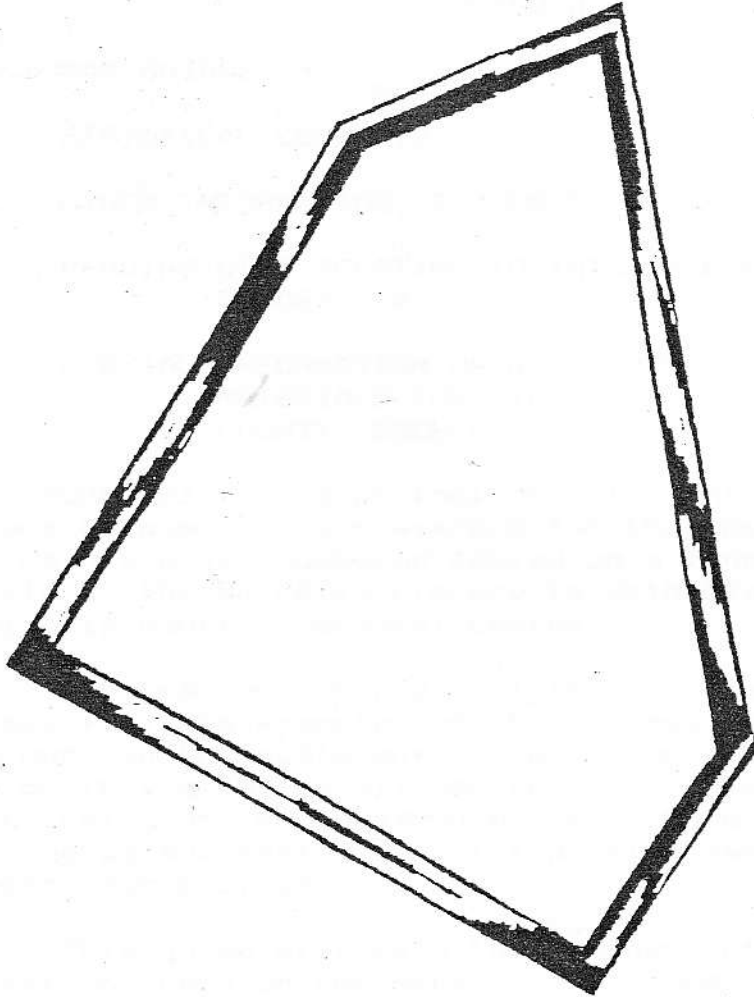


MAP GUIDE
FOR THE USE OF THIRD GRADE TEACHERS
OF SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY
IN OCONEE COUNTY, S.C.



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THE OCONEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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TO: THIRD GRADE TEACHERS USING THE MAP MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY THE OCONEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REF: MAP GUIDES

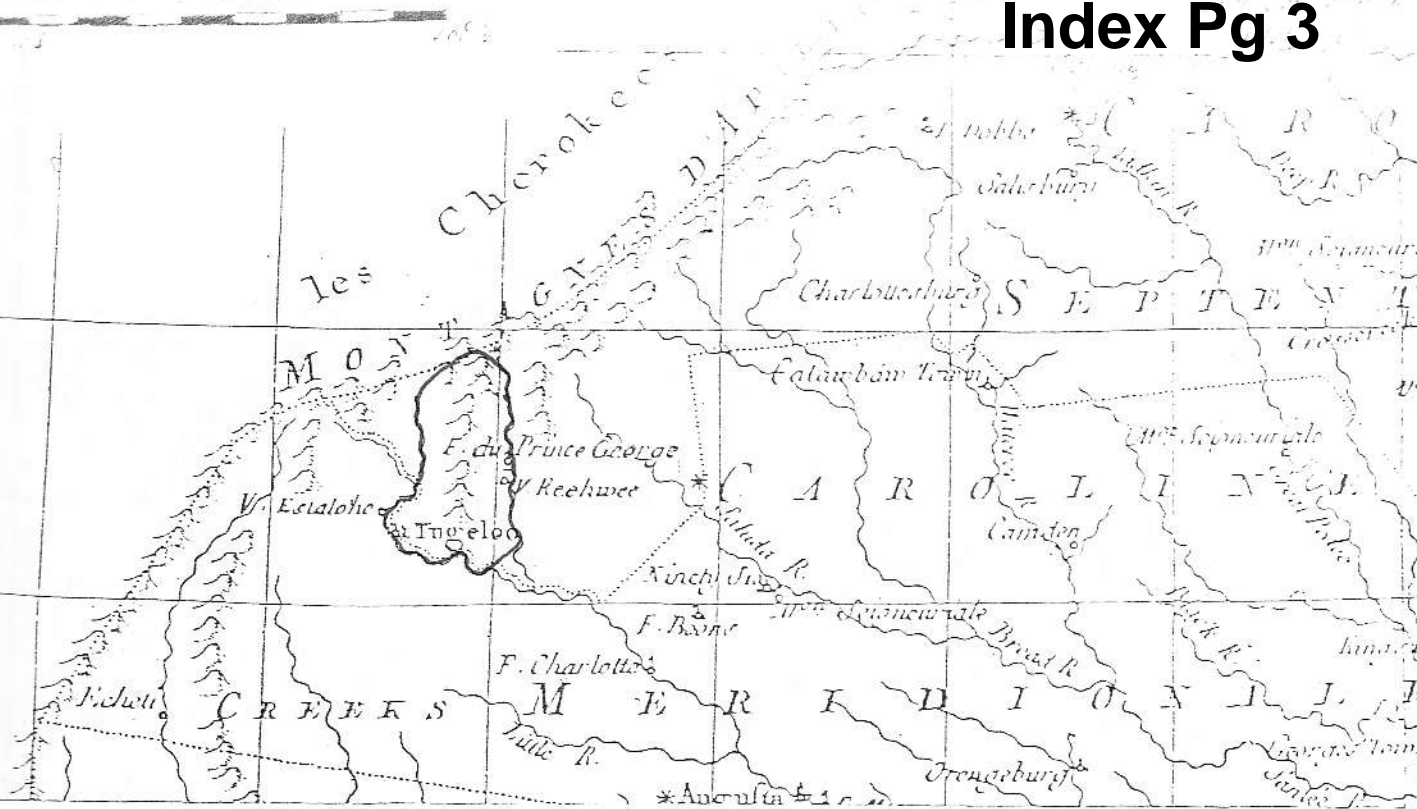
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(1) PURPOSE: The maps included with this guide are for teachers to use in the classroom for the instruction of South Carolina History. Numbered copied on a fine grade paper are for sale at the Walhalla Library in Walhalla, S.C. for individuals wanting personal copies.

The teachers should feel free to use these maps as they see fit. As examples of their uses, the children might be encouraged to locate any landmarks or names familiar to them, or they might be allowed to color in old roads and Indian trails on the Cook/Mouzon map. Should the teacher find this program successful, we will provide new Cook/Mouzon maps for next year's classes.

This guide will help the teacher interpret the information found on the maps for the benefit of interested students. A section of each map, showing the northwestern corner of South Carolina, is included with these sheets to supply the teacher with some useful information. The particular county in which you teach is circled on each map section. Feel free to transfer this information to the large map if you so desire.



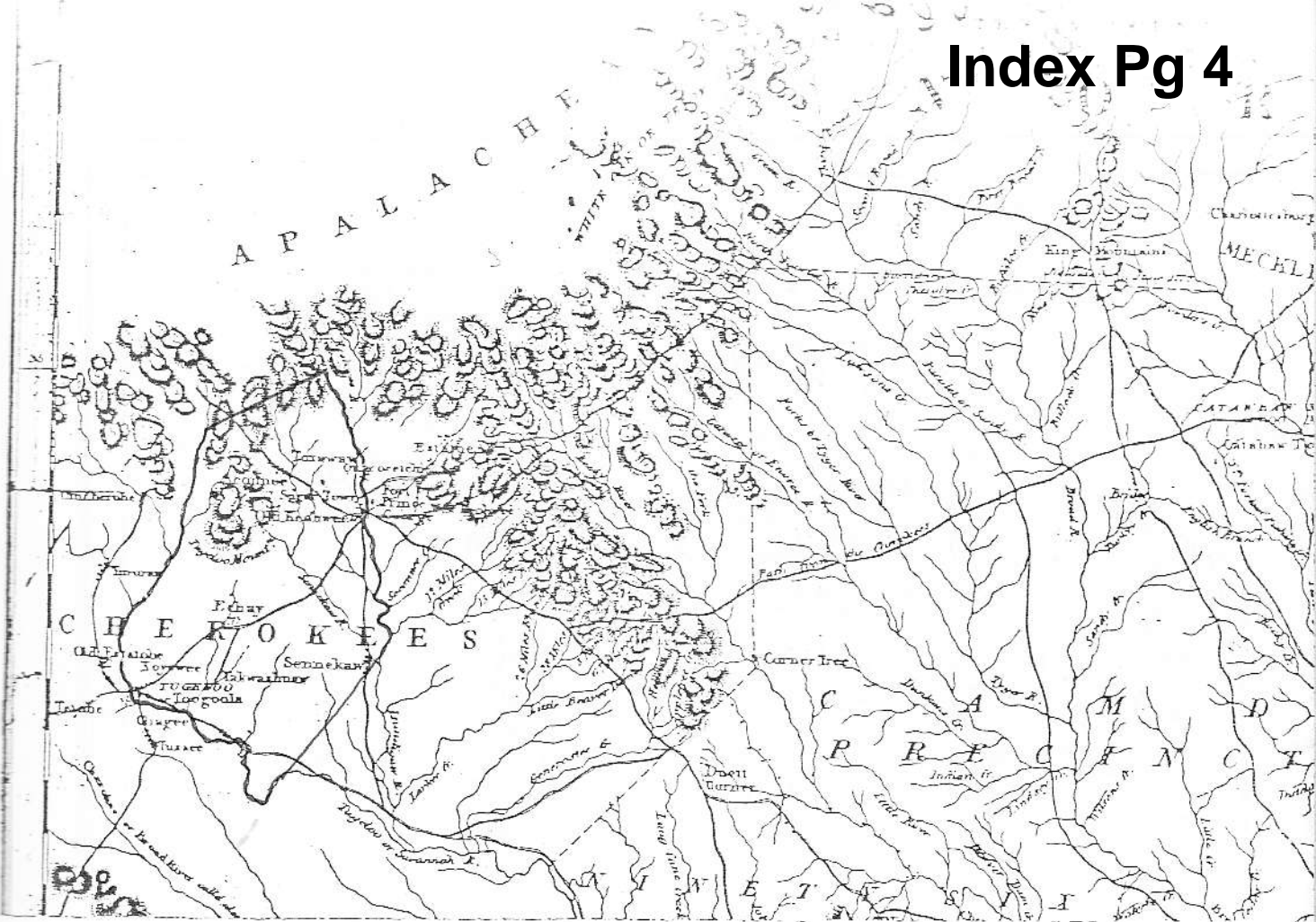
This map is a representation of S.C. in 1763.

Note the dotted lines at "Montagnes D'Apalachian". At the end of the so called French and Indian War, a proclamation was issued defining the boundary between white settlement and Indian lands.

In South Carolina, this line was the lower boundary of present Anderson County and Greenville County and the eastern border of present Greenville County. Present "Line Street" in Greer, S.C. is a carryover from this old boundary line. The area behind this line would become Washington District (made up of then Greenville and Pendleton counties).

A careful look at the large map shows that Georgia was then but a fraction of its current size. You might point out to the children that the current area where Atlanta stands was deep in Indian territory in 1763. The line at "Montagnes D'Apalachian" defines the area of then established Georgia...below the dotted line with Creeks written above it.

Estatoe is not in the same location on this map as on the later Cook/Mouzon Map (of which you have a copy). The reason is that the Indians moved. In fact, there were three (3) Estatoes. The oldest was in Georgia, the second oldest is the one noted above, the last one was probably established after 1761. It was burned by troops in 1776. The Oconee County Historical Society maintains copies of two 1776 journals that tell of the soldiers marching through Pickens and Oconee counties.

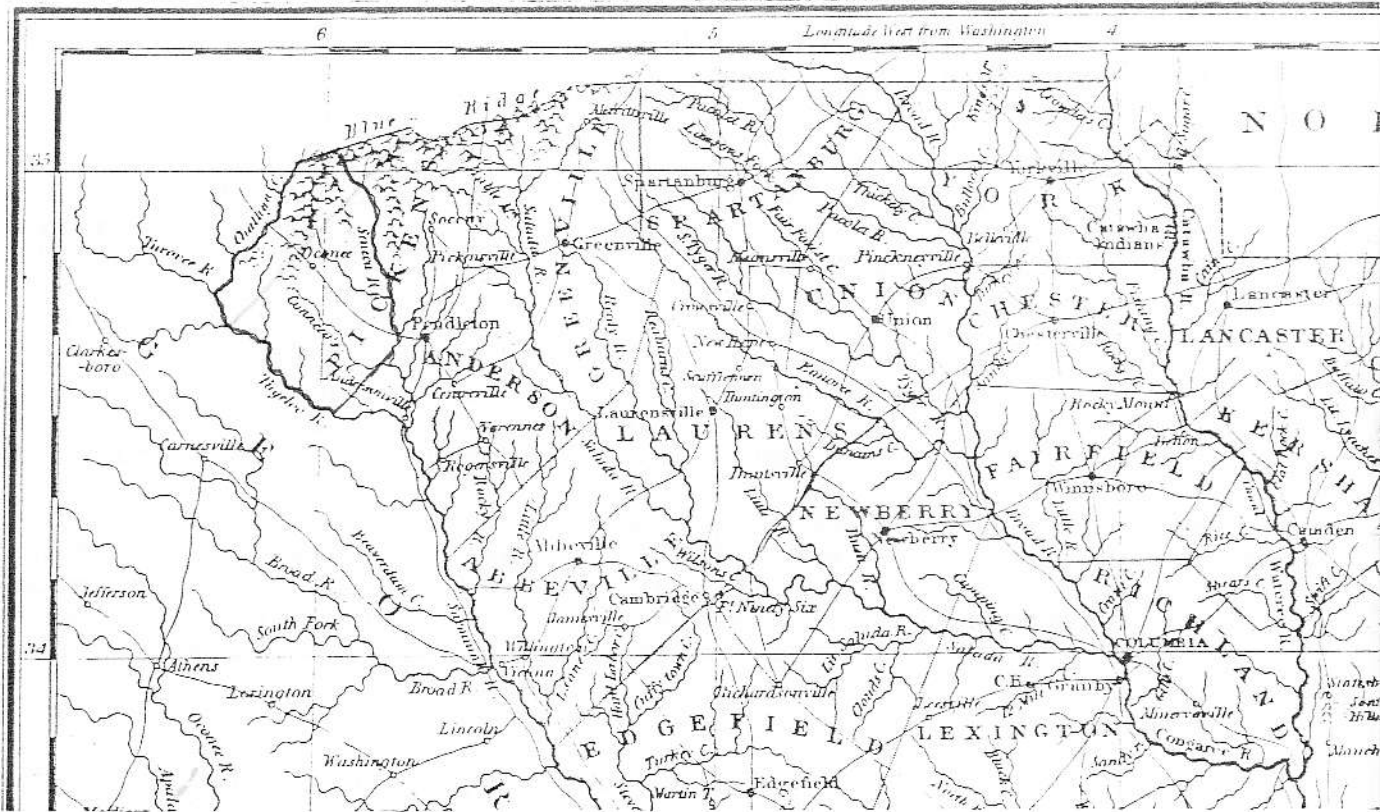


This map is a representation of S.C. in 1776.

Maps such as the one above were used by people to get around S.C. during the years of the American Revolution. As you might imagine, more of the British had copies than the Americans (be they Tories or Patriots).

While this map does contain a few geographical errors, it was remarkably accurate for the time in which it was produced. A study of other maps will quickly explain to you why this map is a favorite of historians, collectors, etc.

Third graders should be encouraged to try and find where they live or where a town that they know might be located on this map. While they almost certainly won't be able to accomplish this task, it will give them firsthand experience at both map reading and the study of old maps.



The Cherokee Boundary after 1777 and until 1816 is noted by a Green Line (information on this subject is found in HISTORICAL COMMENTS section of this material).

This map is a representation of S.C. in 1826.

The Pendleton District (Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens counties) was divided into two districts: Anderson and Pickens districts. The courthouse seat of Pickens District would be Old Pickens (properly called Pickens Court House). This town is not shown on the above map because it was not yet in existence.

This now defunct town (Old Pickens) was along present Hwy. 183 below the Duke Power Dam. For children familiar with this area of the county, the teacher might tell them that Hwy. 183 from the Keowee River to the stop/yield signs at Hwy 132 might be imagined to be a street in Old Pickens. Old Pickens was built on a number of hills. You might try to create a visual image of a small village with smaller lots around a courthouse and larger lots as you move away from the central square (which the courthouse either stood upon or faced). These larger lots would have a house (mostly built of wood, although there was at least one fine brick house), a garden plot, and usually a cow. Some would have other buildings such as a barn, carriage house, etc.

The courthouse was a two story wooden building with steps going up to a second floor porch landing. The door on this second floor landing would lead to the courtroom. Other offices were on the first (or ground) floor.

The Presbyterian Church was a brick building with plain glass windows. A cemetery was started nearby. (The church and the cemetery are now the only remaining parts of Old Pickens.)

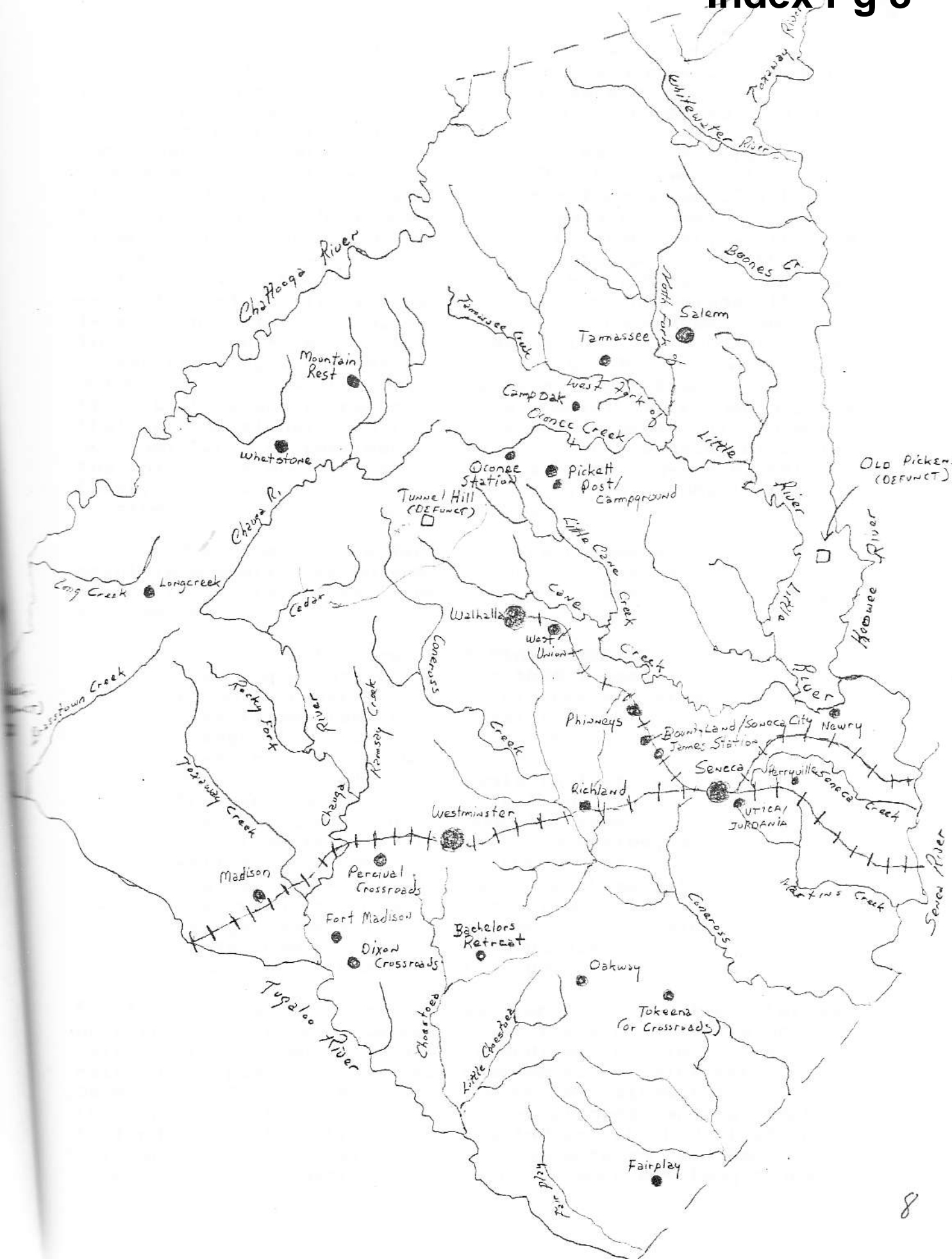
A Mr. Norton had a fine brick house on one of the streets (this house would, in later years, be along Hwy. 183.) The original streets in Old Pickens were dusty in the summer and muddy in the winter. There was considerable talk of moving the county seat to other locations from time to time. When the District divided in 1868 into Oconee and Pickens counties, the town of Old Pickens did not continue long. Some people actually had their wooden houses taken apart and moved to either Walhalla or Pickens. The newspaper that was at Old Pickens moved to Walhalla. Even the courthouse steps were moved away.

While there were a few other communities in 1826 than are shown on this map (Bachelor's Retreat, Pumpkintown, etc.) and considerably more roads running through the area, this map does illustrate some of the principal points of reference to travelers in that year. The places shown on the map are identified as follows:

- Socony (an area slightly west of present Secona Baptist Church on the outskirts of present Pickens, S.C....probably the site of the original Soconney Baptist Church)
- Pickensville (an area on the southern outskirts of present Easley, S.C. Information on Pickensville is under HISTORICAL COMMENTS. The plat for this town reveals a beautiful layout. Unfortunately the town never prospered and only a few of the lots appear to have been sold.)
- Oconee (an area slightly northeast of Walhalla and slightly northwest of Pickett's Post. Information on Oconee Station is contained under HISTORICAL COMMENTS.)
- Andersonville (in present Anderson County. Andersonville was at one time a prosperous area. Changing traffic patterns, population densities, and a number of floods made it into a declining town)

The Tunison Map shows various communities in the upper part of South Carolina in 1885.

Third graders might be asked if they recognize the names of any of these communities.



(2) HISTORICAL COMMENTS: Unfortunately, many of the published historical works and newspaper reports regarding this region have been a combination of fact, hearsay, confusion, and error, although knowledge regarding this area has proliferated in recent years. For example, a 240 page publication produced in 1986 by the Oconee County Historical Society on the legend of Cateechee illustrated the possible progression of this legend over the years. It was probably first a story which told about a white girl (the daughter of the famous Tory, Richard Pearis) riding to the Enoree River to warn the family of her lover of an impending Indian attack. A later story would have the Revolutionary war heroine, Nancy Hart, naming the creeks in this part of South Carolina. James Henry Rice published a collection of stories in the late 1880s which included the tale of an Indian Maiden, which he called Cateechee, naming the creeks and rivers. People reading the tale thought that he was relating a true historical events. The currently and unfortunately often believed tale is a combination of the story by Rice and a poem by Dr. J.W. Daniel (it rather appears that Dr. Daniel believed it to be a true story). If you are not familiar with the legend, you may find a version of it in the children's work entitled *South Carolina Legends* by Beth G. Causey (if not in your school library, it can probably be located at J975 in your country library).

James Henry Rice first put the Cateechee story in print in a small work on the legends of the Ninety-Six district. In later years, Mr. Rice would make the following statement:

In writing the Legend of Ninety Six it never once entered my mind that I was going to plaster it on to history and find myself powerless to contradict or to change it. Such has been the case, however, in spite of repeated disavowment...The only basis in fact for the story was vague and floating tradition; and I have found the same tradition in several foreign countries, as well as in other parts of the United States. It was long a favorite theme with old romancers, namely, the influence of savage damsels in shaping events for their white lovers. The public mind has the story and refuses to let it go.

For those of you are somewhat familiar with the story, let me note that the story of Cateechee and the story of Issaquena (sic) (another supposed Indian legend) are not in any way related. A popular and widely read Methodist minister from Seneca, Dr. J.W. Daniel, made an excellent attempt to combine them into one story in 1898. Dr. Daniel made early attempts to find more information about the Indians who had lived in this area; unfortunately, he rather appears to have had an overromantic imagination. Although his work has long since

been treated as curiosities by archeologists, ethnologists, etc., we find samples of his information still being quoted by people in this area as late as 1968. His ideas regarding the Indians are found in *Historic Oconee, Oconee County Centennial*, and *The History of Hart County, Ga.* to name but a

few publications.

Another Indian story sometimes told in this area is about Jocassee. Unfortunately this story has even less validity than the story of Cateechee. For those interested in the story of Jocassee, the Oconee County Historical Society has a publication scheduled for mid 1987 on this supposed legend.

The above noted publications are but examples of the material currently being produced relating to this area of South Carolina. A historically more important work scheduled for publication is entitled *A History of Secona Baptist Church and the Pickens Area*. This footnoted publication will do much to clarify the history of early Oconee and Pickens counties and correct many of the erroneous pieces of information that have so often been seen in publication over the last twenty years. The work being done by the Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society and the Faith Clayton Family Research Center has done much to clarify our understanding of population density and movement in this area. Margaret Mills Seaborn has made outstanding contributions to the history of the area by her various edited and intensely documented travel accounts, as well as her reports and maps. Older works by reliable historians, such as the late C.T. Martin's reports on Easley and Pickensville, have not been overlooked in the search for information on the northwestern corner area. The Southern Historical Press has forwarded the efforts of serious researchers by reprinting or printing abstracts of deeds, wills, and other genealogical related materials related to this area.

Most unfortunately it is very difficult to try to interpret the wide variety of scholarly historical information available for the benefit of third grade students. While the teacher can successfully point out the place where one goes as an adult for such purposes as paying taxes, recording deeds, serving on jury duty, etc. (i.e. the Court House town of your county), it is very difficult for most adults to understand the changing legislative, judicial, and legal areas that have encompassed this area of South Carolina since 1783.

Fortunately enough research is currently available to reveal a small portion of the early history of this area. Although I have searched for twenty years in various archives and manuscript papers, I have yet to discover the first shred of evidence to support the idea that there were any domestic white settlers in this area before 1783. Also I have asked those making such claims for proofs without the least result. Equally there are sufficient travel accounts and other data to establish the fact that there were not any domestic white

settlers living in either Pickens or Oconee County before 1783. A group of individuals who traveled over substantial parts of Pickens County (from the Saluda to Oconee to Eastatoe, then down the Keowee; then on a return trip from the Saluda through Rice's Creek and the Golden Creek areas, making a detour to the Pickens area, then resuming their march on to the current Central/Clemson area) never see a white person or report a church or community or anything else other than some Indians and some Indian corn fields. People came into this area as permanent white settlers after 1783 (contrary to any materials which you may have read, heard, seen on privately erected markers not approved by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, or noted in recent copies of the *Greenville News*). They principally settled in areas along major rivers and creeks in an orderly progression. They moved up the Twelve Mile because it was a reasonable and orderly progression from the settlements already established on the Seneca River and to the south. They moved into the areas along the creeks and rivers coming off of the Saluda River because it was a reasonable and orderly progression from those areas already settled to the east. This orderly progression of settlement was stopped by attacks of small bands of renegade Indians starting in ca. 1787. Several small stations (or forts) were erected for the protection of settlers by names such as Norwood's Station and Madison's Station. These small outposts appear to have been located only along the western side of Oconee County (and possibly Anderson County) along the Tugaloo River. There was a greater threat of possible Indian attack by 1792 and it is probable that Oconee Station, Eastatoe Station, and Stewart's Station came into existence at that time. By 1794 there were additional problems on the frontier including white trespassing on Indian territory (the northwest portion of current Oconee County and a small part of the northwest portion of Pickens County), an increased trade in stolen horses between Indians and dishonest whites, and growing tensions between the whites and the Creeks and renegade Cherokees in Georgia. These tensions led to some sporadic attacks along the border between the Indian territory and that area ceded to the State of South Carolina by the Treaty of DeWitt's (sic) Corner in 1777 (present Anderson, Greenville, most of Pickens County and about 2/3 of present Oconee County. [SPECIAL NOTE: The Hopewell Treaty of 1785 ceded no land in this area and was ignored. Its importance is more philosophical than real. It would be used as a guide for later treaties, and cited in later arguments over the Indians' land rights. It really has NO local importance.] Governor Blount of Tennessee would request that positions be established on the Tugaloo and at the base of the Oconee Mountain for the purpose of stopping the traffic in stolen horses. Tugaloo Station is to be found in existence a year later noted as "the public garrison". By ca. 1797, the danger appears to have subsided. The Stations appear to have been abandoned at this time. The defensive posture of the frontier probably passed after the trading company, which had been supplying the renegade Cherokees and Creeks, ceased their operation in northern Georgia in the late 1700s. Another factor that contributed to the changing nature of the frontier and the

slackening of a defensive posture was the death of some of the more adamant Indian leaders. The gradual acceptance by a growing number of Indians that their only hope for survival depended upon conforming to white domestic conventions would quiet the frontier to a substantial degree, but lead to later problems related to white expansionist goals.

During the years between 1787 and 1795, the town of Pendleton was established. The town grew and became a center of trade and legal activity. Although the legislature created a judicial district in the early 1790s composed of Pendleton and Greenville counties, with the courthouse for this superior court being located at Pickensville (now a suburb of Easley, S.C.), Pendleton remained the county seat of Pendleton County with a clerk, deputy clerk, commissioners for the poor, a sheriff, and a magistrates court. This magistrates court operated at Pendleton during the few years of the existence of the Washington District would be more important than the superior court at Pickensville. Pendleton would continue to grow during the years that Pickensville struggled to become a town (a struggle that failed, although Pickensville remained a stage coach stop for some years). Pendleton was not the lovely antebellum town that we view today. It might be described as fitting into the image that the term "frontier" brings to mind.

Literally thousands of individuals passed through parts of South Carolina, many of them going through Pendleton, on their way to lands in the west (this term "west" in terms of the South meant Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky for quite a few years). This great westward migration should be fully noted to the children. Large wagons pulled by oxen, with some people riding horses and others walking along side, followed by cows and some other domestic animals are all part of the picture. The roads west were the forerunners of the modern interstate highway system (Please do not interpret this to mean that the Interstate Hwys. are built on the roadbeds of the old roads westward.)

A common result of disputes during this period were fights. It is not uncommon to find a person filing charges against another person for biting off a part of his ear. As one moved further west, the results of altercations became more violent. Indians who came through this area sometimes had to be protected from violence, especially if they were bearing gifts from the federal government. In effect, this area was hardly the polite world so often imagined by romantic writers. In time people established churches, operated schools, and became closer to the image that many prefer to imagine.

While one contemporary report states that the Indians left this area in 1792 (presumably meaning the upper parts of Oconee County), it is known that some Indians were captured near Pickens Court House (Old Pickens, the now defunct town on the Keowee River) as part of the western deportation effort in the late 1830s. Indians continued to come into parts of this

area until the early 1900s in small numbers. Sometimes people talked to them and received advice on treating medical problems with herbal remedies. Other Indians are known to have lived in this area (particularly along the upper parts of the Keowee River) until the early 1900s. The study of the Cherokees in this area after 1795 is a fascinating study that has been little pursued.

A considerable portion of present northwest Oconee County and a small part of present northwest Pickens counties remained the property of the Cherokee Indians until 1816. It is presently unknown what was happening (if anything) in this part of the county from 1783 until 1817. There is some scant evidence to suggest that white settlers may have already encroached upon this area before the treaty of 1817. To the everlasting credit of the State of South Carolina, the Cherokees were paid for this land. Georgia does not share in this more honorable history of land acquisition.

A few additional comments regarding the Indians are in order. I do not know of anybody who has made a reasonable study of the history of Indian affairs without coming to the conclusion that the American Indians were horribly wronged. If more South Carolinians knew this history, there can be little doubt that we would no longer claim Andrew Jackson as a native son. I want to particularly point this information out to teachers because there are a number of people in Oconee County who are descended from Cherokee Indians. At one time, there existed within Oconee County certain antagonistic feeling regarding Gen. Andrew Pickens. These feelings resulted from the fact that some people felt that Gen. Pickens had wronged the Indians. There is no evidence to substantiate this idea, and in fact, all available evidence tends to indicate that Gen. Pickens was respected by the Cherokees.

The balance of the history of this area has been put in capsule form with many notable omissions as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1828-1895 | the development of some communities, the desire for Railroads and other forms of transportation to promote trade and provide prosperity. |
| 1861-1895 | the effect of the Civil War particularly on women, children, and blacks. The economic effects of Reconstruction, sharecropping and credit pricing were shared in common with other areas of the south. The Agrarian movement would began to take shape in the 1870s. |
| 1873-1930 | the agrarian movement and Ben Tillman, the dispensary system and the beginnings of a revised education system would be key features along with the development of the textile industry. |

1885-mid 1950s the role of the textile industry and the textile worker in the economics of the state would expand dramatically. Gov. Blease would exploit the textile workers for political purposes. Racial and class tensions would develop in connection with Blease and his tenure in office.

The Oconee County Historical Society had projected a series of contemporary maps showing historical locations in both Oconee and Pickens counties by the first months of 1987. Unfortunately various important research projects, being undertaken by parties outside of this area, have made extraordinary demands upon our time and resource materials. The purpose of these projected maps was to assist any teachers who might desire to take students on class outings. A draft copy of Oconee County, without the road markings, has been included with the map section for the purpose of pointing out various areas. Some parts of the county are not suited to visits by young children in groups, other areas are simply dangerous. I do recommend the Lunney Museum in Seneca (if it stays open) and Traveler's Rest (almost immediately after crossing the Georgia line on Hwy 123, you will see a marker pointing out Traveler's Rest. Turn right and proceed approximately 1 mile. This early home and stagecoach stop is an excellent restoration.) The Pickens Museum in Pickens, S.C., which is visited by busloads of school children each year, has an interesting and varied collection of artifacts relating to this area (particularly rich in materials relating to the Indians and Gen. Andrew Pickens). Several historic homes are open on the Clemson University Campus. Hanover is particularly important as it was once a stopping point on the Cherokee Trading Path from Charlestown to Keowee Indian Town. The house was located about forty-five miles from Charleston, S.C. before being moved to Clemson for extensive restoration. The house at Traveler's Rest with its plain floors, walls, and unpainted exterior is not unrelated to the Fort Hill House at Clemson (the so called Calhoun Mansion) before it was glorified by columns and paint. And in fact, both houses started as a 2 room over 2 room structure.

Please keep in mind that History is something that happened no further back in time than yesterday. Thus such areas as the Duke Power "World of Energy", state parks, the Clemson Horticulture Gardens, a visit to the Courthouse or Newry, or a walk around an older block in any of the towns, etc. are all a part of the history of this area. Hopefully Oconee Station State Park will be opened at some time in the not too distant future (research and development work are underway now). In my opinion, this will be the premier historical attraction of Oconee County upon completion of the restoration project, and when coupled with an interpretation

of the western frontier of South Carolina.

General References are available to teachers regarding any of the materials contained in this publication. Please request a "RESEARCH FORM" from the Society at the following address:

Oconee County Historical Society
 c/o Rt. 2/ Box 540-B
 Seneca, S.C. 29678-9681

THIRD GRADE READING LIST:

The materials available for third graders relating to Oconee County (or other counties in the northwest corner of S.C.) are extremely limited. Although I make no pretenses to being an expert on children's books, I have placed an * beside works which I particularly liked. The following works vary in quality and quantity. The teacher should be aware that this is merely a list of materials commonly available. I am in no position to recommend books for school use; however I will note that books marked with "Sch" are apparently accepted by the South Carolina Board of Education as they are available in the school libraries.

Abbreviations: J Juvenile (as found in county libraries)
 Sch denotes that this book may be available
 within your school library

Southern Highlands McNeer, May [J 975]

South Carolina Legends Causey, Beth G. [J 975]

Guide Book to South Carolina Causey, Beth G. [J 917.57]

South Carolina Counties Causey, Beth G. [J 347.99]

South Carolina Carpenter, Allan [Sch 975.7]

South Carolina Indians Causey, Beth G. and Darby, Lelia G.
 [Sch 970.4]

Guide Book to South Carolina Causey, Beth G. and Darby,
 Lelia G. [Sch 970.4]

* *The Name Game, from Oyster Point to Keowee* Neuffer, Claude
 and Irene [Sch 910]

This book is far better, in my opinion, than *South Carolina Legends*. This book points out for example that Cateechee was a story that was made up by one man and incorporated into a poem by another person.

South Carolina Forest and Trees Darby, Lelia G. and Causey,
 Beth G. [Sch 582]

South Carolina Wild Animals Darby, Lelia O. and Causey, Beth
G. [Sch 599]

Cotton from Farm to Market Hammond, Winifred G. [Sch 633]

* *The Whang Doodle* Cothran, Jean [Sch 398.2]

This work includes some Cherokee stories adapted from Mooney's *Myths of the Cherokee*. These stories are "How the Rabbit Stole the Otter's Coat," "Why the Possum's Tail is Bare," "How the Deer Got his Horns," and "The Ball Game of the Birds and Animals." *Myths....* is one of the most noted works on Cherokee myths and legends by a famous ethnologist working in the late 1800s (who never visited this area, and certainly did not visit here in 1690 as Pearle Smith McFall would have it in *It Happened in Pickens County*). Many of these same stories are found in *Historic Oconee* by Doyle (although credit is not given to Mooney). It needs to be pointed out that many of the stories in the *Whang Doodle* would be difficult for children to read because of the dialect used to convey the stories. Although the Indian stories do not suffer from this problem, it would perhaps be advisable for the teacher to read one or more of the Indian stories for the class if she/he wished to incorporate this material into the coursework.

FOR TEACHERS IN THE PICKENS COUNTY AREA: Although a reasonably complete list of reading materials (Juvenile and Adult) regarding Oconee County has been prepared for the use of teachers and others, there is not yet a similar list for Pickens County. If such a reading list were prepared for Pickens County, it would include a majority of the entries already listed for Oconee County. THIS IS NOT A LIST OF MATERIALS FOR THIRD GRADERS, BUT RATHER A LIST OF MATERIALS COMMONLY CONSULTED FOR INFORMATION ABOUT PICKENS COUNTY.

Newspaper material (past and present) published about the history of Pickens County should be used with the greatest of caution. Much of it is in error and lacks documentary research. Teachers in Pickens County should also be CAUTIONED that practically all of the published materials on Pickens County decline in quality and reliability as they regress in time. Some publications are more notable for their errors than for any contribution they are attempting to make to history. Others contain errors. For example, I have been unable to locate any knowledgeable person who agrees with maps produced by Bert Bierer showing Indian trails running through present Pickens and on to Pickensville. There is not one documentary map to substantiate this information. Yet the works of Mr. Bierer are commonly available in the county libraries in this area. The work of Pearl Smith McFall is very undependable before 1828, although her work is substantially valuable for materials after the above noted date. Although Ms. McFall attempted to use materials in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History for the early history of this area, she seemingly failed to have

enough expertise to properly interpret the information. It would take a number of pages to describe the numerous errors and about twenty pages of footnotes to document the corrections. Please DO NOT use any of her information on the Cherokees, Pickensville,, or the Keowee River before 1828.

Let me carry these comments a step further by noting that you should not use anybody else's information on the three topics just noted unless a reference for the information can be supplied. I have actually seen printed articles from this area which claimed that George Washington visited Pickensville. I have yet to see the first piece of documentation to support such statements (my notes on this subject indicate that his exact route on his second journey South have not been fully traced; however I will comment that it is unlikely that he visited anywhere around here). People making such claims should be forced by a responsible press to provide the evidence for such statements, as the newspapers are unfortunately the only source of historical information for many people. A recent article in the *Greenville News* on "The Twelve Mile River..." misquotes two graduate students in comments which they made about Pickens County. Neither of these two individuals ever said that there were settlers in Pickens County in 1740.

While *Red Hills and Cotton* by Ben Robertson is on practically all of the reading lists relating to Southern History, it should be noted that his statements about any number of subjects are not supported by historical evidence. For example, neither his ancestors nor anybody else's ancestors can boast a colonial (sometimes called "King's") land grant for any land in this part of the state. There are a number of other problems with this work that are outlined in a letter from "Cousin Monroe" asking Ben just where he got this information (a lot of other people wonder the same thing!). Ben Robertson never got the chance to reply to this letter as he was killed before receiving it. *Red Hills and Cotton* remains an interesting book to read and valuable for conveying Ben Robertson's attitudes; however it should hardly be viewed as a historical statement for information that extends beyond Mr. Robertson's personal memory.

It is apparent that older historians in this area were rather prone to accept hearsay as reliable information. Equally it should be noted that they apparently had few research materials to work with while writing materials. The late George Welborn of Pickens, for example, produced numbers of newspaper articles (some usable/some not) with only a few reliable books. Unfortunately many of the older historians of this area failed to realize that historical works such as Ramsay, Logan, etc. were not speaking about this area when they talked about the upcountry of South Carolina. These just noted writers referred to the area of present Greenville, Anderson, Pickens, and Oconee counties as Indian territory in their text. When Logan was writing about the upcountry of South Carolina in the middle of the nineteenth century, this area was not included as part of his comments about the

Upcounty (even though the four counties noted above had been settled for about 70 years and were decidedly a part of "Upcountry", S.C.). It should also be pointed out that some of our older historians in this part of the state failed to recognize that books in print (even from the U.S.C. Press) are sometimes full of errors. For example, Alice Noble Waring's work on Gen. Andrew Pickens cites a particular work as her reference to the supposed "second ring fight at Tomassee". The fact of the matter is simply that the work which she cites goes to some length to stress the idea that the so called second battle of Tomassee or second Ring Fight didn't happen at all. Subsequent recent research has generated the same conclusion already reached by A.L. Pickens in the 1930s. There appears to be a date error in a letter from General Pickens' grandson to a person seeking information on the subject (A complete writeup of this subject along with the supporting documentary materials appears in Vol.1 of the *Journal of the Oconee County Historical Society*). It is also worth noting that Gen. Pickens never mentions such an event in any of his correspondence, even in those letters where he is providing information about himself to writers and collectors of information relating to the Revolutionary War period.

Fortunately, works produced on Pendleton by the Foundation for Historic Restoration in the Pendleton District and other materials edited, compiled, and written by Pendleton scholar, Mary Stevenson, are excellent. Ms. Stevenson's work is commonly found in the county libraries of this part of the state and in all larger research libraries in S.C.

The work of the late C.T. Martin on both Pickensville and Easley appear, from all available research, to be extremely valuable. Information compiled and written by Martin is to be found in the vertical file at the Pickens County Library in Easley, S.C. This information by Martin was once part of a collection of materials that had been compiled into a scapebook. This material has now been photocopied and separated into subject files. Much of this information is extremely valuable and useful; however the sheet on Liberty should be used with caution. There WAS NO ONE who came riding through that area in 1776 proclaiming "Liberty"...and equally there is no evidence to support a church being there in 1780. Not unlike other subjects already discussed, this is an example of people declaring something to be fact without supplying the least shred of evidence to support such claims. By way of note, it has been historically established that Liberty Baptist Church does not date to 1780! As I also continue to point out, there is also a considerable body of evidence to indicate that there were not any white settlers in Pickens County in 1780.

The text and footnotes in the upcoming work on Secona Baptist Church are a welcome addition to the available scholarship on this area. This work will provide some definite dates for most of the early Baptist churches in Pickens County (including Liberty) as well as correcting numbers of other errors so often quoted about Pickens County

** PLEASE READ MEETING NOTICE AND DUES NOTICE FOLLOWING THE
GENERAL NOTES

** GENERAL NOTES: It would take an extremely long letter to relate all of the events which have taken place since the last meeting. Even though we supplied *The Seneca Journal* with a listing of some 26 accomplishments during the last year along with some 40 pages of documentation of these achievements for a newspaper article, some our most noteworthy achievements were not at that time available. The most important of these, in my opinion, have been (1) getting out information (27 pps./ 15 copies for the use of School Teachers in Oconee County) which provided corrections for, as well as sources of the information used, in the works of both Mary Cherry Doyle and Col. Jayne. This material included as a complete photocopy, along with comments, of Col. Jaynes *Brief History of Oconee County*. A two page biography of Col. Jayne was also part of this material. Mary Cherry Doyle's *Historic Oconee*, without the corrections which we provided, is already commonly available in the original in all of the schools in Oconee.

(2) We have also supplied the School District with a 22 page reading list of materials (non genealogical) relating to Oconee County commonly available in both the county libraries and the elementary school libraries. This list (condensed from our large index of available materials in EACH branch library in Oconee County) includes call numbers, circulation information, comments about the works, and uses for selected materials. A condensed version with useful listings has been supplied to the Adult Literacy Program.

(3) We have prepared an approximately 20 page summary of the history of Oconee County for the use of any interested party and particularly the school teachers. At present, this effort is not completed as several sections are being redrafted, additional information added, and corrections being made by several readers. Even so, we are hopeful of having it ready by the end of 1986.

(4) We have reproductions of maps of this area from 1760 and 1775 that have been hand marked and colored for use in the classrooms. Also, we have unmarked copies of these same period maps on a better grade of paper for sell at the Oconee County Libraries. People will receive copies of these maps as a "THANK YOU PRESENT" for a tax deductible contribution (\$6.00 per map) to the Library Purchase Fund. The funds raised will be used to purchase selected books relating to this area.

(5) We have supplied each branch of the County Library System with circulating copies including notes relating to additional sources of research materials for the following: (a) An Abstract of John P. Brown's *Old Frontiers* (b) The autobiography of General Andrew Pickens (c) Copies of material on Col. Benjamin Cleveland as noted by Lyman C. Draper. We are in the process of making more of these small publications on various subjects available for each branch library.

(5-a) We have supplied the Oconee County Library

System with three additional copies of *Red Carolinians* by Chapman J. Milling. Westminster will receive one as a reference copy, while the under supplied Salem Library will receive one reference copy and one circulating copy. Westminster already has a circulating copy/ Seneca already has two copies/ and Walhalla already has a circulating and reference copy.

Simply expressed, we have not had a meeting nor sent out an issue of our Journal lately in order to complete the above noted and much needed programs. It was felt that we must begin to establish an interest in the area by intelligent programs of education at the earliest possible level (3rd grade); and then follow up whatever interest might be generated with a reasonable supply of secondary materials in the libraries.

I would particularly like to note the absolutely tremendous progress that we have made regarding both our status as a society and in collecting information on Oconee County. By the end of 1987, I think it perfectly safe to say that far, far, far more will be known about Oconee County than has ever been previously available. As we now have a general outline of the history of the county to work with, it is simply a matter of expanding the information, making certain corrections, documenting some of the materials, adding information about families, selecting some of the many interesting stories of the county, etc. to have a more than reasonable history of the area. What we do need are more secondary publications...as many as possible!!...on everything from churches to schools to communities to folk tales to genealogical publications to whatever. We even have a person working up a subject index to the older available issues of the *Keowee Courier*.

The one thing in which I take the most personal pride is the simple fact that some noted historians and genealogists outside of this area are beginning to speak of, and take an interest in, the history of the Western Corner of South Carolina. Even though we have done many, many things over the past year, this one accomplishment perhaps stands out far above the rest. If we can have this area spoken of as the South Carolina Western Frontier by the end of 1987, we will have established Oconee County in a permanent position for continuing historical research on more than a local level. We have become by far the largest single purchaser of the works of Margaret Seaborn for the sole purpose of making them available to selected scholars and other persons who can possibly promote interest in this area.

Let me extend my most sincere thanks to each of our members who has contributed information, answered numerous phone calls and the questions that always went along with these calls, supplied possible sources of data, made financial contributions for special projects, and for anything else that I have just failed to mention during the last year. A special note of thanks goes to the D.A.R. members of Oconee County who have been particularly helpful in a number of areas of interest. It is worth noting that a substantial body of information has come from numbers of individuals in Oconee County who are not members of our Historical Society. This

would be a very, very long letter if I did nothing more than list names.

Marie Berry of the South Caroliniana Library, Virginia Shadron of the Georgia Department of Archives and History, Wylma Wates of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Steve Richardson of the Greenville Public Library, D. Michael Foley of the S.C. Dept. of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Dr. Lewis P. Jones of Wofford College, Dr. J. Edwin Hendricks of Wake Forest College, Mary Stevenson, Anne Sheriff, Mrs. Alester G. Furman III, Mildred E. Whitmire, and Elmer O. Parker are but a few of the people, although not members of our society and not residents of Oconee County, who have graciously supplied their time, valuable information, and sources of reference for our benefit. We extend sincere thanks to those individuals just listed and regret that it was impossible to even begin to list everyone involved in our efforts during the past year.

**** MEETING NOTICE:** There will be a meeting of the Oconee County Historical Society at 3:00 on Sunday, October 19, 1986 at the Oconee County Library in Westminster, S.C. This meeting is called for the purpose of conducting the annual business including a statement of financial condition, a brief report of the past year's activities, a general discussion of the desires of the society for activities for the 1986-87 year, and other business as may come before the society. Those desiring to take an active part in the formulation of policy regarding the Society are urged to attend this meeting.

**** REGARDING DUES:** With the exception of Mrs. Alletha G. Boling, Mrs. W. Lincoln Jones, Mr. C.R. Duncan, and Mr. Ken Sitton, I believe it would safe to say that everyone else has gotten reasonable value for their money over the last year. All members, other than those just noted, are requested to forward their dues of \$5.00 (or more!-if you feel so inclined) for the the 1986-87 year to the Secretary, Frederick C. Holder at Rt. 2/ Box 540-B/ Seneca, South Carolina 29678-9681. After correcting addresses and deleting non paying members from our mailing list, your checks will be forwarded to the treasurer and we will commence with our materials for the new year. Those members not paid by October 31, 1987 will be deleted.

**** COMMENTS:** I have been more than a little distressed by the availability of materials relating to this area to be found within the county library system. The librarians very legitimately take the position that funds are limited, that books can be transferred upon request from one branch library to another, and that books can be obtained through interlibrary loan.

I take the position that if the books are NOT available on the shelf when a patron comes in to find information, then these same patrons will generally not try to seek out the information otherwise. I equally take the position, because the books relating to South Carolina have now been spread out into general collection of each branch

rather than being grouped together, that it is impossible to find anything without considerable assistance and/or aid. I additionally contend that because card files are limited in Westminster and Seneca and Salem that it is extremely difficult for the average person to easily locate materials!

Compromise has been the KEY to this problem. Certain recommended books are being purchased by the library from their own funds, and we are contributing materials as well as making some purchases for the system. We will hopefully, by the middle of 1987, have a complete listing by branch library of ALL books relating to Oconee County. Thus the patron will be able to go into the library in Westminster, for example, and check out, as a circulating copy, the list of materials available in Westminster. In addition, the patron will be able to check out companion volumes that will reveal the materials available in Seneca/ Salem/ and Walhalla. This same arrangement will hold true for each branch. Such a compromise arrangement will be much cheaper and probably far better than trying to push for a comprehensive card file at each branch library. The simple fact of the matter is that we would probably not be able to push county council hard enough to supply the funds to get comprehensive card files at each branch (the file boxes would not be anything like as expensive as the labor which it would take to produce such a file for each branch).

**** RESEARCH NOTES:** Work currently being done for the Society on the Keowee Courier is proving the paper to be a bit of a historical disappointment until quite a late date. Far too much material is quoted from other papers (as was the fashion of smaller papers at one time) from areas not always relevant to the prevailing thinking in Oconee County. Far, far too little material is presented from an Oconee County viewpoint. This presents a most unique problem in that the Greenville and Anderson papers are, at certain points in time, equally not representative of thinking in the Oconee and Pickens County areas. The researcher is warned to use some caution in working with the Keowee Courier for political materials. Only long running trends, rather than isolated articles, appear to offer any clues regarding political philosophy and thinking in this area.

We have virtually completed the "rough" mapping the the 1820 and 1868 road system of Oconee County noting where later roads followed existing Indian trails as shown on the Seaborn *Indian Trail Map of Oconee County*. This has produced some particularly interesting results regarding trails and roads. It rather appears that some roads already in existence prior to 1820, although not shown on the ca. 1820 map, are once again in use by 1868. The fact of the matter is simply that these roads probably never stopped being used...they simply were not considered main thoroughfares in ca. 1820. Other roads were added along with various shortcuts between ca. 1820 and 1868. This information will eventually help us determine areas of population growth, and perhaps even provide some information regarding the time of settlement of various areas. When coupled with research information from other areas, it will provide information on the westward routes through Oconee County. The so called "Hay(e)s

Cemetary" near Crossroads (properly Tokeena) appears to be one example of a cemetary that was either created and/or used by individuals migrating westward.

No matter what your feeling happen to be regarding the subject of Benjamin Rhyan Tillman and Colley F. Blease, these two men beginning in the late 1800s would symbolize the frustrations of many South Carolinians, and in particular the problems of the Farmer on the part of the former and the millworker on the part of the latter. By pitting race against race and class group against class group, these two men would effectively rise to position and power that would successfully dominate and/or influence the South Carolina scene to various degrees either pro or con, including a part of the thinking of a substancial number of people from Oconee County, from the late 1800s until well into the mid 1900s. Even though these individuals will be covered in greater detail at some point in time in our Journal, I mention them presently because I recently went to the Oconee County Libraries in an attempt to determine the amount of available materials on these two very influential personages, who are as much or more a part of Oconee County History as the Grange, the Farmer's Alliance, and any other subject. To my consternation, I discovered that while there is a bit of primary documentary material available in the form of a noncirculating work in the Walhalla Library, there appears to be but one (1) piece of interpretative material (in S.C. Room at Walhalla) other than that given as part of larger works such as Dr. Wallace's condensed history of South Carolina. While Dr. Wallace was a fine historian, he was most definately slanted against Tillman and Blease and thus fails in his brief comments to give an ideally balanced presentation of these two men. Equally Dr. Wallace was too scholarly and careful to make extreme judgements regarding the emotional impact of these two men on the average individual within the state. It is my opinion that we should make a concerted effort to at least provide some interpretative materials to the libraries on these men.

I would like to make everyone aware that a previous statement made in our Newsletter was INCORRECT. Material which I noted as being a "200 + page sort-of history of Oconee County" prepared by the Oconee County Planning Commission as a compilation is actually a "200 + page (etc)." prepared by the Adult Education Division of the Oconee County School System as a compilation of various materials. My error resulted from the fact that the copy in the Oconee County Library has the Oconee County Planning Commission on the front cover. My apologies to Adult Education Division of the Oconee County School System who should receive credit for this work.

And lastly---copies of yet two more virtually unknown works on Oconee County have been discovered. Because these works are extremely fragil, we are in the process of making photocopies and/or reproductions of this material. These photocopies will subsequently be available to our membership. We will add this material to our already existing photocopies of the extremely rare Oconee County publications: *Shiloh 1832;1927* (Phillips) and *Issaquena* (Reid).