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**AMERICAN INDIAN REFERENCES IN THE SOUTH  
CAROLINA GAZETTE AND COUNTRY JOURNAL,  
ROYAL SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE, SOUTH  
CAROLINA GAZETTE AND PUBLIC ADVERTISER, AND  
STATE GAZETTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1766-1792**

WES TAUENCHIRAY\*

**THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE IS TO FINISH THE JOB BEGUN IN** two previous articles published by this writer in the July 1993 and January 1996 issues of the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*. The trilogy proposes to index the colonial and state newspapers of South Carolina for references to named North and South American Indian nations from the founding, in 1732, of the earliest of these newspapers, down to the end of 1792.<sup>1</sup>

In this trilogy of articles it may be of interest to the reader how seldom the Indians of what is now North Carolina (other than the Middle Towns of the Cherokee, and the Tuscarora) appear. Indians living in or passing through any other one of the English colonies in North America were far more likely to appear in the newspapers of South Carolina between 1732 and 1792, than were Indians living in or traveling through the immediately neighboring colony/state of North Carolina. In this third and final article the few references to Indians in North Carolina other than the Middle Cherokees, are emphasized to show their rarity.

Each one of the Indian tribes mentioned in this article still exists and has its own language either still spoken or available for scholarly study, with the following partial exceptions:

A) The Tehuelche of Argentina, a group and language well studied and the subject of considerable literature because they caught the world's imagination due to reports that they were giants, may have dissolved or may be dissolving as a separate tribal community, though speakers of the Tehuelche language are still with us.

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<sup>1</sup>A dozen newspapers from 1783 forward (ten in Charleston, one in Columbia and one in Georgetown) that have been microfilmend since the 1970s are not included in this trilogy.

B) The North American Indian communities in the South Carolina low country who descended from the Peedee, Kussoo, and Winia, have at present no record of those languages other than, at most, a few scattered words.<sup>2</sup> It is not clear at present that the Cape Fear Indians have any descendants at all. Most of these index references, as usual, refer to war.

*South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*

CARIB, on St. Vincent Island in the Caribbean Sea. 1772: August 11. 1773, March 9, April 6, December 28.

CATAWBA, 1768: May 31, June 7. 1770: April 3. 1771: July 16, September 3. 1773: November 9.

CHEROKEE, originally called Ani Yunwiya in their own language, and later Tsalagi. 1766: July 15, 22, September 9, December 2, 16. 1767: January 6, April 14, July 14, August 25 (mentions events of the year 1715), November 10, 17, December 1. 1768: March 8, 22, April 17, June 21, July 5, 12 (a rare mention of buffalo), August 30, October 4, 11, November 1. 1770: November 27. 1771: March 5, July 16, September 3. 1772: November 11. 1773: April 6, 13. 1775: April 25.

CHEROKEE of the Lower Towns, in what is now Oconee County, South Carolina, plus, sometimes, the Pickens County, South Carolina band of the Keowee River and the Georgia bank of Chauga River. 1766: July 1, September 16. 1767: June 2. 1768: March 1, May 3, 17 (genealogy), September 3. 1770: May 8.

The report about bison in the July 12, 1768, issue states that two French prisoners of the Cherokee, who were sent to Fort Prince George, said that they had been hunting buffalo and venison. We hear nothing more of bison

<sup>2</sup>In the case of the Kussoo, these would include the name of the tribe, i.e. Kusso, Kussobo, Kussoo, or Kussoobo; Catoe, for what is now known as Caw Caw Swamp; Spoon, their town between the head of that swamp and the Edisto River; and Booshoo, now Dorchester Creek on Ashley River. We can supply no such list in the case of the other tribes. Wesley D. White, *Some of the Written Memory of the Natchez-Kusso Indians of Edisto River* (published on demand since 1980 by the Four Holes Indian Organization, Edisto Tribal Council, 1125 Ridge Rd., Ridgeville, S.C.), 1-13. Gene Waddell, *Indians of the South Carolina Lowcountry, 1562-1751* (Spartanburg: Published for the Southern Studies Program, University of South Carolina by the Reprint Company, 1980), 29-31, 99-100, 104, 255-270, 299-301. However, the fact that the Barnwell Map in 1720 to 1724 shows the Winia directly on the Atlantic coast may be connected to the circumstance that the Woccon word for "crab," recorded by John Lawson in 1709, is "wunnea."

except in the August 9, 1768, issue, which speaks of buffalo licks on the Saluda and Tyger Rivers in South Carolina, used every spring by wild and tame cattle because buffalo were extinct in South Carolina. Note that at the time the English colony of South Carolina lay next to, but did not include, the Lower Towns of the Cherokee Nation.

The genealogy (issue of May 17, 1768) is that Kittagusta of Chote, chief of the entire Cherokee nation and brother of Oucconnestota, is dead.

CHICKASAW, 1766: October 28, December 2. 1767: February 10, November 10, December 29. 1768: March 1, 8, 22, June 21, July 5, 19. 1769: September 5. 1771: March 5.

CHOCTAW, or Chahtah in their own language. 1766: July 15, 22, September 9, 16, October 7, December 2. 1767: February 10, June 2, July 14, November 10, 24. 1768: March 1, 22, May 3, July 5, 19, October 11. 1769: June 20, September 5, October 24. 1771: June 25. 1773: May 18.

IROQUOIS, or Six Nations, otherwise known as Northern or Northward Indians, including the Seneca, Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga and Tuscarora; see also Mingo. 1766: July 15, 22, September 16. 1767: April 14 (a camp of "Northern Indians" in North Carolina), July 14, November 10. 1768: March 22, April 17, July 12 ("Northern Indians" who were still killing the Cherokee), July 19, September 13. 1771: March 5. 1775: July 18.

KICKAPOO, and their town Ouitannon or Wiotonon near the head of the Wabash River in Ohio. 1771: September 24. 1772: May 19.

LENI LENAPE, or "Delaware," including the Unami and the Munsee. 1768: May 31.

MICMAC, in what is now Maine and Canada, 1768: May 31.

"MINGO," in Ohio, today's Oklahoma Seneca—Cayuga. 1768: May 17 (identified by context). 1771: September 14.

MISSOURI, 1770: August 7, about events since 1720.

MOHAWK, 1771: September 3.

MUSCOGEE, usually called Creeks. 1766: July 15, 22, September 9, 16, October 7, December 2, 16. 1767: February 10, March 17, June 2, 23, July 14, October 6, 20, November 10, 24, December 22, 29. 1768: March 8, 22, May 31, June 14, 21, July 5, 12, 19, September 6, October 11, November 1. 1769:

June 20, October 24. 1770: May 8. 1771: June 25, July 16. 1772: January 7, June 2. 1773: April 6, 13, May 18. 1775: January 31, July 22.

ONEIDA, 1771: September 3.

OTTOWA, 1766: October 28, a long account of Pontiac.

PIANKESHAW, 1768: July 19.

POTAWATOMI, 1771: August 27.

SENECA, 1769: October 24.

SETTLEMENT INDIANS in the South Carolina lowcountry. 1770: August 3 (an Indian in Ferguson's Swamp, in what is now Berkeley County near Moncks Corner, adjacent to the Orangeburg County line). 1771: April 30, repeated verbatim May 7, 14, revised and expanded December 17 and this new version repeated verbatim December 24 and seven more times in 1772, that is: on January 14, 21, February 4, 11, 18, March 3, 10, concerning Indian Sarah on Thomas Fuller's Stono plantation, and her daughter Mary. The Indian in Ferguson's Swamp may have been a Peedee or possibly a Cape Fear, and Indian Sarah may have been a Kussoo. See also Winia.

SHAAWANWA, or "Shawnee," 1768: May 3, 31, June 7, 14 (this last a rare mention of North Carolina; thirty-four Shawnees hunting and jerking beef near Salisbury, June 1, 1768). 1770: May 8. 1775: February 21.

SPANISH INDIANS, 1767: August 25 (concerning events of 1728). 1768: March 8, 15 (a dark Spanish Indian asleep on a schooner in Savannah harbor). 1770: July 24 (about Sam, an Indian born in the Spanish West Indies who lived later at Cross Creek which is the present Fayetteville, N.C., and then at Georgetown, S.C.; repeated eleven times, that is, July 31, August 7, 14, 21, 28, September 4, 11, 18, October 2, 9, 16; his name given as Manuel, October 23, 30).

STOCKBRIDGE, same as Mahican or Muhheakunnuck, an Algonquin tribe from what is now New York State, 1775: July 18.

TUSCARORA, 1766: July 1 (a Tuscarora sachem arrived in Brunswick, N.C. to try to persuade the Indians of the Tuscarora reservation in that colony to migrate north to New York).

UNCLASSIFIED, 1767: June 30, up the Mississippi. 1768: March 22, around the city of Natchez. 1771: February 19; August 27 (an Indian in Connecticut); September 3 ("the child looks like an Indian," repeated September 17); November 19 (famine among Indians in Honduras). 1772: September 15 (debunking of a rumor about the massacre of Indians in Ann-Arundel County, Maryland). 1775: April 11 (Indians in Westchester County, New York); July 9, 18 (an Indian congress at Oswego).

WINIA, a small tribe of settlement Indians in the South Carolina low country, shown on the Barnwell map of 1720-24 between the mouth of Black River and the ocean. 1766: November 4 (repeated verbatim eighteen times, that is, November 11, 18, 25, December 2, 9, 16, 30, and in 1767: January 13, 20, 27, February 10, 17, March 10, 17, 31, April 7, 14, 21).

*Royal South Carolina Gazette*

CHEROKEE, 1782: May

CHOCTAW, 1782: May 9

MUSCOGI, or Creek, 1782: May 9

*South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, renamed, early in 1784, as the *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*

CHEROKEE, 1785: August 30 (a treaty with the State of Franklin).

MUSCOGI, or Creek, 1783: December 19. 1785: August 30, October 1

UNCLASSIFIED, 1784: June 19 ("aboriginal natives" in Pennsylvania say the Susquennah floods in such a manner once every seventy years); September 11 (Indians in Jamaica on the Main near Cape Gracios a Dios); September 25 (repeated verbatim); November 13 (a rare mention of Indian boots). 1785: March 5 (an Indian Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and another one in New York); May 4 (upcoming Indian Congress under discussion in Charleston, S.C.); July 6 (Indians in Chile who only eat a species of super-wheat); July 9 (Indians at Santa Fe in Jamaica).

*State Gazette of South Carolina*, to the end of 1792; name changes in that year to *Gazette of the State of South Carolina*

CHEROKEE, 1791: December 22 (a full page on a treaty of peace signed the previous June 2nd, giving the names of forty Cherokee chiefs, all but two

of these names from the Cherokee language; and of the names given in Cherokee, twenty-nine are translated into English). 1792: May 31, October 1 ("the four lower Cherokee towns," now in Georgia, "are hostilely disposed"); November 13 (the newspaper article of latest date to find mention in this trilogy; though mostly, as usual, about war; its information about the Lower Cherokee and about Cherokee genealogy make it nevertheless unusual).<sup>3</sup>

ESKIMO, or Inuit, 1791: December 29, in Greenland.

IROQUOIS, or Six Nations, 1785: September 8. 1792: February 23, 27 ("Mingoes").

LENI LENAPE, or "Delaware," 1792: February 27.

MISSISSAUGA, 1792: February 23 (a branch of the Anishinabeg; the Anishinabeg are better known as the Ojibwa or "Chippewa").

MUSCOGI, or Creek, 1788: October 9 (not clearly identified, but certainly Creeks in Georgia). 1792: January 2, 5, May 3, September 3, October 1, 4, November 13.

SENECA, 1792: February 23.

<sup>3</sup>"On the 30th of Sept. about midnight, John Buchanon's station, four miles south of Nashville, (at which sundry families had collected, and 15 gun men) was attacked by a party of Creeks and lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of 3 or 400. Their approach was suspected by the running of cattle, that had taken fright at them, and upon examination, they were found rapidly advancing within ten yards of the gate. Upon viewing the ground next morning, it appeared that the fellow who was shot from the roof, was a Cherokee halfbreed, of the Running water; known by the whites by the name of Tom Tanbridge's step son, the son of a French woman by an Indian; and there was much blood, and signs that many dead had been dragged off, and litters having been made to carry the wounded to their [hors]es, which they had left a mile from the station.—Near the block-house were found, several swords, hatchets, pipes, kettles and budgets of different Indian articles; one of the swords was a fine Spanish blade, and richly mounted in the Spanish fashion. On the 3rd inst. Black's block-house, on the head of Crooked-creek (a branch of Little River) at which there was a serjeant's command, of Capt. Crawford's company, was attacked, by surprise, about an hour and a half in the night, by a party of Indians, commanded by a Cherokee of Will's Town, called the Tail, a brother of the Bench, and Taloheskee, consisting of three other Cherokees, and five Creeks. The principal chiefs of the Cherokees, except those of the five lower towns, have given notice, that the five lower towns are for war and every other part of the nation for peace with the United States, and there are daily proofs of the truth of both."



SHAAWANWA, or "Shawnee," 1785: September 8. 1792: February 27, October 1.

TEHUELICHE, or Puelche Indians of Argentina in South America, 1791: December 29.

Every one of the February 23, 1792 references given above arises out of the war then going on between the Indian nations and the United States in Ohio. The same citation recounts the victory of an Indian army in Ohio containing three to four thousand warriors of almost every tribe from the Miami River to Lake Michigan, the Michellimachanac, and probably the Mississippi. Other news about the war there appears in the issues for December 19, 1791, March 8, 1792, and May 14, 1792, even though the specific Indian nations are not named.

In conclusion, many of the Indian nations mentioned in this trilogy appear in the *Federal Register* in 1996 in the list of "Indian Tribal Entities Within the Contiguous 48 States Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs."<sup>4</sup> Precisely 331 "tribal entities" appear on this list, which has, at this writing, increased by three (from 328) since 1996. Some of the tribes have split into two or more bands since their appearance in the eighteenth-century newspapers of South Carolina, not that they all lived in one place even then.

Below is a list of those Indians who appear in these newspapers, asterisks denoting those whose ancestors actually lived in the South at one time or another,<sup>5</sup> whether native to South Carolina or not:

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma  
 Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas  
 Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek  
 Nation of Oklahoma  
 Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine  
 \*Catawba Tribe of South Carolina  
 Cayuga Nation of New York  
 \*Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma (notice that the \*Loyal  
 Band of Shawnee is enrolled with the Cherokee in  
 Oklahoma, as is one entire band of Delaware Indians;  
 and some Cherokee have a special \*Natchez heritage).  
 Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma  
 Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

<sup>4</sup>Wednesday, November 13, 1996, 58, 211-58, 214.

<sup>5</sup>Except those who have been gone the longest, i.e. the Creeks.

Citizen Potawatomi Nation of Oklahoma  
 Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana  
 Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma  
 Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma  
 \*Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina  
 \*Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
 Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin  
 Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin  
 Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians  
 of Michigan  
 Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi  
 Indians of Michigan  
 Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan  
 Jena Band of Chostaw Indians, Louisiana  
 Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation  
 of Oklahoma  
 Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation  
 in Kansas  
 Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas  
 Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan  
 Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odowa Indians of  
 Michigan  
 Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottowatomi  
 Indians of Michigan  
 Miami Tribe of Oklahoma  
 Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida  
 Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi  
 Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut  
 Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma<sup>6</sup>  
 Oneida Nation of New York  
 Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin  
 Onondaga Nation of New York  
 Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma  
 Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma  
 Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma<sup>7</sup>  
 Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama  
 Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan  
 Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas  
 Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma

<sup>6</sup>Including the Yuchi as a still-separate nation among those enrolled as Creeks.

<sup>7</sup>Descendants also of the Wea and the Piankeshaw.

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma  
Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress  
and Brighton Reservations  
Seneca Nation of New York  
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma  
\*St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York<sup>8</sup>  
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians  
of Wisconsin  
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of  
Oklahoma  
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York  
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana  
\*Tuscarora Nation of New York  
\*United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of  
Oklahoma  
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

<sup>8</sup>As noted in the first part of this trilogy, a Mohawk band known as the Westo did live in South Carolina from 1670 to 1685, and the tiny Port Royal Band of Tuscarora was based in South Carolina.

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## SHERMAN AT CHERAW

LARRY E. NELSON\*

"THE REGION OF COUNTRY HEREABOUT IS NOT OF MUCH VALUE to the enemy, either in a military or commercial point of view," wrote Brigadier General John H. Trapier from his headquarters at Georgetown, South Carolina, in the fall of 1863.<sup>1</sup> The Confederate commander was speaking specifically of the port at the mouth of the Great Pee Dee River and the adjacent seacoast, but his generalization applied to the entire Pee Dee region of South Carolina. For most of the Civil War, the Pee Dee flowed unmolested from its origin at the confluence of the Yadkin River and the Uwharrie River in North Carolina along a southeasterly course through northeastern South Carolina until reaching the coast at Winyah Bay. The comparative tranquility of the region came to an abrupt end during the last few months of the war when the arrival of Sherman's army at Cheraw dramatically changed strategic imperatives all along the Pee Dee River.

Throughout the Civil War, the principal military developments in the Pee Dee region and along the nearby seaboard were interrelated. The direct impact of the war fell first upon Georgetown and the coastal area at the mouth of the river where the Confederacy undertook defensive measures and where the routine of the Federal blockade soon began. The military situation at Georgetown contributed to the decision to locate a Confederate navy yard at Mars Bluff, about 100 miles upriver, where the C.S.S. *Pedee* was constructed. The apparent seclusion of the region from military events encouraged the establishment in 1864 of a prisoner of war camp at Florence, a few miles upstream from Mars Bluff. The port at Georgetown, the navy yard at Mars Bluff, and the internment camp at Florence attracted minimal Federal attention until early 1865 when Sherman's army began moving toward Cheraw, located on the Pee Dee just below the North Carolina border 170 miles above the river's mouth.<sup>2</sup> Sherman's advance changed everything. The Union navy moved against Georgetown; the commandant of the prison at Florence became anxious to move the prisoners out of Sherman's path; and the C.S.S. *Pedee* undertook its only combat assignment

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<sup>1</sup>J. H. Trapier to T. Jordan, November 23, 1863, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), Ser. I, Vol. XXVIII, Pt. II, 521, hereafter cited as ORA.

<sup>2</sup>For mileage along the Pee Dee River, see House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, *Examination and Survey of Great Pee Dee River, South Carolina*, 56th Cong., 2nd Sess., 1900, House Document No. 124, 3, 5.