

SALUTAH.—Located near Saluda, old town, Newberry county, removed to Conestoga, in Pennsylvania.

CONGAREE.—On the river of that name, John Lawson visited them in 1700 and found a town of 12 huts; one man at home and the women gambling.

SANTEE.—Near Nelson's Ferry, in Clarendon. John Lawson found a few of their huts in 1700.

WESTONS AND STONOES.—Between Edisto and Ashley rivers, in Colleton and Charleston counties; amalgamated with the Catawbas.

WATEREE AND CHICKASEE.—On Pine Tree creek, Kershaw county. Lawson says they were more populous than the Congarees.

WAXSAWS.—Lawson makes a day's march from the last.

WENEE.—Indian. Old township. Williamsburg county.

WINYAW.—On the inlet of that name.

SEWEE.—On Sewee Bay. Lawson says the larger part of them were lost at sea, or rescued and sold as slaves by the English, in an attempt they made to open direct communication with England by a fleet of canoes, in which they put to sea in the direction whence they had observed the English vessels arrive.

SARAW OR CHERAW.—Chesterfield and Marlboro counties, absorbed by the Catawbas.

KADAPAW.—Lynch's Creek. Joined the Catawbas.

The Pee Dees are not mentioned, as it is thought the name is of European origin, probably from P. D., the initials of Patrick Daly, a white man, carved upon a tree by an early settler.

The 19 tribes claimed under the Creek nation, occupying at least one-half of the state, appear to have been very insignificant in numbers, according to the earliest authentic accounts of them. Governor Glenn sums them up in one sentence:

There are among our settlements several small tribes of Indians, consisting only of some few families each.

Lawson says of them:

Although their tribes or nations border upon one another, yet you may often discern as great an alteration in their features and disposition (he was much impressed by the comeliness of the Congaree women) as you can in their speech, which generally proves quite different from each other, though their nations be not above 10 or 20 miles in distance.

The Creeks in South Carolina, at their discovery by the whites, are estimated by Hammond at about 400.

UCHEES (UCHEAN STOCK).

With the Creeks are the Uchees, or Uchees, of Uchean stock. The Uchees are part of the Uchees who once occupied the southern part of Georgia and, it is stated, part of the peninsula of Florida. They consolidated with the Creeks in or about 1729. They thus became for all purposes Creeks, and removed with them to Indian territory in 1832. They now live in a district by themselves in the northwest corner of the Creek nation, and number from 400 to 700. They speak their own language, a peculiar guttural one, and intermarry among themselves. In taking the census of 1890 great difficulty was found in obtaining a competent enumerator who could enroll them. They are a part of the Creek nation.

UCHEE NATION.

[Harry Hammond's South Carolina, 1883.]

About one-eighth of the territory of the Uchees extended across the Savannah River into Aiken, Edgefield, and Barnwell counties. There is no estimate of their numbers. Their Princess of Cofitachiqui (Silver Bluff) entertained De Soto with great splendor, according to the narrative of the gentleman of Elvas (1540). They were absorbed by the Creeks, and have left no trace except in the name of a small stream in Silverton township, Aiken county, and of a neighboring steamboat landing on the Savannah, Talemeco, after their great temple, which, it is said, stood there in De Soto's time.

UCHEAN FAMILY.

[From the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1890.]

Uchees, Gallatin in Trans. and Coll. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 95, 1836 (based upon the Uchees alone). Bancroft, Hist. U. S., III, 247, 1840.

Gallatin in Trans. Am. Eth. Soc., II, pt. 1, xcix, 77, 1848. Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Cent. and So. Am.), 472, 1878 (suggests that the language may have been akin to Natchez).

Uchees, Gallatin in Trans. and Coll. Am. Antiq. Soc., II, 306, 1836. Gallatin in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 401, 1853. Keane, App. Stanford's Comp. (Cent. and So. Am.), 472, 1878.

Utschies, Berghaus (1845), Physik. Atlas, map 17, 1848. *Ibid.*, 1852.

Uchic, Latham, Nat. Hist. Man, 338, 1850 (Coosa river). Latham in Trans. Philolog. Soc. Lond., II, 31-50, 1846. Latham, Opuscula, 293, 1860.

Yuchi, Gatschet, Creek Mig. Legend, I, 17, 1884. Gatschet in Science, 413, April 29, 1887.

The following is the account of this tribe given by Gallatin (probably derived from Hawkins) in *Archæologia Americana*, page 95:

"The original seats of the Uchees were east of Coosa and probably of the Chattahoochee, and they consider themselves as the most ancient inhabitants of the country. They may have been the same nation which is called Apalaches in the accounts of De Soto's expedition, and their towns were, till lately, principally on Flint river."

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

The pristine homes of the Yuchi are not now traceable with any degree of certainty. The Yuchi are supposed to have been visited by De Soto during his memorable march, and the town of Cofitachiqui, chronicled by him, is believed by many investigators to have stood at Silver Bluff, on the left bank of the Savannah, about 25 miles below Augusta. If, as is supposed by some authorities, Cofitachiqui was a Yuchi town, this would locate the Yuchi in a section which, when first known to the whites, was occupied by the Shawnee. Later the Yuchi appear to have lived somewhat farther down the Savannah, on the eastern and also the western side, as far as the Ogeechee river, and also upon tracts above and below Augusta, Georgia. These tracts were claimed by them as late as 1736.