgia, Royce and Seaborn.

Nayuhi

Bierer claims in his book, *Indians and Artifacts in the Southeast*, that there were four towns named Nayuhi. He locates one of the four towns on the east bank of the Tugaloo River in Oconee County.

Note: A village by this name is not found in South Carolina on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Noyowee / Noyouwee

Noyowee, a lower village, was located on the Chauga River in Oconee County.

On January 23, 1717, Jones, an Indian trader, promised to pay an Indian who lived at No-a-wee for a basket. Jones did not keep his promise.

John Sharp wrote on November 12, 1724, to Governor Nicholson from the town of Nayowee. He stated that the Creeks had attacked his house and that the Cherokee were in their forts.

On November 23, 1727, John Herbert recorded in his journal that Noyouwee had sent a warrior to a meeting.

In 1730, Sir Alexander Cuming, on his journey through the Cherokee villages, wrote that Noyohee had chosen a King for their town.

When the Lower Cherokee went to Charleston in 1734 to talk about peace and a fort in their area, Nouhee was represented by an Indian named Chowhotowee.

During the Williamson Campaign of 1776, there was a battle at Noewee. Twelve hundred Indians were beaten by 50 white soldiers, Drayton claimed in his book, *Memoirs of the American Revolution as Relating to the State of South Carolina*.

Spellings: Nayowee, No-a-wee, Noawee, Noewee, Noyohee, Noyouwee, Noyoe, Noyowee, Noyowee.

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Kitchin, Cook-Mouzon, and Royce. Seaborn lists Noyowee and another town by the name of Noyouwee.

Oconee / Aconee / Wocunny

Oconee was a former Cherokee village on Oconee Creek in present-day Oconee County.

The Census of 1721 by Francis Varnod recorded that Oakenni had 57 men, 52 women, and 75 children for a total of 184 people.

John Herbert on his trip to Indian country in 1727 stayed at Oucony.

Sir Alexander Cuming stayed, in 1730, at the home of Mr. Dawie, an Indian trader at Occounny. He found a house had been built for him while he stayed there. The Indians also presented him with a present of two eagles tails. He found all "kinds of herbs and roots that were kept as secrets."

When the Lower Cherokee went to Charleston in 1734 to talk about peace and a fort in their area, Uconhee was represented by an Indian named Scorioskee.

In 1746 James Beamer, a trader, wrote to Captain Richard Kent that the people from Oconee had made peace with the French.

In 1751 or 1752, the Indians of Oconee apparently moved their village over the hills into western North Carolina.

On August 14, 1776, Colonel Williamson and about seven hundred men planned to attack Indians and Tories camped at Oconee. After finding it abandoned, he and his troops destroyed the houses and the corn stored there.

Spellings: Aconee, Aconee, Oakenni, Occounny, Oconey, Ocunnih, Oconowie, Oconee, Oconnee, Ocounee, Okurni, Okwirinu, Oqonoy, Ouconey, Oucony, Uconhee, Ukwu'nu, Wocunny.

Maps: Haig-Hunter, Kitchin, Stuart-Purcell, Cook-Mouzon, Williamson, and Seaborn.

Oussazlay

On a list of lower Cherokee villages in 1751, Oussazlay had one headman, Jemmy. There were four other men for a total of 5.

Note: A village by this name in South Carolina is not found on any early maps.

Oustanalle (See Estanalle)

Oustestee (See Eustaste)

Oustinare (See Estanarle)

Parachee (See Qualhatchie)

Maps: Mante, Romans.

Qualhatchie

In 1826 Robert Mills stated in his book, *Statistics of South Carolina*, that Quacoratchie was on Crow Creek in upper South Carolina. Crow Creek is in Pickens County.

James Beamer wrote in 1756 to Captain Demere at Fort Prince George reporting that Qulatch has 40 gun men and was a lower town .

Indians from Qualucha brought three scalps taken from the back settlements of Virginia to Fort Prince George in 1757. Lachlan Mackintosh said he

gave them the usual presents with an Addition of a Pound Powder per Scalp, as they are going out a hunting and complained of scarcity of Ammunition, and several other Trinkets for their Hats, and as there are no Blankets here, I was obliged to give them a Match Coat for each Blanket they ought to get. I made them dine and fired the great Guns for them and they went away very well satisfied and promised as soon as they came from hunting to go out to War again. (McDowell, 1754-65: 419-419)

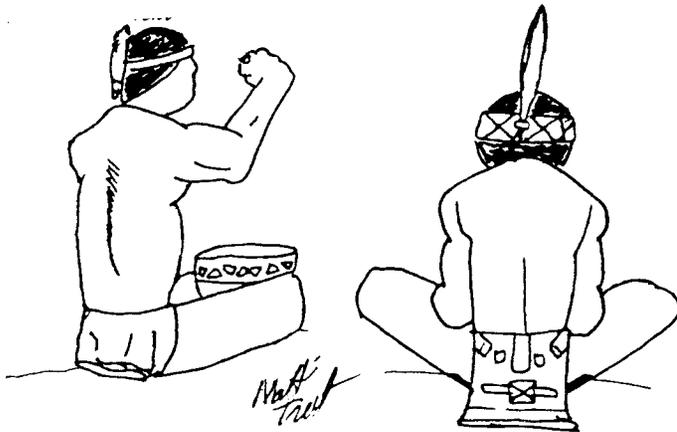
Colonel Montgomery burned Quaratchee in 1760.

In 1776, Quaratchie was again burned to the ground without a battle. In the Ross Journal, the writer reported the men stayed at the town to gather peaches.

Land granted to Elisha Dyer, Sr. in 1795 contained part of "Qualhache" on both sides of the creek.

Spellings: Quacoratchie, Quacoshatchie, Qualacha, Qualatchie, Qualahatchee.

Maps: Stuart-Purcell, Cook-Mouzon, British Field Maps 322 and 323, and Royce. Listed as Paratchee on Mante and Romans.



Seneca (See Esseneca)

Senekaw Old Town

Listed on Seaborn's *Cherokee Indian Towns of Oconee County, South Carolina*. See Esseneca.

Socony

Socauny, the most easterly Cherokee village in 1776, was listed by Richard Pearis when he wrote to Governor Drayton.

While soldiers were at Seneca Fort in 1776, it was reported in the Ross Journal that a man came riding into camp saying that he had missed his road and happened on an Indian town called Soquani. He got off his horse to gather peaches, and then he saw several Indians. He left immediately and rode to camp at Seneca Fort. Several men returned with him to Soquani. They found the man's horse as well as Indian horses and left without a battle. Colonel Williamson detached Captain Tutt to burn Socony.

Several land deeds indicate that Socona village was on Twelve Mile River and Town Creek near the present town of Pickens.

Spellings: Seconah, Seconey, Socauny, Socone, Sacony.

Maps: Williamson, British Field Map 322, and Stribling 1819.

Sugar Town

Sugar Town was above Fort Prince George and probably located on the Keowee River near Fall Creek in Oconee County.

A letter to Governor Glen on May 10, 1751, reads; "Met this day and the Head Men and warriors of the Lower Towns of our nation, that is, Keowee, Tomassee, Cheowee, Ustustee, Estatoe, and the Sugar Town of Toxso; are sorry for Barnard Hughes incident and killing of white man." It was signed by Oconaco of Sugar Town and others.

Captain Raymond Demere, writing to James Beamer on July 27, 1756, asked for a list of the gun men in the lower towns. Mr. Beamer returned a letter on July 28, 1756, and listed Sugar Town as having 30 gun men.

A letter to Governor Lyttelton on November 11, 1759, stated that Mankiller of Sugar Town had been killed by Catawba Indians.

In February of 1760, Alexander Miln of Fort Prince George reported to Governor Lyttelton that they were rejoicing in Sugar Town because they had brought some white men's scalps from the settlements. In April of the same year, it was reported that Young Warrior of Estatoe had taken some scalps into Sugar Town and that there were six big women prisoners in the town.

On May 3, 1760, the people at Keowee moved to Sugar Town because of danger. There they built a stockaded fort.

Colonel Montgomery's army reached the Lower Towns on June 1, 1760. It was reported that the town had 100 houses. "They sacked and burned Little Keowee, Estatoe, Sugar Town, and all the other villages, killing about sixty Indians and taking forty prisoners. All their cornfields and granaries were burned and the orchards cut down." (Milling: 302)

Griffith wrote in his journal in 1767:

. . . it was very dangerous to go from the Reach of the Fort guns; however on Sunday the Twentifift, I ventur,d to Ride so far as Keowee new Town, and Sugar Town, which is about four Miles from the Fort; but I must own I was a little in fear of every Leafe that Rattled: at these Towns I saw but few Indians for they were all gon out a hunting, excepting the old Squaws and young Naked Viper; besides a few old beloved Men and Conjurers, who Behaved with some Civillity and gather,d me fine Grapes and May Aples; here I Likewise Visited my old Consort the Queen, who according to the Indian Custom, was obliged to undergoe Eight days Confinement in the Town house, after Returning from, or being a Prisoner to any Enemy whatsoever, and after that to be strip,d dip,d well wash,d and so Conducted home to their Husband, wife, or friends; here a bad distemper Raged amongst the horses and dogs, which

destroyed many; at this place I saw an old Squaw who had undergon that dreadfull barbarity of being shot thro the Shoulder, Tomahawked in the Breast and then Scalp,d; yet I saw her in perfect health. (Anderson: *NC Historical Review*. 504)

After being rebuilt, Sugar Town was again destroyed on August 4, 1776.

Sugar Towne was mentioned in land deeds of Hugh Moore and Jonathan Gregory in 1786 and 1788.

Spellings: Collaselehee, Conasatche, Conasatchee, Conasatchie, Connetoge, Conosichire, Culasache, Culasagee, Kulfage, Kullsatchih, Kulsage, Kulsetisy, Sugar Town, Sugore.

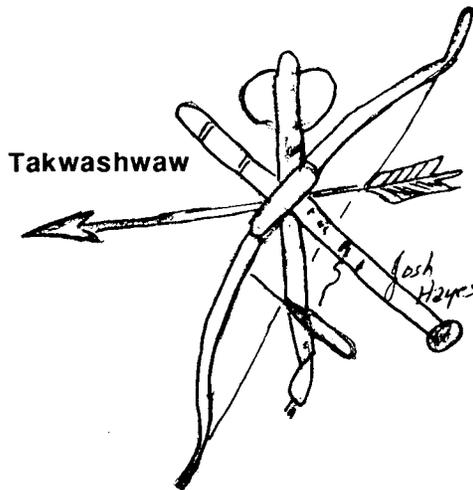
Maps: Mante, Stuart-Purcell, Cook-Mouzon, Williamson, Royce and Seaborn.

(Faint, illegible text)

Susantee, Lt.

Maps: Kitchin and Seaborn

See Chagee



Tocax

Hodge in his book, *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, claims Tocax was located in Cherokee Country. He states that it probably had a connection with Toxaway.

Note: A village by this name in South Carolina is not found on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Tockana

Maps: Mitchell

Tocorichee

Francis Varnod's Census of 1721 records that Tookareehga had 60 men, 50 women, and 45 children for a total population of 155.

Note: A village by this name is not found in South Carolina on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Map: Seaborn. Seaborn says this village is on the 1751 Hunter's map and another village by this name as being on DeBrahm's map. She shows an additional village by this name as being in Georgia.

Tomassee

Tomassee, one of the Lower Cherokee villages, was located on one of the three branches of the Little River. Tomatly [Tomassee] reportedly had 152 people according to the census taken in 1721.

Many incidents have occurred in Tomassee. In the 1740s and 1750s, because the Cherokee had a fear of the Creek Indians, a fierce tribe who often went to war, Tomassee was abandoned and the Cherokee returned sometime before 1776.

James Adair, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, told many stories of when he was in Tomassee during the 1730s, 1740s and 1750s. He told about a conjurer who found a carbuncle (garnet) which was said to be big as an egg. It was found where

an enormous rattlesnake lay dead. He took it home, and when the sun hit it, it would "sparkle with surprising luster as to illuminate his dark winter house like strong flashes of continued lightning." When he died, it was buried along with the conjurer in the Town House.

The other story told by James Adair is about an Indian head warrior disfigured by smallpox. He promised he would kill himself, but all sharp objects were hidden from him by his family. Feeling discouraged, he threw himself against the wall. He looked for sharp objects but found only the handle of a hoe. Sticking one end of it into the ground, he threw himself on it repeatedly, finally forcing it down his throat and killing himself.

On August 12, 1776, Andrew Pickens fought a battle on Tomassee Creek. Colonel Williamson moved twelve miles to Tomassee and sent Pickens and his men to search the nearby hills. Shortly afterwards, Pickens discovered a small party of Indians. The soldiers walked into a tall patch of grass not knowing that many Indians were hiding nearby. A guide for Pickens, Branon, overheard the Indians saying they were going to try to fight at hatchet and tomahawk range. Therefore, the troops used an effective technique by standing and firing two shots, dropping back down in the protective grass to reload, and then firing two more shots. Soon Williams, Anderson, and Downs came in as reinforcements. This was later called the "Ring Fight". The Indians were buried in the village houses and the town burned.

Spellings: Tomasse, Tomasey, Tomassee, Tommassy, Tomossee

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Kitchin, Mante, Stuart-Purcell, Williamson, Romans and Seaborn

Torsalla

Torsalla was one of the Keowee towns according to Bierer in his book *Indians and Artifacts in the Southeast*.

Note: A village by this name is not found in South Carolina on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Maps: Seaborn. (Using information from Hodge and shown as a Cane Creek Town.

Toxaway

Toxaway was located on the Toxaway River in Oconee County.

On the 1721 Census, Tockaswoo was listed as having 50 men, 60 women and 60 children for a total of 170 Indians.

Herbert in 1727 mentions the town of Toxsuah having head men.

James Francis wrote to Governor Glen in 1752 that all the lower towns had broken up except Keowee, parts of Toicksaway, and Estatoe.

Sergeant Thomas Harrison, Commandant of the Fort near Keowee, wrote in 1754 that the Raven of Toxaway had taken presents and did not share them with the town of Kewohee except for powder and ball.

In 1756 and 1757, Tocksway was listed as having 50 warriors.

Warriors from Toxaway were held prisoner in 1760 at Fort Prince George. When the murders of white settlers were brought to the fort, an Indian hostage was released. Many Cherokee hostages were killed.

During the Cherokee Expedition of June 1760 by Colonel Montgomery's army, Toxaway was reduced to ashes. A letter from Fort Prince George on July 14, 1760, reported that Captain Johnny, a leader of the Chickasaws and others, went scouting up the river to Tusoweh, "where at an old house near the river they discovered three Cherokee eating water melons; these they surrounded. one of them they killed and scalped, and other was wounded by them, but it being a very thickety place, he and the 3rd got away."

The *London Chronicle* reported that by 1762 the lower towns destroyed by Montgomery had been rebuilt.

As part of the Cherokee Campaign of 1776, Toxaway was burned by Colonel Neel and Thomas' regiments.

Spellings: Toxawa, Toxaway, Toxsuh, Tuxowa, Taxawa, Tacksaway, Tocksway, Tuxsoe, Tusoweh, Taxway, Duksa'i, Tockaswoo.

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Kitchin, Mante, DeBrahm, Stuart-Purcell, Cook-Mouzon, Williamson, British Field Maps 322 and 323, Romans, Royce and Seaborn.

Toxsaah (See Toxaway)

Tricentee

Royce on his map and Hodge in his book both listed it as a town.

Note: A village by this name is not found in South Carolina on any early maps or mentioned in any yet located early documents.

Maps: Seaborn (Using information from Hodge and shown as a Cane Creek Town.)

Tugalo

Tugalo Town, one of the most important of the lower Cherokee towns, was located near the junction of Toccoa Creek and Tugalo River. It was an important trading post for about 30 years in the early eighteenth century.

It is thought that the Cherokee were trading with the English from Charles Town as early as 1690.

In the journal of Colonel George Chicken in 1715, Colonel Maurice Moore went to Tugalo to persuade the Cherokee to renew their friendship.

A document written by Theophilios Hastings in 1716 indicates he opened an English factory trading post at Tugalo.

Hootlebayau, a warrior of Tugalo town in 1717, came down with some other Indians and made a complaint in Charles Town. The complaint was that John Jones, a trader, had taken 18 skins and a few baskets without paying for them.

In 1721 Tugalo's population was 208 people. Colonel George Chicken commented, "It's the most ancient town in these parts."

The Creeks attacked Tugaloo and Nayowee, two towns separated by a river, in 1724.

When Governor Glen wanted to build a fort near the lower Cherokee village of Keowee, the Good Warrior of Towglow was present. The Indians promised they would help build the fort.

In 1760, eight Creeks were at Toogaloooh asking the Cherokee to go hunting with them. Later, the Creeks were accused of killing white people near the settlements. Some of

the Creeks were apparently living at Tugalo when the Long Canes murders took place.

Attakullakulla, Oconastota and Raven King of Toogoloo were present along with General Gage in New York when a treaty was being discussed between the Cherokee and the Six Nations of the Iroquois.

Tugaloo was also represented in the discussions of a treaty at Hard Labour in 1768.

The final destruction of the once prominent town of Tugalo came on August 10, 1776, when Andrew Williamson and 640 of his men burned the town to the ground.

On the 6th Instant . . . I destroyed the Houses and corn that were there [at Oconee]. I then proceeded towards Toogola, where when I arrived I found the Houses all burnt down on the other side of the River, but the corn and all the Houses on this side standing, which I entirely cut down and destroyed, and detached 100 men on Horse back who destroy another place and the corn &c. about six miles distance, and took about 300 Raw deerskins. (Saunders: 746-47)

Shortly after 1810, one of more members of the Cherokee nation claimed that they received visions which required the Cherokee to abandon white ways and return to the lifestyles of their ancestors. Quoting from a diary of the period:

But God is not pleased that the Indians have sold so much land to the white people. Tugalo, which is now possessed by white people, is the first place which God created. There in a hill he placed the first fire, for all fire comes from God. Now the white people have build a house on that hill. (William G. McLoughlin, *The Cherokee Ghost Dance: Essays on the Southeastern Indians 1789-1861*. Mercer University Press, 1984:145)

Dr. Joseph Caldwell, a Smithsonian, archaeologist, excavated the site in 1956.

Spellings: Tugaloo, Toogoola, Tougeloe, Toogelo, Towglow, Toogalo, Taogoloo, Tugalow

Maps: Hunter, Haig-Hunter, Mitchell, Kitchen, Mante, Bowen, DeBrahm, Stuart-Purcell, Cook-Mouzon, Williamson, British Fields Maps 322 and 323, Romans, Accurate Map of Georgia 1779, Royce, and Seaborn.

Written by the 1989-90 Fourth Grade Forest Acres Quest Class

Tunessee, Lt. (See Sustantee)

Ustanali (See Estanalle)

Ustustee (See Eustustee)

Walaze

Colonel Montgomery and his men burned the towns Kanasechee, Toxoway and Walaze, which were northwest of Keowee, in 1760.

Note: A town by this name is not found on any early maps of South Carolina.

Warachy

Warachy is mentioned in Drayton's book, *Memoirs of the American Revolution as Relating to the State of South Carolina*. He said, "It's corn and provisions were burned in 1776 by Neel and Thomas' regiments. The Indians fled with such precipitations, that they left twenty-eight scalps."

Spellings: See Quacoratchie

Maps: Williamson

Woostalau

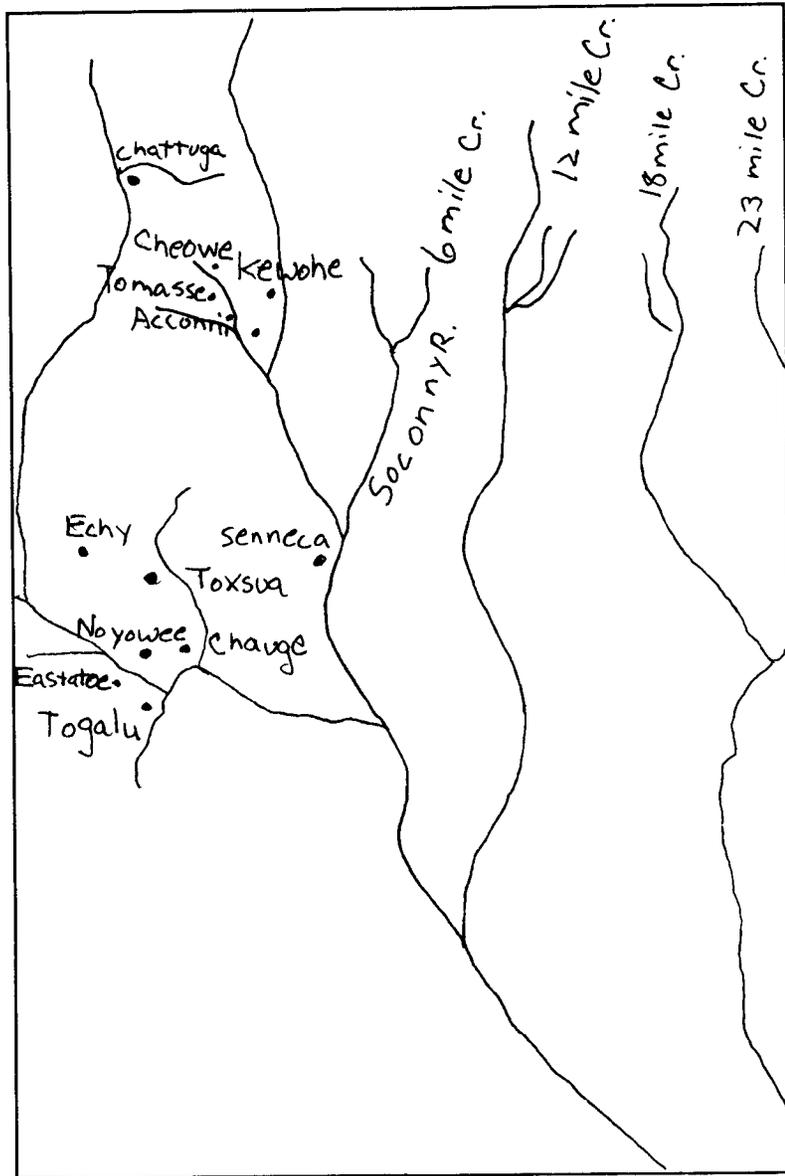
Maps:

Town two miles higher than Estahtowih.

In 1760, Captain Brown said they said they found a village about two miles higher than Estahtowish when they were destroying the lower villages. "He likewise found plenty of corn, and could plainly discovered that the enemy had constantly supplied themselves there; in one of the houses he found a horse kept and fed by them; he burnt about 30 houses. He was surprized to see what large fields of corn they had planted at every town, which he says is very flourishing, and just shooting out into ears."

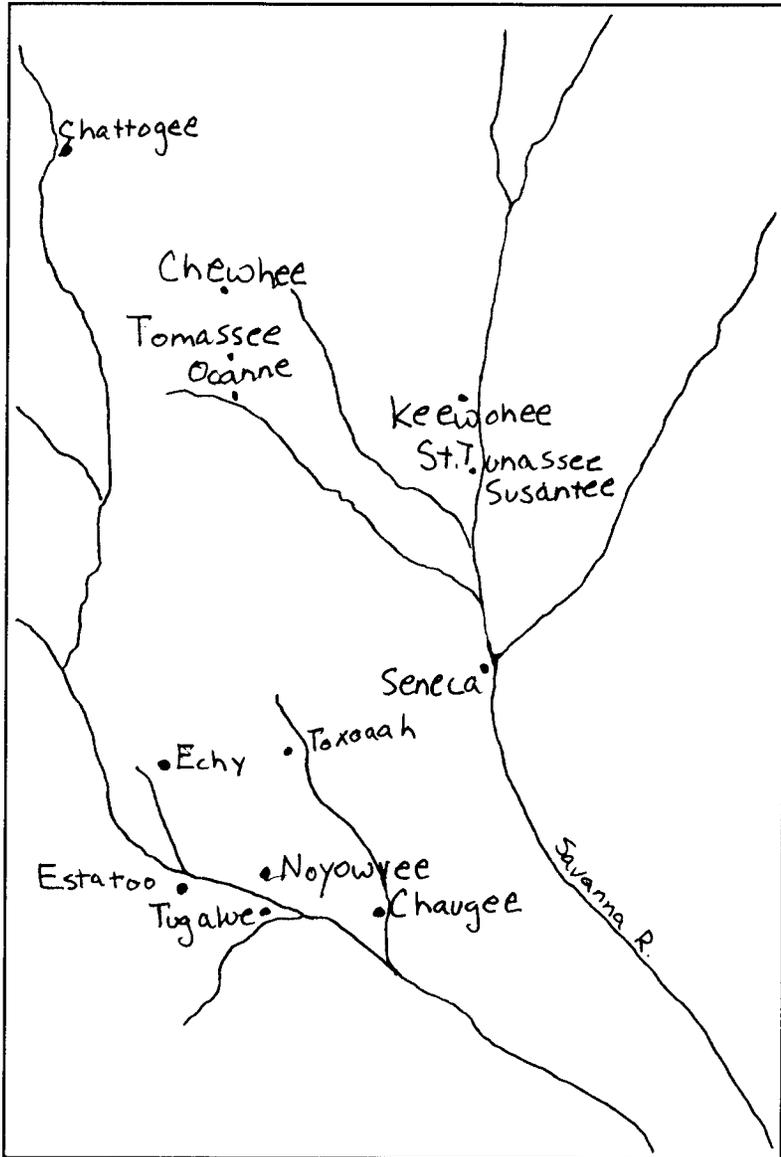
Head of Saluda

Lieutenant Pepper to Governor Glen. June 3, 1745. "The Cherokee and Nonaways were as one people and they were full resolved to destroy the Catawabas. Before they sent away, the Talk with the token of war and hoped that the Chickswszws would join them . . . that the Cherokee sent runners to the Notchee Indians scattered about our settlements to tell them to meet them on the head of Saluda River where there is to be a great Talk. (Council Journal BMP CO 5-451.)



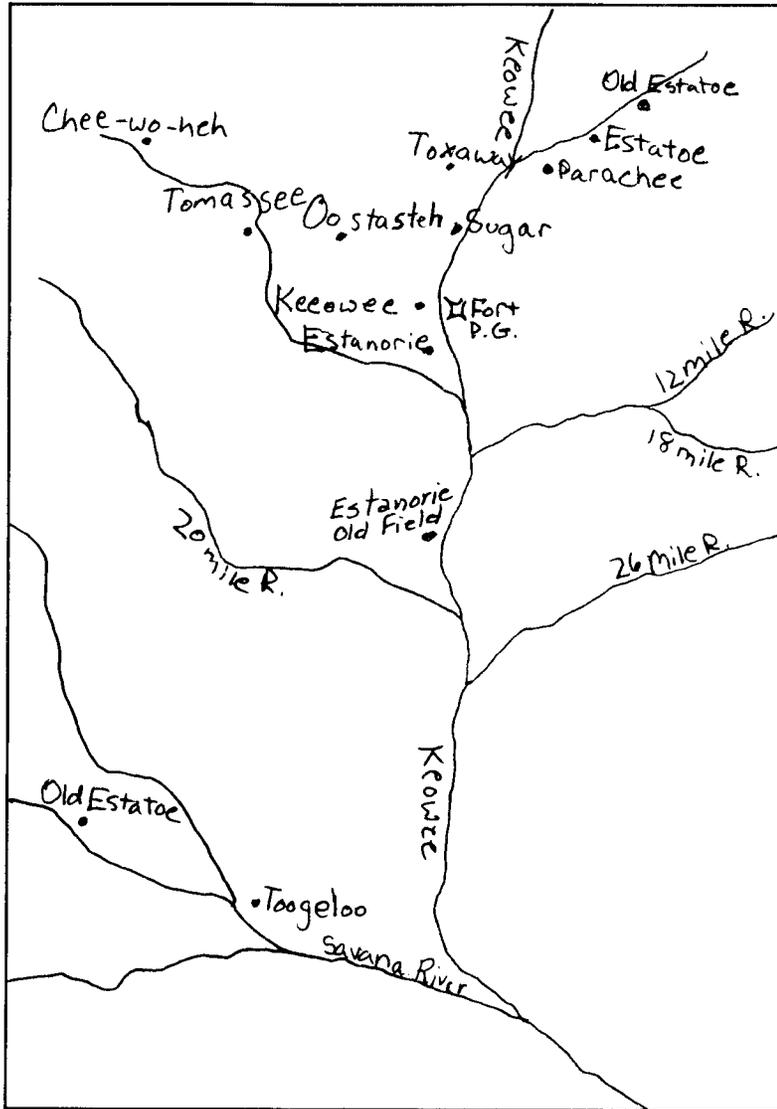
George Hunter Map of 1730

Towns listed: Acconni, Chattuga, Chauge, Cheowe, Echy, Estotoe (Tugalo R.), Kewohe, Noyowe, Senneca, Togalu, Tomasse, Toxsua



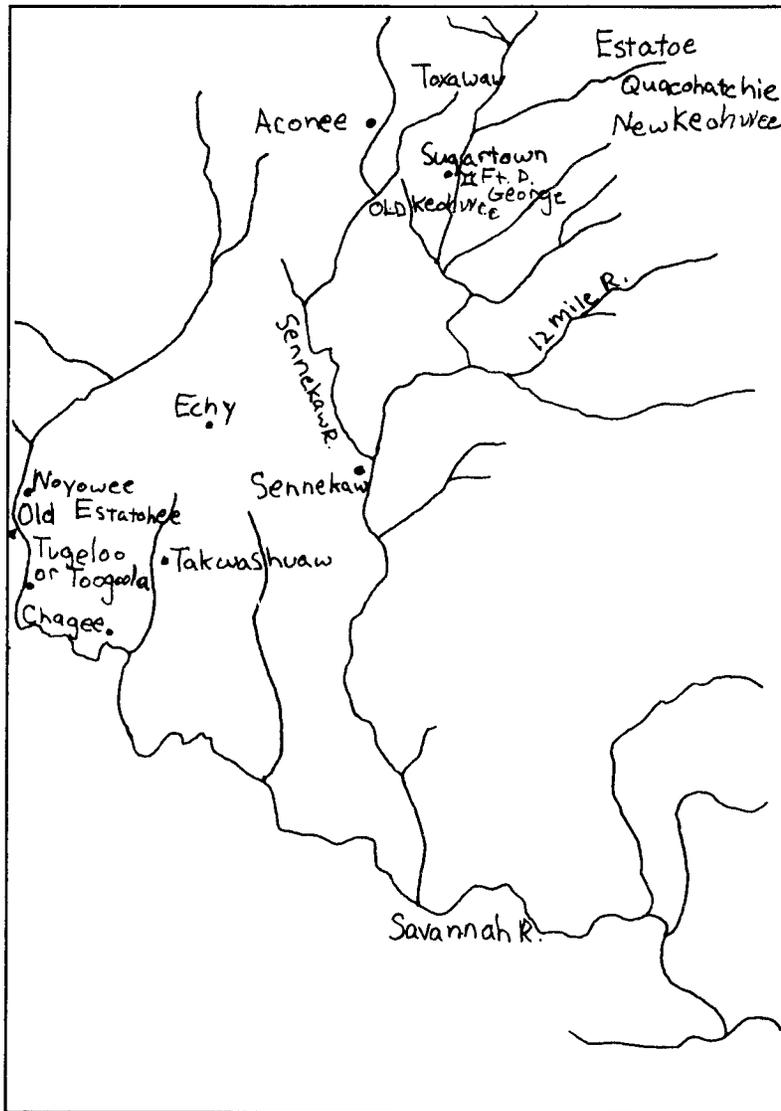
Kitchen Map of 1760

Towns listed: Chattogee, Chaugee, Chewhee, Echy, Estatoo, Keewohee, Noyowee Ocanne, St. Tunassee/Susantee, Seneca, Tomassee, Toxoah, Tugawee



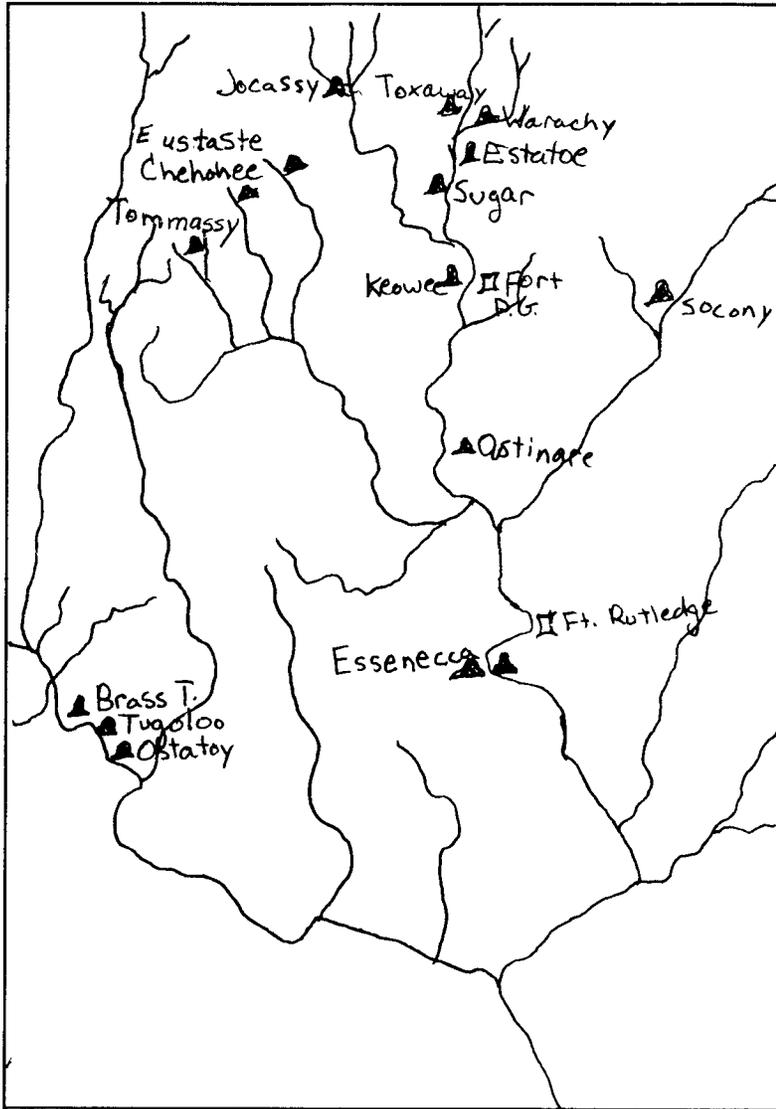
Mantee Map of 1756-1760

Towns listed: Chee-wo-heh, Estanorie Old Field, Estatoe (Keowee R.), Old Estatoe (Tugalo R.), Old Estatoe (Keowee R.), Keewee, Oostasteh, Parchee, Sugar, Toogeloo, Tomassee, Toxowoy, Fort P. George



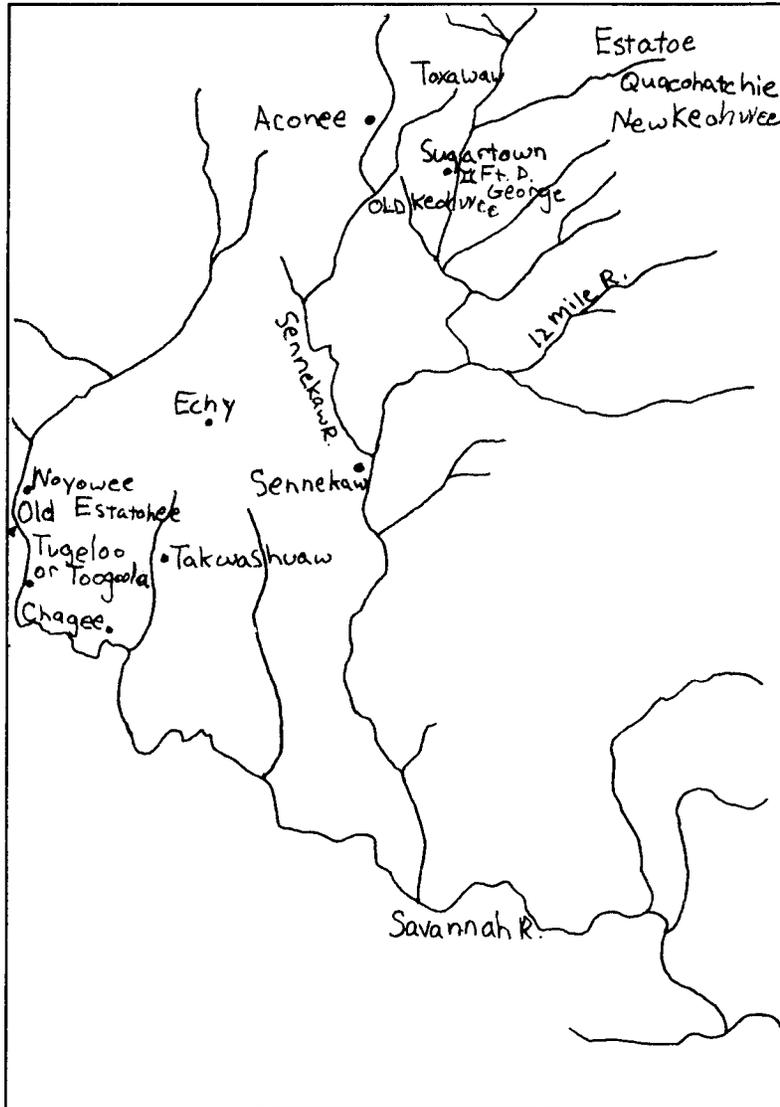
Cook Map of 1771
Mouzon Map of 1775

Towns listed: Aconee, Chagee, Echay, Estatoe (Keowee R.), Old Estatohe (Tugalo R.), Old Keohwee, New Keohwee, Noyowee, Quacohatchie, Sennekaw, Sugar Town, Takwashuaw, Toxawaw, Tugelo or Toogoola, Fort Prince George



Williamson Map of 1776

Towns listed: Brass, Chehohee, Essenecca, Estatoe (Keowee R.), Eustaste, Jocassy, Keowee, Ostatoy, Oustinare, Socony, Sugar, Tommassy, Toxaway Town, Tugoloo, Warachy, Fort Rutledge, Fort Prince George



Cook Map of 1771
Mouzon Map of 1775

Towns listed: Aconee, Chagee, Echay, Estatoe (Keowee R.), Old Estatohe (Tugalo R.), Old Keowee, New Keowee, Noyowee, Quacohatchie, Sennekaw, Sugar Town, Takwashuaw, Toxawaw, Tugelo or Toogoola, Fort Prince George

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