

NEWSNOTES OF THE OCONEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: 4/30/88

REGARDING PUBLICATIONS BY THE OCHS AFTER 1988:

WARNING!! WARNING!!

As many of you are aware, we have mailed out substantial amounts of materials to each of our members over the past several years. And it is apparent that many of you are desperate for new materials on this area. Otherwise, I can think of no other reason why many of you mailed in your dues before being billed. Unfortunately we are receiving a substantial and growing number of new requests for selected copies of our materials and/or for yet to be published information. I say unfortunately because of the rise in the cost of postage and the tremendous amount of time involved with continuing such a large mailing of materials. In effect, the activities of our small organization in the field of publications and mailings is getting to be too much to handle. I should note that it was initially possible to do fairly large mailings simply because only a few people knew about our efforts, because we had a relatively small number of members, and because we had but few requests for information. Things have changed drastically!

The reasons for mailing out such large quantities of information during the first three years of publication were: (1) to provide as many major corrections as possible to incorrect information already in print; (2) to get correct information included in publications that were "in the works"; (3) to satisfy our own desire for information about this area; (4) to begin to establish a historic framework for the people who lived in this area at various times; (5) and to provide a reasonably solid foundation for future research being done on subjects dating from 1760-1798. All things said and done, I think that by the end of 1988 many of the objectives just noted will have been reasonably, if only partially, accomplished.

After the conclusion of Vol. III, we will unfortunately have to cut back on the amount of materials mailed out. I hope this reduction in services will not deter any of you from belonging to our organization as there are yet many, many fascinating things about Oconee County to be discovered...and put in print...and many projects that need to be carried out.

Even though we must cut back on our mailings, there is now a substantial amount of work underway in regard to various areas of Oconee County. Hopefully as a result of some of these efforts, those of you interested in specific areas and specific individuals will eventually have a broader range of

materials to consult. My hat continues to go off to the Faith Clayton Family Research Center and the Pendleton District Genealogical Society for their continued publications and their efforts to bring to light many unknown individuals; and to a few of our members for their outstanding efforts in regard to exploring Oconee County History.

However, I regret that our neighboring Historical Society in Pickens County is producing almost no published or researched materials on their area. While certain individuals in Pickens County are doing some fine work, the Society as a whole continues to let their area history slip into obscurity. As a result, we continue to provide select information free of charge to third grade teachers in Pickens County...as they have but few reasonable sources of information.

I also continue to regret that the majority of the members of the OCHS seem content to let so much of their history from 1890 through the present slip into the same obscurity (there are exceptions such as Mr. Gauzens' work on Salem; Mr. Sheriff's on the development of electrical power; Ms. Harbin's work on Westminster; Ms. Holleman's work on Seneca; and Ms. Jones work on Tamassee D.A.R. school). As a result, the Oconee County Museum Association will probably eventually TAKE OVER considerable work on much of area history from 1890 forward. This may well prove to be a great combined effort in the long run, as there are simply NOT enough "working research" people in either organization to even partially explore all of the history of Oconee County.

REGARDING THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THIS AREA:

I was previously 99% sure that there were no settlers in the area of present Pickens or Oconee counties before 1783. I am now 99.99% sure. The evidence for a portion of this statement has already been cited in Vol. II, No. 3 JOCHS. I have now finished up the study of early settlement, and this additional information only verifies the previous conclusion. In effect, there were NO domestic white settlers in this area before 1777 and not likely any settlers before 1784. I had not planned to mail out this additional material; however several of our members who have received draft copies of same suggested that it become one of our Journal entries. Those of you particularly interested in the Cherokee Indians, Richard Pearis (an Indian trader and one of the earliest residents of present Greenville County), Edward Wilkerson (trader at Keowee), Saluy (chief of Tugaloo and Eastatoe in the 1760s/70s), and other obscure subjects will perhaps find this material of interest and value.

I am particularly pleased to come to some final conclusions about the time of settlement and the various old legends that have hindered the development of the history of this area, etc., etc. We are finally about ready to move on to information that individuals will perhaps find of more significant value in doing research on their own families and the Antebellum History of this area.

NATIONAL REGISTER:

We are currently making an attempt to get the Tomassee (sic) Indian Village site on the National Register as an archaeological site...a task far more difficult than a normal registration. We will also make an attempt to get the General Andrew Pickens homesite placed as part of a separate archaeological nomination (probably without success). Contrary to the many stories often told about Tamassee (the idea of a great chief being buried in a mound with a fabulous ruby, Pickens building his house on top of this mound, etc.), there appears to be no truth, or even bits of truth, to these stories. While archaeological work was being done at Tomassee (the spelling I try to use), a bit of test work was done on the so called mound...without any evidence arising to indicate that this hill was anything more than a small natural hill...and NOT an Indian mound!

Also, we are applying for a grant from the S.C. Dept. of Archives and History to produce a small pamphlet on the National Register Properties in Oconee County. If we receive the grant, copies of this pamphlet will be distributed to the 8th grade students in Oconee County.

National Register sites in Oconee County to date include:

(/ /) date placed on the National Register
 (S) indicates State wide importance
 (L) indicates Local importance

- (1) Oconee Station and the Richards House (2/24/71) S
 (I have asked to Archives department to reclassify this nomination to a "one of several 1792 outposts built by Col. Robert Anderson to protect the post Revolutionary western frontier of South Carolina from possible Indian attacks"...some supporting materials have been provided to the Archives to justify this statement.)
- (2) Stumphouse Tunnel Complex (4/7/71) S
- (3) Alexander-Cannon-Hill House (7/24/72) L
- (4) Ellicot Rock (7/24/74)
- (5) Seneca Historic District (12/31/74) L (24 properties)

- (6) Westminster Depot (11/7/76) L
- (7) St. John's Lutheran Church (11/24/80) L
- (8) Newry Historic District (3/19/82) S (118 properties)
- (9) Oconee County Cage (11/14/82) L
- (10) Oconee County Jail (11/14/82) L

(I have asked the Archives to remove this structure from the National Register...as it was torn down by the 1986/87 county council.)

- (11) Seneca Historic District (Boundary Increase) (4/23/87) L (Includes the home of Francis Holleman)
- (12) Long Creek Academy (11/20/87) L
- (13) Russell House (?) It is my understanding that this house is now on the National Register; although the most recent list (3/28/88) supplied by the archives does not indicate same.

REGARDING THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD AND MAPS:

I was recently talking to a friend in Pickens County who made the comment that not much was happening in this area from the late 1700s until the time of the Civil War. WELL, I got right "huffy" about that comment. This person apparently has no idea of how RICH this area is in Antebellum History. Travelers were passing through this area making a variety of observations about natural subjects. Folktales tell of the woods in upper Anderson County being burned to drive out the Indians...and Indians actually were captured near Pickens Court House as part of the Indian removals. Small settlements such as Bachelor's Retreat were coming into being in the early 1800s and later perhaps more interesting settlements were taking place in the upper reaches of this area in the 1830s/1840s (Longcreek for example). Grist mills, sawmills, and other small industries were coming into being. Attempts were made to find rich mineral deposits--particularly gold. The railroad mania was beginning after the earlier canal mania. Churches were being formed and changes in religious thought were taking place (the anti-missionary movement and the problems over the freemasons within the Baptist Church are particularly interesting). Schools and academies were in operation, the Militia was going strong, there were minor slave problems. All sorts of people were passing through going west and other groups came through driving animals to markets. And I could go on and on! Maybe all of this isn't enough for some people...however, it is enough to keep me researching for years to come!

As a sort of continuing effort to enhance our knowledge of the Antebellum period, the Pickens District Section of the Colton 1854 map the Pickens District has been reproduced in the form of a negative image considerably enlarged from the original...i.e. the original black sections

(such as place names and railroad lines printed in black) show up on the map in white against a dark background. This format allows the general user to pick up names that are hard to read on the smaller original version. This map, along with a historic text to provide a limited amount of identification of sites, will be for sale at the Lunney Museum by late April for \$2.00 (sales tax included).

By the end of the year, I am hoping to take the appropriate sections of the Mills Atlas map of the Pendleton District and produce a special Pickens District map. The great advantage of such a map is simply that the Pickens District map will be printed with NORTH toward the center top of the page...rather than NORTH being at a northeast slant, as it is on the Atlas Map. Hopefully this change in orientation and the separation of current Anderson County from the map will make it far, far easier for persons to use this important map in the future.

At present, we have copies of maps showing the Proclamation line of 1763 and the Indians Villages; the combined Cook/Mouzon map of the 1770s showing the Indian villages and trails; and a notable small map of S.C. from 1827 on sale at the Walhalla Library. Reproductions scheduled for 1989 include one map from the late 1800s showing the railroad towns; a map showing the relationship of this area to the Cherokee Indian territory in Georgia in 1827; and a reprinting of the post office map from the late 1800s (our earlier supply is already exhausted). These efforts will perhaps conclude our map program. These combined maps, along with modern highway maps, will probably be adequate to provide map information about this area to the general user for the next 100 years.

REGARDING MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS:

Ms. W. Lincoln Jones was kind enough to send me some information on the origins and early history of the First Baptist Church of Walhalla...which only goes to prove that there more of interest in the early history of Walhalla than just the German settlement and the establishment of a courthouse.

PUBLICATIONS ON LOYALISTS:

Although there were no known Rebels or Loyalists, or even anyone taking a neutral position (i.e. NO WHITE SETTLERS), living in the area of present Oconee County from 1775-1783, there are many people interested in the subject of the Loyalists. Following is a select group of publications

currently available:

Lambert, Robert Stansbury, *South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987.) This work does not provide an extensive listing of names, but it is highly useful as THE major work on Loyalist's activities, battles, etc. in S.C. I have put this work on my shelf of MAJOR and IMPORTANT S.C. History studies. Very highly recommended! (Requested for the Oconee Lib. System)

Meyer, Duane, *The Highland Scots of North Carolina, 1732-1776* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1987 (5th paperback printing from the original work published in 1957.)) This is another work that does not provide an extensive listing of names; however it does cover some of the major clan groups which immigrated to N.C. such as McDonald, Campbell, Sutherland, etc. A substantial body of useful and interesting information is contained in this small volume. (Not Available in the Oconee Lib. System)

Hoffman, Ronald, et.al, eds. *An Uncivil War: The Southern Backcountry during the American Revolution* (Charlottesville: The University of Virginia Press, 1984.) I have not personally seen this book; however the review of same indicates that it a collection of essays on the nature of the Southern Backcountry. Points noted in the review of particular interest pertain to a comparison of Virginia and S.C. approach to the backcountry situation...and to a comparison of justice dealt out to tories after the war. S.C.'s treatment of most Tories was apparently very lenient when compared to the treatment dealt out by N.C. As a result, it might well prove the case that tories from N.C. might have fled to "other parts" of the South in order to avoid reprisals. Keep in mind that there is yet no accounting for the vast growth of population in the Pendleton District after 1789. It is interesting to speculate on the fact that some of the names noted in the work on the Scotch Highlanders surface in the 1790 census of the Pendleton District. (Not available in the Oconee County Library System.)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF NOTE (The Cherokees):

Steele, William O., *The Cherokee Crown of Tannassy* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair Publisher, 1977.) I only recently came across a copy of this delightful little book. Apparently designed for reading on the 6th to 8th grade level, it tells the story of Sir Alexander Cuming's visit to the Cherokees in 1730. While the author uses a certain degree of "historic imagination", he includes actual sections in italics from the materials published in the London papers (often

called Cuming's journals). We have purchased copies of this work for each of the 8th grade libraries in Oconee County, as materials related to this area for that age group are extremely difficult to find.

Alden, John, *John Stuart and the Southern Colonial Indian Frontier 1754-1775* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1944. Reprinted New York: Gordian Prss, Inc., 1966.) (The Oconee County Library System has been asked to obtain a copy of this work for both circulation and reference.) This notable, important, and oft quoted work on the relationships of the crown and the colonies with the Indians in the South from 1754-1775 is once again available in print from Gordian Press. When used with Verner R. Crane's *The Southern Frontier 1670-1740* (at Walhalla in Reference), David H. Cockran's *The Cherokee Frontier* (at Walhalla in Reference); the Journals of the Commissioners of Indian Trade (3 vols., at Walhalla in Reference); John P. Brown's *Old Frontiers* (circulating copy available); and various books on Indian culture, one can get a fairly good picture of the politics related to the Cherokees in Oconee County from 1710-1777.

Perdue, Theda, *Native Carolinians, The Indians of North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985.) (Not Available in the Oconee Lib. System) An EXCELLENT small booklet on the Indians with considerable emphasis on Indian culture in general. Perdue also covers happenings in S.C. as relates to the Cherokees and Cherokee Wars to some degree. A small, inexpensive, fairly easy to read booklet with excellent information by a noted scholar...the sort of thing the S.C. Dept. of Archives and History should put out...but doesn't!

Moore, David G., assembler, "The Conference on Cherokee Prehistory" (Swannanoa, N.C.: Warren Wilson College, 1986.) (Not Available in the Oconee Lib. System) I have had this work for some time trying to make sense out of it. Put simply, it is a book by specialists in the field of archaeology for other specialists...try reading at your own risk! Even so, it contains a variety of valuable information. As best I can make sense of this work (with some considerable help from a friend in the field), it attempts to point out the idea that the area of present Oconee County was perhaps the home of the Muskogean Indians during the period from ca. 1450-1600...and that the Cherokees did not arrive in this area until probably sometime after ca. 1590. It is regrettable that there is not a simple, readable publication pertaining to this area in the field of archaeology. Such readable works DO exist for Tennessee (*Tribes that Slumber* for example)...and I fail to understand why such a work could not be produced for northwestern S.C. and northeastern Ga.

NEWSNOTES OF THE OCONEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: 6/10/88

REGARDING THE TOMASSEE PROPERTY OF GENERAL ANDREW PICKENS:

Some of you are aware that a considerable amount of concern exists regarding the homesite of General Andrew Pickens at Tomassee. This was not the original home of the Gen. in Pendleton County, but rather his retirement home. I personally suspect that the old two story white house below Clemson on Lake Hartwell is "Hopewell", the home of the General and his family in Pendleton County from sometime after 1785 until sometime after 1800. For years, it has been said that the two story white house was not the home of the General, but rather a house built by his son. This statement has doubtful origins...and a considerable reinvestigation needs to be undertaken.

But returning to Tomassee: the last home of Gen. Pickens was called "the Red House" and was noted for the red color of the exterior of the house and the bright colors of the interior rooms. For some years, it was said that the house was built on top of Indian mound; however there appears to be no truth to this statement. At any rate, the property is now for sale. I took it upon myself (on behalf of the Society) to offer to purchase the one acre (210 x 210 ft.) with the existing willow tree and historical marker...with the provision that we would be willing lease it back to the purchasers of the larger tract (which is about the ONLY WAY I possibly see to insure long term upkeep of the place). The asking price for the entire 58 acres is \$90,000. While this price may seem high, it is, in my opinion, a reasonable price for such desirable property. Should the owner desire to sell us the one acre, the price should be around \$1600. Should it not be agreeable with our membership to make such a purchase (under the perhaps incorrect assumption that the owner will take our offer seriously), then I am absolutely sure that a number of our members would be willing to purchase the one acre...if the owner would sell it to a private party.

The Settlement of the Pendleton District 1777-1800
(paperbound) Some 1320 names are included in the index:

The Southern Historical Press is scheduled to publish the work of the late Fredrick Van Clayton under the title noted above. They are now accepting prepublication orders at \$15.00 a copy (the price to be \$20.00 after June 30, 1988). The book may be ordered from Southern Historical Press, Inc./ P.O. Box 738/ Easley, S.C. 29641-9738. Include \$2.50 for postage and handling and \$.50 for each additional book.

While I do not agree with the way in which Mr. Clayton

interpreted one act of the Statues of Laws of S.C. (which caused him to suspect white settlers to be in this area in 1777, when in fact the Statue was referring to land in other parts of South Carolina...such as Orangeburg), the book remains extremely valuable...particularly the maps, which are probably worth the price of the book! On these maps, Mr. Clayton used his personal knowledge of numbers of Pendleton District families to locate the area of their land grant. Mr. Clayton has a few family's land grants as being behind the Indian line (which existed up to 1816)...and this information is probably incorrect. Persons finding an land grant behind this line on the maps should probably shift it to slightly below the Indian line. Much of the lengthy introduction is particularly valuable with various persons being traced to other areas of South Carolina and to other states. I should also note that many people receiving land grants never came to this area...thus a check of a person receiving a land grant against the 1790/1800 census for the Pendleton District is mandatory! It should also be pointed out that while Mr. Clayton probably picked up 95% of the land grants pertaining to this area, additional land grants have undoubtedly surfaced at the archives over the last 50 years...thus, a person not finding a suspected ancestor should check with the Archives Department in Columbia. I should also note that some few grants originally issued by Georgia are not included in this work or within the files at the Archives. In spite of the few flaws already pointed out, Mr. Clayton's work remains remarkably valuable after some 50 years and it will become one of the landmark publications pertaining to this area. As the printing will perhaps be limited, I encourage anyone interested in this publication to submit a prepublication order.

[Special Note: Based on my opinion of the Southern Historical Press's manner of doing business, you will probably not receive your order until late August at the earliest!]

ANOTHER BOOK OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

Some of you may have failed to note a "Letter to the Editor" in *The Keowee Courier*. Rev. Shealy has now formally announced the scheduled publication of this work on the settlement of Walhalla, S.C. This is a long awaited publication...and we congradulate Rev. Shealy on his near conclusion of this project. You may address the Rev. George B. Shealy at 201 W.S. Boundary St./ Walhalla, S.C. 29691 if you wish to receive one of his upcoming prepublication announcements regarding this work. Phone orders and inquiries will NOT be accepted as Rev. Shealy needs all the time available in order to get his work completed on schedule.

SPECIAL SUPPLIMENT TO THE *NEWSNOTES* OF THE OCONEE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR PICKENS COUNTY MEMBERS

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County Historical Society

In much the same way as sections the upper eastern parts of Oconee County have been drastically changed over the last 10 years, I now anticipate that the western part of Pickens County along and near Hwy 11 will be drastically altered over the next 10 years. The biggest factor in holding back development of this area has been an adequate gravity or pumped water supply. As projects are already underway to bring suitable water supplies to this area, we HIGHLY recommend that anyone hoping to do any work on the Eastatoe Valley areas BE ABOUT IT NOW!...lots are already for sale!!

It only seems reasonable to assume that without adequate research, the Eastatoe Valley area will eventually end up with a group of legends no more historically satisfactory than the legends of the Oolenoy Valley. In my opinion, the lack of effort to obtain as much information as possible about this area would be a major loss to future generations. I am aware that a reasonable amount of family research has been conducted on certain individuals and families within the Eastatoe area...however, the history of the valley is considerably lacking. From travel accounts, it appears that the Eastatoe Valley area was settled sometime around 1800...although this date may off some five years, one way or another (but unlikely before 1795).

We would like to particularly encourage anyone who is willing to actively pursue work on the early history of the upper reaches of Pickens County. An important post Revolutionary and S.C. Western Frontier Fort (named Eastatoe Station-ca. 1792-94) was located somewhere in the general Eastatoe Valley area or perhaps along the Keowee River on the Pickens County side. Interestingly enough, Daniel Boone (apparently the famous one!) served as a "spy" (a person who gathered information on the Indians) at Eastatoe Station. This small station (fort) in that area, and the unsettled conditions of the South Carolina Western Frontier probably account for a settlement date of after 1795.

I should also point out that we continue to know far too little about the Indian villages located in the same area...although it is suspected (with good historical evidence) that the Cherokee village in the Eastatoe Valley area came into existence after 1730.

Enclosed please find copies of proposed amendments

presented by F.C. Holder to the Constitution of the Pickens County Historical Society. It remains my feeling that

(1) That in general, the management of the PCHS has continued for a number of years to ignore the wishes of the general membership....resulting in numbers of members who have dropped out of the Society.

(2) That the management of the PCHS has been generally lacking in attempts to actual collect historic data about this area and/or to provide correct information to the school system within Pickens County.

(3) That in general, the management of the Society has taken it to be "enough" to simply run a museum...and assume that everyone is happy doing nothing more than supporting the museum.

(4) That the management of the PCHS has refused to deal with the question of a curator...when in fact, this position has made numbers of past members VERY discontented.

(5) That in general, the management of the PCHS has basically refused to initiate genuine research into the actual history of Pickens County.

(6) That in general, the PCHS has been operated in far less than a democratic fashion for far too long by making changes of any kind exceptionally difficult.

(7) That in general, the PCHS has not taken the initiative to acquire and collect new and important published materials pertaining to Pickens County.

(8) That the Society, by holding its annual meeting as part of a yearly dinner meeting, makes it excessively difficult to actually present the concerns and attitudes of the membership because of the limited time span...and the fact that a speaker is waiting to make a talk. Equally, we are all forced to buy some rather expensive "fried chicken" for the sake of having a place to meet...when in fact, we could meet at the museum free of charge. I find it particularly interesting that a few members object to increases in the dues...but yet make no comment about the fact that we are really having to pay a great deal more than our dues to eat! Would we not be better off to have some reasonable dues, a more progressive and involved membership, and an active membership society?

Frankly, it continues to anger me when I see how much about this area is being produced by other groups...when I know that NOTHING is directly coming out of the Pickens County Historical Society in regard to this area. Rather than

committing ANY of the funds of the PCHS to research and publications, the PCHS has seemingly taken on another museum. While I am greatly in favor of museums, I am far more in favor of trying to provide a reasonable education to the school children of Pickens County. In this regard, an interpretive museum could perhaps accomplish the same purpose as research and publications...however, the PCHS does NOT have an interpretive museum...rather it has a collection of artifacts.

For 1988, the Oconee County Historical Society has taken on the project of providing readable and accurate information for the five 8th grade school libraries in Oconee County. We feel that this is a particularly important project because of the lack of accurate materials (or just lack of materials of any kind in some cases) currently to be found in the library system. We have purchased copies of *The World of the Southern Indians* by Virginia Pounds Brown and Laurella Owens (highly recommended!); *The Cherokee Crown of Tannassy* by William O. Steele (recommended); copies of the autobiography of Gen. Andrew Pickens by Linda Worley Skelton (recommended); and produced copies of information on Oconee County towns during the 1880s (recommended for use in Oconee County). A group of maps from various periods (with the current limits of Oconee County marked on each map) are also included in the initial contribution (some 40+ third grade teachers in Pickens County have previously been supplied with these same maps (without markings) by the Oconee County Historical Society). We are actively seeking other titles and manuscripts of information related to this area to provide to the school libraries.

I would like to point out that it is particularly difficult to locate suitable materials for this age group. Even so, we highly encourage our members from Pickens County to develop a similiar program for the school libraries in that area. Keep in mind that S.C. history is once again being taught as yearly subject with a major new text. I really think that the children in this area SHOULD be able to read about things that happened here...rather than only being able to read about things which happened in Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia, etc.

Another project of the Society is to locate areas that once contained Militia beats. There were sixteen in the Pickens District...and eight of these have been determined to be in present Oconee County. That leaves eight others to be located in present Pickens County. The militia beats were an important part of life from the late 1790s until they were abolished after the Civil War. It was previously suspected that the area of each beat became a township area after 1868;

however work done on Oconee County indicates that they were not exactly the same! The beat companies were responsible for patrolling areas of the county in regard to slaves absent from their farms without a pass and taking care of variety of functions now assigned to county government. They are very important historically because of the large number of persons who were required to serve in the militia (most white males between 16 and 45 at some point in their lives)...and all too little research has been conducted regarding this important part of area history. We highly encourage our Pickens County membership to attempt to locate their "beat" areas. A new book by Jean Martin Flynn (the author of the work on Secona Baptist Church) on the militia is scheduled for publication in late 1988/ early 1989...although it WILL NOT provide information on the location of local beat areas and other types of local information relative to the individual beat companies.

The Society continues to try and locate interesting materials on Pickens Court House (locally called "Old Pickens" and located along present Hwy. 183 on the Oconee County side of the Keowee River). This functioning Courthouse town of the Pickens District was small...and probably not as interesting as people have long assumed. Even so, we feel that it needs to be carefully documented and studied.

The Society is planning to play up 1992 as the year the Cherokee Indians. This year was selected because it is noted by one small and obscure reference that the Cherokees finally left South Carolina for other homelands in 1792. This 1792 date would seem probable as this was the same time in which a major attack by the Cherokees was expected along the S.C. western frontier. We have already prepared a rather extensive reading list on the Cherokees...and we hope to provide a wide range of media coverage during 1992.

Much speculation has been issued from time to time regarding the Indian trails that once existed in Pickens County. Old legends and stories tell of three crossing along the Saluda River. The late George E. Welborn attempted to establish Hwy. 183 from the Oconee Line to Pickens as being "The Great Warpath". It remains a mystery to me where Mr. Welborn got such an idea...and I have no doubt that this information is incorrect. Unfortunately, this same information is now to be found on a map issued by Duke Power.

The fact of the matter is simply that there are very few early maps that show any considerable number of Indian trails in Pickens County...and unfortunately, the location of

these trails in Pickens County is far more obscure than the possible location of such trails in Oconee County. One of the most notable map for showing general areas of possible trails through Pickens County is the Royce Map of Cherokee Indian Lands. However this map was not worked up until the late 1800s and it DOES contain errors in regard to trails... please use it cautiously! The work of Margaret Mills Seaborn in the 1970s regarding possible trails through Pickens County is far more accurate...although, in my opinion, it also leaves sometime to be desired in terms of properly marking the trails in present Pickens County.

In doing work related to Secona Baptist Church, a most interesting bit of information emerged: That what was once presumed to have been an Indian trail passing from near Clemson to the present Greenville in the southern part of the county...and what was once presumed to have been an Indian trail passing from Eastatoe Village to the present Greenville in the northern part of the county...and a connecting road that tied the trail (or Road) to the north to the trail (or Road) to the south were in part roads used by Richard Pearis in his trading activities from ca. 1768-1776. This all sounds "right" confusing; however it becomes easy to see once marked on a modern map of the county.

What is thought to be a once existing Pearis road crossing the Saluda (going from present Greenville to Eastatoe in the northern part of the county) appears to have once crossed at a point between Farr's Bridge and Hunt's Bridge (this is "perhaps" the site "sometimes" called Cornelius Ford...NO CONNECTION TO CORNELIUS KEITH). The once existing Pearis road crossing the Saluda (going from present Greenville to near Clemson by way of the southern part of the county) appears to have once crossed at a point near the present Saluda River Dam (thought to be the site of Lig(e)on's Bridge). The connecting road between the northern Pearis road and the southern Pearis road appears to have a part of the same road that would later be called the Pendleton Road (passing in 1818 by the original location of the 1st Secona Baptist Church). It can be logically presumed that important sites (after 1783) would be along these various roads including Secona (original site), Pumkintown, Easley, Pickensville, and Simm's Mill (near Liberty).

Contrary to much that is already in print, the so called "Keowee Trail" (properly called the Cherokee Path) on the Pickens County side of the Keowee River ran from Ft. Prince George (near current Keowee Town Landing in Oconee County) across Hwy. 183 (this section of the trail is behind Gap Hill Church of God), thence on to the river slightly west of present Six Mile (about where the Old Seneca Road crosses the Six Mile Creek) thence into Six Mile, thence along a

course that is very close to the present Six Mile/ Norris Hwy until it gets almost to Norris. At this point, the trail is more difficult to trace along modern road systems. However I should note that the Cherokee Path appears from select research to have passed very near Simm's Mill.

On Margaret Mills Seaborn's *Indian Trail Map*, she repeats the same notion of George Welborn of Indian trail running through current downtown Pickens. I am somewhat disturbed by this judgement on the part of Ms. Seaborn as even the Royce Map clearly shows the trail running to the north of present Pickens...i.e., it is my opinion that a portion of the current Midway Road is a part of the lower eastward trail from Ft. Prince George that eventually crossed the Saluda at or near Earle's upper bridge (please be aware that only a portion of current Midway Road might be taken to be a part of the path.). Equally it is my opinion that a portion of the road running from Holly Springs to Pumkintown is a part of the northern trail leading from Ft. Prince George to a crossing on the Saluda River.

While a longer discussion of possible Indian trails is entirely possible (and certainly within the realm of speculation based on certain evidence), it is beyond the scope of this limited material. The point I am trying to make is simply that supposed Indian trails have to be carefully reviewed to determine the following:

(1) if such supposed trails are in fact trails at all...or if such supposed trails are in fact early trading roads.

(2) if such trading roads were in fact constructed along pre-existing Indian paths...and if so, where were these paths going? For example, it is entirely possible that the Indians made paths from near present Clemson and from Eastatoe to present Greenville in order to avail themselves of Richard Pearis's trading center. In turn, Pearis may have turned these trails into roads.

(3) if these trails and/or roads were used by the first settlers coming to this area after 1783...and to what degree do the location of these roads and/or trails effect areas of settlement. For example, it rather appears that in time (after 1800), the Cherokee Path was somewhat abandoned as a major highway (and a highway it truly was...even in the 1760s) in favor of the current Maw's Bridge Road going from Six Mile to originally near Central and thence on to Pendleton. (Maw's Bridge currently goes into Central, although it once apparently crossed west of Central near the present [1988] cemetery to the west of the town). This change in traffic from the Cherokee Path to the Maw's Bridge Road probably occurred as a result of the principal traffic flow going to the

town of Pendleton (established 1789/90) rather than to points further east and to the south. The Cherokee Path was too far to the east of the area of land which needed to be crossed in order to get one from northeastern Oconee County to Pendleton during the years after 1805.

As with other types of information which the Oconee County Historical Society is publishing regarding Pickens County, it is becoming increasingly evident that very little is in fact known about much of the history of Pickens County during the years from 1761 until 1800.

It is to be hoped that the new history of Greenville County being prepared by Dr. A.V. Huff will shed some light on Merrittsville (once located in northern upper Greenville County). A road apparently left Merrittsville and then crossed the Saluda at Earle's Lower Bridge (NE of Dacusville), and then passed through Pickensville on the way to Pendleton and then on to other points. This road along with the road passing through Greenville thence on through Pickensville and thence on to Pendleton; the Pendleton Road passing from NE Pickens County through the Midway area thence by the old site of Secona and thence joining near present Central with the road coming from NE Oconee County through Six Mile on the way to Pendleton; and the road leaving Pendleton and going by Oconee Station and thence into NE Georgia, appear to be among the few major Antebellum roads of the far northwestern corner of South Carolina. A probably later road would come from Georgia and pass slightly north of present Westminster and present Seneca on the way to Old Pickens, thence on to Pendleton. More information on these roads (and other roads) would shed new light into Antebellum trade patterns of this area.

Work is underway for a proposed history of the First Baptist Church of Pickens, S.C. This volume will probably have about as much Pickens History as First Baptist Church History...church minutes and history are rarely a story unto themselves! Hopefully this book will carry the story of Pickens forward from the point where the Secona Church history stopped off on the history of the Pickens area (1891).

I contend that gristmills, churches, sawmills, and maybe a store and a school within a given area constituted a small community...and that these small communities are truly a major portion of the Antebellum History and post Civil War History of this end of the earth. A careful study of numbers of old maps reveals but few marked communities (Pumpkintown, Secona, are among the few examples from the 1820s/30s). Until

both historians and genealogists take a more active interest in exploring the makeup of these small communities, we are going to remain considerably in the dark about much of the actual day to day life in the northwestern corner of South Carolina. I believe that one of the best ways to correct at least a portion of this problem will be to get individuals interested in select studies (Post Offices, Schools, Stores, Gristmills, etc., etc.). From these select studies, individual community composites could be compiled. Another good way to advance our knowledge of this area would be to encourage more documented church histories. GOOD church histories tell us a lot!

Another area of interest that is receiving but scant attention is modern history. I frankly don't trust the newspapers of recent years (other than the ads) to tell me much about what is happening in this end of the earth. Individuals should consider making scrapbooks, keeping diaries or journals, keeping tabs of what they purchase during a six months period, etc., etc. to tell future historians what was going on during the mid to late 1900s. After all, history is what happened five minutes ago...and not just 200 years ago!

April 17 1988 (Submitted by F.C. Holder)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PICKENS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Motion #1: That any bequests and/or gifts to the Society in excess of \$500 and not designated for specific use(s) be deposited in an endowment fund. The principal of the endowment fund is to remain intact unless expenditures are allowed from same by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the membership of the Society. In effect, while the executive committee might be allowed to use the interest proceeds from such an endowment for the benefit of the Society, the principal could not be expended without a 2/3 vote of the membership.

Motion #2: That Article VII of the 1977 Constitution be amended to read:

These By-Laws shall not be amended except by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the members present. Prior to a proposed amendment of these By-Laws being read at the annual meeting of the Society, the President (or his representative) shall notify the members 30 days in advance by letter of any proposed amendments offered by any member. Any individual or group of individuals may also notify the membership 30 days in advance by letter (at their own expense) of any amendments to the By-Laws.

Motion #3: That members be allowed to volunteer at the annual meeting for those standing committees on which they might desire to serve. Should there be less than three people volunteering to serve on any committee, then the President shall be empowered to appoint enough members to the Committee to bring the total number of persons serving to three. From those members desiring to serve on any given committee, the President shall call for an individual to volunteer as a temporary Chairperson. Should no person volunteer, then the President shall be empowered to appoint a temporary Chairperson. This temporary Chairperson shall notify all volunteer members at least two weeks in advance either by phone or mail of the time and place of the first meeting. At this first meeting, a Chairperson shall be elected by a simple majority of those members in attendance at said Committee meeting.

Motion #4: That the nominating committee shall hereafter be composed of not less than three individuals (with no maximum limit), and that those individuals serving on this committee shall be allowed to volunteer from the floor at the annual

meeting of the Society. Should there be less than three people volunteering to serve on this committee, then the President shall be empowered to appoint enough members to the Committee to bring the total number of persons serving to three. From those members desiring to serve on this committee, the President shall call for an individual to volunteer as a temporary Chairperson. Should no person volunteer, then the President shall be empowered to appoint a temporary Chairperson. This temporary Chairperson shall notify all volunteer members at least two weeks in advance either by phone or mail of the time and place of the first meeting. At this first meeting, a Chairperson shall be elected by a simple majority of those members in attendance at said Committee meeting. A determination of persons to be nominated shall be ascertained by a simple majority vote of the members of the committee.

Motion #5: That a museum committee shall hereafter be composed of three individuals to be elected at the annual meeting of the society. This committee shall be responsible for the appointment of curator(s) for the management of the archives and artifacts of the Pickens County Historical Society. Possible members for this committee may be nominated from the floor OR by the act of volunteering from the floor, after which an election by those members present shall take place. Election shall be determined as being those three persons receiving the largest number of votes by ballot. The term of these members shall be for two years. Members may succeed themselves at the will of the Society. In the event that it should prove impossible to raise a museum committee from those present at the annual meeting, then the President shall be empowered to appoint members to the committee only to the degree of filling any vacancies not determined by elections. A determination of the practices and procedures related to the archives, artifacts, curator(s) and all other matters deemed to be the responsibility of this committee shall be ascertained by a majority vote of the members of the committee.

Motion #6: That the Society as the annual meeting determine the standing committees to be in operation for a period of the following two years. This determination shall be made by motion, second of the motion, discussion, amendment, and simple majority vote of those present and attending. This motion does not infer that a single motion may not be presented to name all standing committees in one presentation.

Motion #7: That Article II/Section 1 of the 1977 Constitution be amended to read:

(1) PRESIDENT-The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society as a whole and shall appoint temporary chairpersons and other members to those committees as created during the course of the year AND which are NOT deemed standing committees and/or committees mandated and/or covered by special provisions by the By-Laws and Constitution of the Society.

Motion #8: That the Pickens County Historical Society provide yearly by letter and one month in advance of the Annual Meeting, a list of all amendments proposed, a list of officers to be presented by the nominating committee, and a list of standing committees which have operated over the past two years upon which members may volunteer to serve.

Motion #9: That a special call meeting of the Pickens County Historical Society may be achieved by 10% of the members of the Society who are willing to affix their names (this does not infer a physical signing) to a letter going out thirty (30) days in advance to the entire membership notifying them of the meeting and the purpose of the meeting.

[Charter of 1958/59 and several noted amendments]

-- CHARTER --

For the purpose of perpetuating the Knowledge and History from pre-Historic Times to the present of our State and Nation and of Pickens County in particular, an organization to be known as THE PICKENS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY is hereby constituted.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of The Pickens County Historical Society will be:

- (1) To locate and record an accurate record of Historical Events, Locations and People who have connections with our county.
- (2) To preserve Material, Books, Relics and Documents in some type of Museum.
- (3) To place suitable markers at the locations of the various Historical Sites.
- (4) The performances of such duties in connection with the administration of Archives and

Supervision of the making and preservation of Public Records as have been or may be imposed upon it by the Laws of the State of South Carolina.

- (5) To use all money's for Historical purposes.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership shall be open to any adult person, or to any Club, Society or Association interested in the History of Pickens County and upon the submission of application and payment of dues. Institutional members shall be classified as permanent institutions.

A contribution of \$100.00 or more. The Contributor to be enrolled as a patron.

DUES: The minimum contribution of \$1.00 per year shall be the amount received from each member. The amount \$25.00 a member will entitle the member to a life membership.

The amount received from a club or association for members in the amount of \$1.00 for each active member on its roll.

GOVERNMENT: The officers of the Pickens County Historical Society shall be elected annually and shall consist of the following.

- (A) President
- (B) Vice President (one from each school area)
- (C) Secretary-Treasurer
- (D) Genealogist
- (E) Archeologist
- (F) Historian
- (G) Publicity Committee
- (H) Marker Committee
- (I) Museum Committee
- (J) Research Committee
- (K) Finance Committee

The President shall be an ex-officio member of each committee. The Vice-Presidents shall each be a member of one of the five committees. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep all minutes and records of each meeting. Annual accounting of the funds will be made by the Finance Committee at the end of each fiscal year.

A duty of the Finance Committee is to secure members.

No person shall succeed himself in office.

MEETINGS: The meetings shall consist of one regular meeting each month and other meetings will be subject to the will and call of the President.

AMENDMENTS: This constitution may be amended during a regular meeting with a 2/3 majority vote of its members.

One month notice shall be given each member prior to the submission of each amendment.

By Laws may be adopted at any regular meeting by a 2/3 majority of the members present.

-- AMENDMENTS --

-- On May 23, 1959--By 2/3 majority vote of the Society--The Constitution was amended to read--

"No person shall succeed himself in office, More than Once."

Proposed by Dr. J.L. Valley

--On May 23, 1959--By 2/3 majority vote of the Society--The Constitution was amended to read--

"Meetings will be subject to the will and call of the President"

Proposed by George E. Welborn

--On May 24, 1972--T.N. Davidson moved that the Society meet four (4) times a year. This motion was adopted.

Proposed by T.N. Davidson

--On May 23, 1978--By a 2/3 majority vote of the Society--The Constitution was amended to allow for the disposition of assets should the Society disband. This was passed in order to continue to qualify for I.R.S. tax exemption.

Proposed by Frederick C. Holder

--In May, 1986--By a 2/3 majority vote of the Society, it was determined that dues were be raised to \$3.00 per person or couple.

Proposed by Frederick C. Holder

IN REGARD TO A CURATOR:

In 1979, a Curator's report appears in the records. According to the minutes, a curator was elected in May of 1980; however it was subsequently determined that a curator was ^{not} an officer under the Constitution. As a result, their was not a position of Curator as part of the officers in May of 1981. In September of 1981, the President appointed a Curator as she contended that the By-Laws called for such a position (although a careful examination of the By-Laws reveals no such By-Law). At that time, there was a discussion of changes in the By-Laws.

In July, 1977 (although the revisions state May of 1977, The Constitution (as indicated by a list of Articles) was apparently altered as follows:

THE PICKENS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

For the purpose of perpetuating the knowledge and history from prehistoric times to the present, of our State and Nation and of Pickens County in particular, an organization to be known as the Pickens County Historical Society is hereby constituted.

ARTICLE I

OBJECTIVE: The objectives of the Pickens County Historical Society shall be:

(1) To locate and record an accurate record of Historical Events, Locations and People who have connections with out county.

(2) To preserve Material, Books, Relics and Documents in some type of Museum.

(3) To place suitable markers at the locations of the various Historical Sites.

(4) The performances of such duties in connection with the administration of Archives and Supervision of the making and preservation of Public Records as have been or may

be imposed upon it by the Laws of the State of South Carolina.

- (5) To use all monies for Historical purposes.

ARTICLE II

GOVERNMENT: The officers of the Pickens County Historical Society shall consist of:

- (1) PRESIDENT—The President shall preside at all meetings and shall appoint all committees as deemed necessary. Further, the President shall serve as an ex-officio member of all committees, except the nominating committee.

- (2) VICE PRESIDENT—The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the President and shall perform such other duties as shall be delegated to him by the President.

- (3) SECRETARY-TREASURER—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep minutes of all meetings and shall collect and oversee the expenditure of all monies paid to the Society. He shall also make a financial report at each annual meeting.

(end of Page 1)

ARTICLE III

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: The election of officers shall be conducted annually at a called meeting in May at a date and time to be designated by the President. Nominations shall be made by the nominating committee and the floor opened for additional nominations. The officers shall be elected by a majority vote of the society members present. Officers duly elected shall take office at the close of the annual meeting.

Robert's Rules of Order will be in effect at all meetings and elections.

The President and Vice-President shall not serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in their respective offices. The office of Secretary-Treasurer shall not be subject to the above specified time restriction.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP: Membership shall be open to any adult person, or to any Club, Society or Association interested in the History of Pickens County and upon the submission of application and

payment of dues. Institutional members shall be classified as permanent institutions.

ARTICLE V

DUES: The minimum annual dues payable by each individual member shall be the sum of \$1.00.

The minimum annual dues payable by a club or association for membership shall be the sum of one dollar for each active member on its roll.

(end of Page 2)

Any member who contributes the sum of Twenty-Five (\$25.00) Dollars shall be awarded a life membership in the Society.

Any individual who makes a contribution in the sum of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars or more shall be enrolled as a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS: Meetings will be subject to the will and call of President, PROVIDED HOWEVER, that the President shall call for a meeting of the Society in May of each year for the election of officers.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS: These By-Laws shall not be amended except by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the members present. Prior to the submission of a proposed amendment of these By-Laws to the membership of the Society, the President shall post a notice, at least (30) days prior to the meeting at which the proposed amendments shall be submitted setting forth the proposed amendment and the date, time and location of the meeting. The aforesaid notice shall be placed at the following locations: The Pickens County Courthouse; the Pickens County Historical Museum; all Pickens County Public Libraries, and at such other locations as the President shall deem appropriate to give notice of the proposed amendments to the membership of the Society.

(end of Page 3)