

Carolina they drove back the Westo Indians, close to whom they had settled. These Westoes may have been the Yuchi. At this time the Yuchis were warring with the white settlements, but the Shawnees were at peace with the English colonists.

One person referred to the Shawnees as "the Savannas, a famous, warlike, friendly nation of Indians, living to the south end of the Ashley River." Later on the Shawnees began to make war on the English settlements and became greatly feared. They were friends with the French, who no doubt urged them on to attack the English. By 1791 there were some Shawnee towns among the Creeks, in what is now Alabama.

The Carolina Shawnees eventually moved north, but their move covered a number of years, and took place gradually. Different bands and groups moved north at a time. Sometimes they stopped and camped along the way, staying quite a long time in some places. At one time there were some Shawnees during this move near the town of Winchester, Virginia. The reason for moving north was probably because of increasing difficulties with the English Settlers. Thus began a long history, for the Shawnees, of trying to escape from the encroachments of white settlers--first the English, and later the Americans.

The English seemed to favor the Catawbas--enemies of the Shawnees--at the expense of the Shawnees. Naturally the Shawnees did not like to see the English make their enemies strong. The move northward started in 1677--possibly not too many years after they arrived in South Carolina--and continued for more than thirty years. There were ancient Shawnee villages on the sites of Winchester, Virginia and Oldtown, near Cumberland, Maryland. These villages were probably built and occupied during this migration.

During this time the Shawnees were suffering losses at the hands of the Catawbas who were allies of the English. Thus they were forced to abandon their country on the Savannah River. After they got north, they were joined by other Shawnee groups coming from the Ohio River region. Then they pursued the Catawbas with unrelenting vengeance until the latter were almost exterminated. The Shawnees had come to hate the English strongly, and in the Revolutionary War period, boasted they had killed more of them than had any other tribe.

The first Shawnees to move south from Carolina (about 1677) went to the Susquehanna River, adjoining the Conestoga River in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Their village was called Piqua. The Hathawekela were a part of the later migration. There were never any names of Chillicothe and Mecojoy east of the Alleghenies, and thus these latter were probably not present in Carolina, either. The Chillicothe and Mecojoy probably remained close to the Ohio River and its tributaries during all these times.

The chief of the town of Piqua was named Wapatha, or Opessah. He made a treaty with William Penn at Philadelphia in 1701. More than fifty years afterwards, the Shawnees, by that time moved back to Ohio, still preserved a copy of this treaty. There is no record that they took part in Penn's first treaty in 1682.