

villages still on the Savannah River, with about 150 men. There were still three Shawnee villages there in 1715, with about 233 inhabitants in all. The Yuchi and the Yamassee Indians were in the same vicinity.

Shawnee Settlements Among the Creeks

There were at least two separate movements of Shawnee groups which resulted in the establishing of Shawnee villages among the Creeks. Let us continue with the three Shawnee villages still on the Savannah River in 1715, as mentioned above. These Shawnees apparently left the Savannah River and moved into the Creek country as a result of the Yamassee War.

The Yamassee tribe was a small tribe speaking a language related to Creek and Seminole. They originally lived in Florida where they came under the dominion of the Spaniards who established themselves there. However for some reason they became dissatisfied with the Spanish domination and moved north across the Savannah River into the British Colony of South Carolina. They settled near Beaufort County. But in 1715 they became dissatisfied with the English traders and organized all the surrounding tribes--from Cape Fear to the Florida border--against the English. The traders who were living in Indian towns were killed and there was a general uprising in which settlers were massacred along the Carolina frontier. There were several engagements with the military, and the Yamassee finally were defeated by Governor Craven at Salkehatchee, and driven back across the Savannah River.

The Shawnees were probably involved in this war in some way, and when the Yamassee were defeated, they moved to the Chattahoochee River and settled near Fort Gaines in Georgia. Later this group moved to the Tallapoosa River and had a town on this river just above its junction with the Coosa River. This would be near present Montgomery, Alabama. This group of Shawnees remained in this location till the beginning of the 19th Century. Another Shawnee town among the Creeks was Sawanogi.

Meanwhile another group of Shawnees had been moving about and eventually established themselves among the Creeks. This group's earliest known movements were in 1692. Originally this group belonged to the Piqua division. It moved into Pennsylvania in 1692, from from the Ohio region, probably. A Frenchman, Martin Chartier, married a Shawnee woman, and his son married a Shawnee woman also, and lived among this group. They settled on the right bank of the Allegheny River below the mouth of the Conemaugh. But this group left Pennsylvania in 1745 after a reprimand given them by Governor Gordon of Pennsylvania. About 400 Shawnees were with this group that departed from Pennsylvania. They went down the Ohio River and penetrated into Kentucky, and founded a town on Lulbegrad Creek in what is now Clark County, Kentucky. The name of this town was Eskippakithiki. Here they stayed for two years. Then they went down to the Tennessee River and up it to Bear Creek. They went up Bear Creek thirty miles. They attacked the Chickasaws, but were driven off. Then they moved to the Talladega country in what is now northern Alabama. Here they settled among the Abihka Creeks somewhere along the upper Coosa River.

Here the Shawnees remained until at least 1763. One of their towns was known as Chatakague, also known as Sylacauga or "Buzzard Roost." Another town was known as Cayomilgi, which means "Mulberry Place" in the Creek language. This is the group of Shawnees which became associated with the Tukabatchee Creeks. Although the band was originally Piqua, some Kishpogotha eventually joined this group. At any rate, the Kishpogotha Shawnees and the Tukabatchee Creeks were allies in a ceremonial and social way throughout the period of residence in Alabama, and this alliance continued after both groups had moved to Oklahoma.