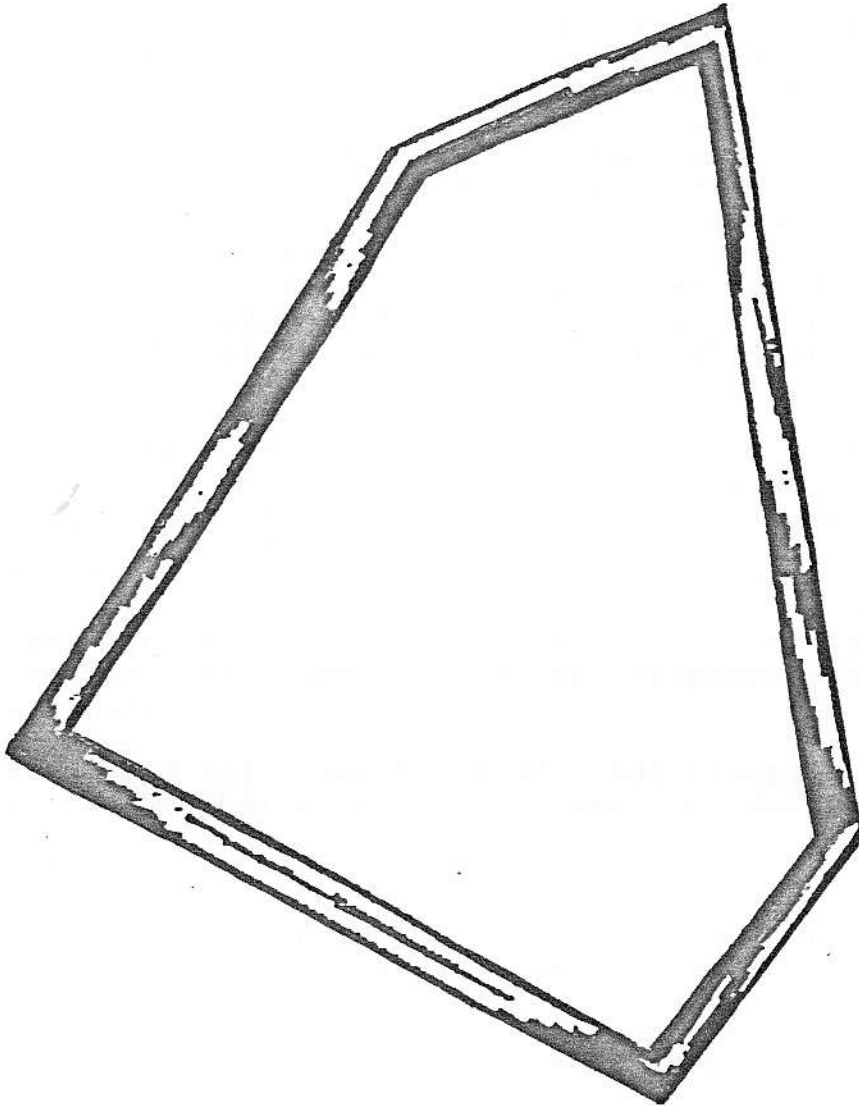


THE JOURNAL OF THE OCONEE COUNTY

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A BRIEF LOOK AT THE AREA OF PRESENT OCONEE COUNTY IN 1837

During the years from 1834-1837, George Featherstonhaugh (pronounced "Fanshaw") was engaged by the War Department to conduct geological and mineralogical investigations into certain areas of the United States...particularly for the purpose of seeking out lead deposits in the Mississippi River Valley and to ascertain the locations of copper resources. In October of 1835, Featherstonhaugh was instructed to undertake a mineral survey pertaining to the Cherokee Indian lands in North Carolina and in adjacent states where the Cherokee lands were soon to be made available to the white population. While Featherstonhaugh never really completed this project, he did venture into western North Carolina during 1836 to do preliminary work for the survey. Apparently it was during this trip in 1836 that Featherstonhaugh first journeyed into northwestern South Carolina for as he reported in 1837: "...and passing the house of Mr. John E. Calhoun, perched on a hill, where I paid a visit last year,..." [Featherstonhaugh: I,xxxiii-xlii; II 267]

His commentaries on his trips through the area of present Oconee County are not terribly enlightening...although they do provide important detail information about a few select subjects. Of most importance is simply the fact that Featherstonhaugh's journals reinforce other accounts which reveal that the population was sparse and that Old Pickens on the Keowee was little more than a settlement (probably less than eight residential houses at the time Featherstonhaugh visited the site).

(All entries quoted below are for 1837. Additional comments not found in the Featherstonhaugh text are included in []s)

August 17.--

We now proceeded for eight miles at a rapid pace down the steep southern slope of the mountains, through beautiful woods and dales, to Jarrett's, on the Tugaloo, a main branch of the Savannah. Here I got an excellent breakfast of coffee, ham, chicken, good bread, butter, honey, and plenty of good new milk for a quarter of a dollar. The landlord cultivated an extensive farm, and there was a fine bottom of good land near the house; he was a quite, intelligent, well-behaved man, a great admirer of Mr. C--[John C. Calhoun], and seemed anxious to do what was obliging and proper, more from good feeling than for the poor return he chose to take for his good fare. What a charming country this would be to

travel in, if one was sure of meeting with such clean nice quarters once a-day! The traveller does sometimes, but unfortunately they stand nearly in the same proportion to the dirty ones that the known planets do to the fixed stars. (Featherstonhaugh: II,264)

[Devereaux Jarrett operated, in addition to the stagecoach inn, a toll bridge, country store, post office, cotton gin, blacksmithy, tanyard, gristmill and sawmill. He was occasionally a money lender and operated a gold mine. (Bouwman: 139) His home and inn, Travelers Rest, is only a short distance across the Georgia line from Oconee County, slightly off Hwy. 123. It is now open to the public and administered by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites. For those new to this area, it is a most interesting place to visit...open during the week and on Sunday afternoon. After crossing the Tugaloo River Bridge on Hwy. 123 into Georgia, immediately watch for the directional sign to Travelers Rest.]

Featherstonhaugh continues the account by noting that his stage coach driver (who delivered him to Travelers Rest) drove like a maniac going down hills, talked too much, and was full of conceit. For those interested in dialect, Featherstonhaugh related part of the conversation of the driver. From the various ramblings of this unnamed man, it would appear that the horses on the stage coach line are not of the best quality. (Featherstonhaugh: II,264-65) The driver noted to Featherstonhaugh:

...but you'll have a splendid driver next stage [after they reach Travelers Rest], a reel spendid fellow that will take you twenty-nine miles to Picken's Court-house;.... (Featherstonhaugh: II,265)

It would seem that Featherstonhaugh ended his journey on the above noted stage coach at Jarrett's inn (having started out that day at 5 A.M.). After breakfast, he apparently boarded another stage coach. He then continues his narrative:

From Jarrett's the country was extremely wild, only here and there a settler, and abundance of small streams coming down from the mountains. The rocks were incoherent quartz, studded with small garnets, and alternating with hornblende slate, containing larger blotches of semi-crystallized hornblend. At sunset we reached Little River, where the stream falls over a bold bluff of these rocks, and would be a beautiful cascade, if it were not deformed by the shabby

frame of a mill. Half an hour afterwards, we came to Picken's Court-house, in South Carolina, a small settlement with a Court-house perched on a hill. Here I stopped at a tavern kept by a Mr. Alexander, and supped and went to bed. (Featherstonhaugh: II, 265-66)

[The route followed by Featherstonhaugh can be reasonably traced from the *Stagecoach Map of Oconee County* by Margaret Mills Seaborn. This route (the route from Bountyland on Hwy. 28 to the junction with Hwy 183 above Westminster and then beyond heading toward Jarretts--if you were traveling west from Old Pickens) contains perhaps the best surviving group of early houses in Oconee County. Assuming Seaborn's map to be correct, it would seem unlikely that Featherstonhaugh passed by the ruins of Joseph Grisham's mill at High Falls, destroyed by a flood in ca. 1833. However *Mitchell's Pocket Map of South Carolina* of 1843 (showing routes of 1834) presents a considerably different route than that suggested by Ms. Seaborn. Stopping at Pickens Court House, he stayed in the tavern belonging to Pleasant Alexander which bordered on the Court House square.

Special Note: Alexander would not come to occupy the property and house so commonly associated with his name until after 1840. The house commonly called the Pleasant Alexander House (although certainly not the dwelling where Featherstonhaugh stayed during his visit) is now preserved in the High Falls Park off Hwy. 183 after being moved from its original location very near the location of the present Duke Power Dam on Lake Keowee until after 1840. (Information on Grisham, Old Pickens, and the so called Pleasant Alexander house from unpublished research by Peggy Rich and F.C. Holder)]

August 18.--This is a beautiful morning...Even on the southern flank where this Court-house stands, the country is diversified with high knolls and narrow vales, after the manner of the Gold Region; the same dynamical action having modified the country to a great distance from the belt itself. Deposits of gravel and soil of similar character to those in the Gold Region exist in the vales around, but they contain no gold, with the exception, however, of a few light particles that have been brought by the streams from a great distance...At this charming rural situation a pretty little river, called the Keeowee, about one hundred yards wide, runs near the village, and nothing can be more tranquil than the place and its neighbourhood.

The loveliness of the mountain scenery in the

Southern States is almost unknown in other parts of the United States, except to those gentlemen who occasionally retire to the mountains from the low country on the coast, from the scorching effects of the sun. I have travelled a great deal in the Northern States without having ever seen so attractive a country. Indeed, in what country can more attractions combine to gratify the traveller than where the last energies of an aboriginal race, the most beautiful varieties of the mineral kingdom, and the most obliging hospitalities instruct and gratify him whilst he is wandering amongst the rarest and most beautiful of nature's scenes?

About 8 A.M. two servants arrived from Mr. C--[Calhoun] with a riding-horse for myself, and a small vehicle with a mule to carry my luggage. I now mounted and rode about fifteen miles through a pleasing country, entirely unsettled, all hill and dale, with occasional delightful pellucid streams. The road was literally strewn with semi-transparent quartz and crystallized hornblende. The same sensitive briar, the beautiful vicia, the passion flower, the convolvulus batata, and other plants I had observed in the Cherokee country, were growing here. Towards the close of the ride the country became less hilly; and passing the house of Mr. John E. Calhoun, perched on a hill, where I paid a visit last year, I at length reached Fort Hill, where Mr. C--[Calhoun] and his family received me in the most friendly manner. (Featherstonhaugh: II, 266-67)

[Crossing the Keowee via a bridge or by one of the fords below the town, Featherstonhaugh would probably have taken the route that passed near present King's Grove Baptist Church on Old Seneca Road (Pks. County), and thence on to a point along present S.C. Hwy. 133 below present Six Mile, South Carolina. In effect, the route he probably took--once it reached a point along present S.C. Hwy. 133--is in small part probably a portion of the present Six Mile to Clemson Hwy. A road crossed the Twelve Mile about a mile from the junction of the Twelve Mile with the Keowee River. In 1988, part of this road is the driveway of the Stanley G. Nicholas property on Pike Road. Crossing Pike Road, the road passed by the front of the Pike House (directly across the road from the Nicholas driveway) and thence on to Fort Hill or Pendleton.

An alternative route would have taken Featherstonhaugh to a point below Pickens Court House where he would probably have crossed Reid's Ford. The exact route from Reid's ford to Fort Hill or Pendleton is currently unknown although it would have

passed through the Lawrence property where Issaquenna Lake and Park now exists

The land in much of this area is extremely hilly and barely suited for farming (except for the river bottoms) until one gets near the junction of the Twelve Mile and the Keowee...where John E. Colhoun resided at Keowee Heights Plantation...perhaps the most lavish and one of the most often noted of the plantations which once existed along the upper Seneca River.]

Featherstonhaugh then goes on to tell of the wonderful hospitality which he received at the home of John C. Calhoun. After dinner, they adjourned to the portico where they apparently enjoyed both curds and cream and a bit of singing accompanied by a guitar. (Featherstonhaugh: II,267) The following morning he noted:

August 19.--This is a beautiful Italian-like morning, and it tempted me to stroll out before breakfast. The woods about were strewn with bunches of quartz crystals, and the most curious varieties of crystallized hornblende. Our breakfast was admirable, excellent coffee with delicious cream, and that capital, national dish of South Carolina, snow-white homminy brought hot to table like macaroni, which ought always be eaten, with lumps of sweet fresh butter buried in it! this is certainly one of the best things imaginable to begin the day liberally with..... At dinner we had Mr. Wayland, principal of the academy at Pendleton, a town not far distant, a sensible odd-looking Englishman. In the evening, Mr. C--[Calhoun] and myself walked to Cold Spring, a quiet rural residence of his estate, built for his mother, but inhabited at the time by a German and his wife. I was glad to hear that he was a geologist, for the Germans are generally good geologists, and anticipated some satisfaction in making his acquaintance; but I perceived he was such a great smoker of tobacco, that I should not often be with him; for much as I admire volcanos, I perfectly abhor them when they come out of a man's mouth. (Featherstonhaugh: II,268)

[Featherstonhaugh failed to understand that the Cold Springs Plantation was at one time occupied by John C. Calhoun's mother-in-law, Floride Bonneau Colhoun, rather than J.C. Calhoun's mother. Ms. Colhoun died April 21, 1836. Contrary to Featherstonhaugh's comments, the Cold Spring property passed from Ms. Colhoun to her son (J.C. Calhoun's brother-in-law), John Ewing Colhoun. The plantation house was a one and one half story house across the street from the

present theater on the road going from Hwy. 123 to the University...i.e. 1/10 mile from Hwy. 123 going south on S.C. Hwy. 133 on the left hand side of the road. Many interesting details relating to the life of the Calhoun family and friends, trips to Pendleton, etc. are to be found in this section of Featherstonhaugh's journal. It is also perhaps worth noting that J.C. Calhoun would leave for Washington during the time of Featherstonhaugh's visit in order to arrive in the city in time for a Special Session of Congress on Sept. 4, 1837.]

August 21.--After breakfast, I made an arrangement with a Mr. Sloane, a friend of Mr. C--[Calhoun]'s, for an excursion to the mountains to embrace the Tolula Falls, the White Mountain, and thence proceed to the Cherokee country of Valley River. (Featherstonhaugh: II,270)

Featherstonhaugh related in regard to the Calhoun plantation that:

I observed a great solicitude here for the welfare of their slaves, especially on the part of the ladies, who give them a great deal of personal attendance when they are ill. The autumnal fevers are sometimes very malignant, and carry off slaves worth one thousand dollars each. This, of course, makes every one careful of their health; but, independent of that consideration, there was evidently a great deal of humanity and tenderness exercised to all who were born on the family plantation. Mr. C--[Calhoun] cultivated both cotton and Indian corn, and was an excellent man of business. (Featherstonhaugh: II,270)

August 22.--After breakfast I bade adieu to this amiable family, and mounting my horse, proceeded with Mr. Sloane to the head of Twelve Mile Creek, where there is a fine fall of water coming over a rock of gneiss, much mixed up with sienite and patches of black mica. [Featherstonhaugh is apparently on the Keowee rather than the Twelve Mile...for he would have been many, many miles from Mile Creek had he gone to the head of the Twelve Mile] The rock dips to the S.E., and the waterfall would be exceedingly beautiful if it were not defaced by a mill-dam. The place is called Mile Creek, being one mile from Fort George, erected in ancient times to repress the Cherokees. [Featherstonhaugh or his guide are more than apparently completely confused about the role which Fort Prince George (ca. 1754)

played in the history relating to the Cherokees.] The country is broken up into knolls and valleys as in the Gold Region, and gold in the small quantities is found in some of the mountain streams. At half-past 5 P.M., we stopped at Major M'Kenny's, twenty-four miles from Fort Hill, from whence we had a fine view of the mountains we were to ascend the next day. The house was built in a pretty cove; the land around was planted with corn, and produced excellent watermelons. Norwithstanding a bright sun, the air was balmy and tolerably cool. Here we got a family supper and two decent beds. (Featherstonhaugh: II, 271-72)

[Major McKinney probably lived on the upper reaches of the Keowee River on the Oconee County side of the river near the present Jocassee Dam on Lake Jocassee. The house of a McKinney is a prominent feature on the Mill's *Atlas* map of the Pendleton District. McKinney's Chapel still stands on the Pickens County side of the river.]

August 23.--This was a cool morning, Fahrenheit at 56°. After breakfast we pursued our journey through the coves and vales which separate the spurs of the mountains to Jocassee Valley, an oblong bottom with the river called White Water flowing on the east: from hence we ascended the Joacassay Mountain about five hundred feet to reach the ravine where the river makes its great fall. In trying to find this point, we came upon an old deserted Cherokee peach-orchard with abundance of ripe peaches, and regaled ourselves for awhile. At length we found the stream we were in search of, which certainly soon led to a very extraordinary scene.

My mind had been busy conjecturing ever since we left the Jocassee Valley as to the manner in which the White Water would fall from the mountain. There was a descent of at least five hundred feet, which would probably be expended in many interesting rapids and falls, for if it made but one plunge, it would cascade of so extraordinary a character, that it could not but have attracted some notice. Tracing the stream, we at length came to the edge of the ravine down which it fell. It was here about sixty feet broad, and glided at first over the gneiss rock on a smooth inclined plane at an angle of about 45° for twenty feet, to a coarse terrace about fifty feet wide of naked rock, extremely slippery, the water having worn the quartz and mica into a

polished metallic-like face, upon which it was very difficult to stand. From hence it passed over another inclined plane at an angle of 70° for about eighty feet, carrying a handsome sheet of white foam to another terrace about seventy feet wide, inclining a little to the north, with a pool of water upon it. From this it passed another plane at an angle of 45° of about one hundred feet, to a broken terrace of sixty feet wide, advancing to a fourth plane at an angle of 60° for one hundred and fifty feet; at the end of which it fell in a vertical cascade of thirty feet upon a fifth inclined plane at an angle of 60° for one hundred feet, and from thence, by a more broken plane of one hundred and fifty feet, to where the water beginning to run off unbroken, lost itself at length to the eye in a deep and dark ravine covered with trees of the densest foliage; except on the east side, where the naked and mosscovered gneiss, with a few evergreen and deciduous trees scattered about, beetled out and added greatly to the sublimity of the scene. To the south, the ravine was closed in by a lofty spur of the Chatuga range. The perpendicular view in the plate prefixed to this volume exhibits imperfectly the character of this cataract. (Featherstonhaugh: II,272-73)

[The romantic and hardly realistic engraving of White Water falls to which Featherstonhaugh refers can be found on p. 14 of *The Recollection of a Happy Childhood* edited by Mary Stevenson.]

Featherstonhaugh then goes into an explanation of waterfalls. Of particular interest, he noted:

But what greatly adds to the interest which these circumstances give to this locality, is a semicircular ledge of moss-clad gneiss, east of the stream, about twelve hundred feet wide, from whence it is most evident the water in ancient times made one magnificent plunge, that would have rivalled the far-famed cataract of Niagara. (Featherstonhaugh: II,274-75)

He concluded these comments by noting:

This was a fatiguing and anxious day; unceasing exertion, the danger of slipping from the rocks, in many places polished as smooth as metal, and a constant vigilance in looking out for rattle-snakes, had almost exhausted me, and I

reached the top again with some difficulty. From this place our journey was constantly over mountains, following an obscure bridle-path. We entered North Carolina and crossed some hills.... (Featherstonhaugh: II,275)

[Special Note: A few interesting materials on a Mr. Norton living in a cabin near White Side Mountain in North Carolina can be found in Vol. II, on p. 277. When they reach the summit, he commented: "To the north-west was the well-defined chain of the Oonaykay Mountains; and to the south-east, I could distinctly see cultivated lands about Pendleton, at least forty miles distant;..." (II,278). For those interested in Franklin, N.C., some particularly interesting comments about the town can be found in Vol. II, on p. 281.]

On September 4th, they return to South Carolina by way of Jarrett's inn and the Tugaloo River:

....we pursued our way to Mr. Jarret's, where after riding two tedious hours in the dark we arrived.

September 5.--Having taken an early breakfast I mounted, and once more crossed the Tugaloo. Having left behind the micaceous rocks which prevail where the Chatuga range begins, we now came to the gneiss through which the Tugaloo runs, a stream which is formed by the junction of the Chatuga and the Tolula. Our route, for about twenty miles, now lay along one of those barren ridges of gneiss which abound here with the heads of tributaries of the Savannah running parallel to it. After a fatiguing ride we crossed the Seneca, another branch of the Savannah, and at length reached Fort Hill, the hospitable residence of Mr. C--[Calhoun], where being received in the most agreeable manner, I took possession once more of my old quarters, and having made my toilette, took my place at the dinner table with this charming family. In the evening we had music and conversation as usual on the portico. (Featherstonhaugh: II,307)

The rest of the narrative tells of his misplaced luggage, his visit to Langdon Cheves remarkable Portman Shoal plantation home, his various visits in around Pendleton and his final departure by stage coach for Greenville. (Featherstonhaugh: II,307-12)

REFERENCES:

Featherstonhaugh, George W. *A Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor*. Introduction to reprint edition by William E. Lass. 2 Volumes. (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1970).

Bouwman, Robert Eldridge. *Traveler's Rest and the Tugaloo Crossroads*. 2nd ed. (Atlanta: State of Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites, 1984.)

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SOCIAL HISTORY CONNECTED WITH THE EXTENDED PENDLETON AREA:

As evidenced by the journals, a considerable amount of Featherstonhaugh's discussion of this area deals with life at the home of John C. Calhoun. For those interested in discovering more of the social history connected with the extended Pendleton community, a number of excellent books are available. *The Diary of Clarissa Adger Bowen, Ashtabula Plantation, 1865 and the Pendleton-Clemson Area, South Carolina, 1776-1889* and *The Recollection of a Happy Childhood*

both edited by Mary Stevenson, are available within the Oconee County Library System, as is Ernest M. Lander, Jr.'s *The Calhoun Family and Thomas Green Clemson - "Decline of a Southern Patriarchy"*. For those wishing to learn more about John C. Calhoun as a political figure, the new and mildly controversial biography by John Niven entitled *John C. Calhoun and the Price of Union* is recommended. Fortunately some new work is underway to determine more information regarding the early social history of Pendleton.

Unfortunately there has been but scant work produced on the thriving plantation economy and social history of the residents along the Tugaloo River. Although the cultural history of this area cannot, upon investigation, be expected to rival that of Pendleton, it seems most reasonable to state that this area has hardly received a fair appraisal.

Old Pickens upriver from Pendleton and the J.C. Calhoun home might be termed an "aspiring culture", ultimately seeking to emulate in some small ways the cultural life of Pendleton. The village of Old Pickens never attained any substantial size from 1828-1868 (a resident population of approximately 100 probably being its maximum level of growth by 1860). At the time of Featherstonhaugh's visit in the 1830s, it was quite literally little more than a small settlement boasting a court house and a jail.

Tavern License Bonds, 1792...1798

Within the papers of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History is a very small group of records under the category of Pendleton County and Intermediate Court/Tavern License Bonds 1792...1798. An examination of these papers unfortunately failed to reveal the locations of the existing or proposed taverns, nor any substantial degree of information other than the names of the persons applying for the bonds. One bond did state that lodgings would be provided. The information is listed as follows:

Wm. M'Vey, John Nicholson, and Thomas Gray (1 application-1792). It would appear that all three of these individuals were in some type of partnership.

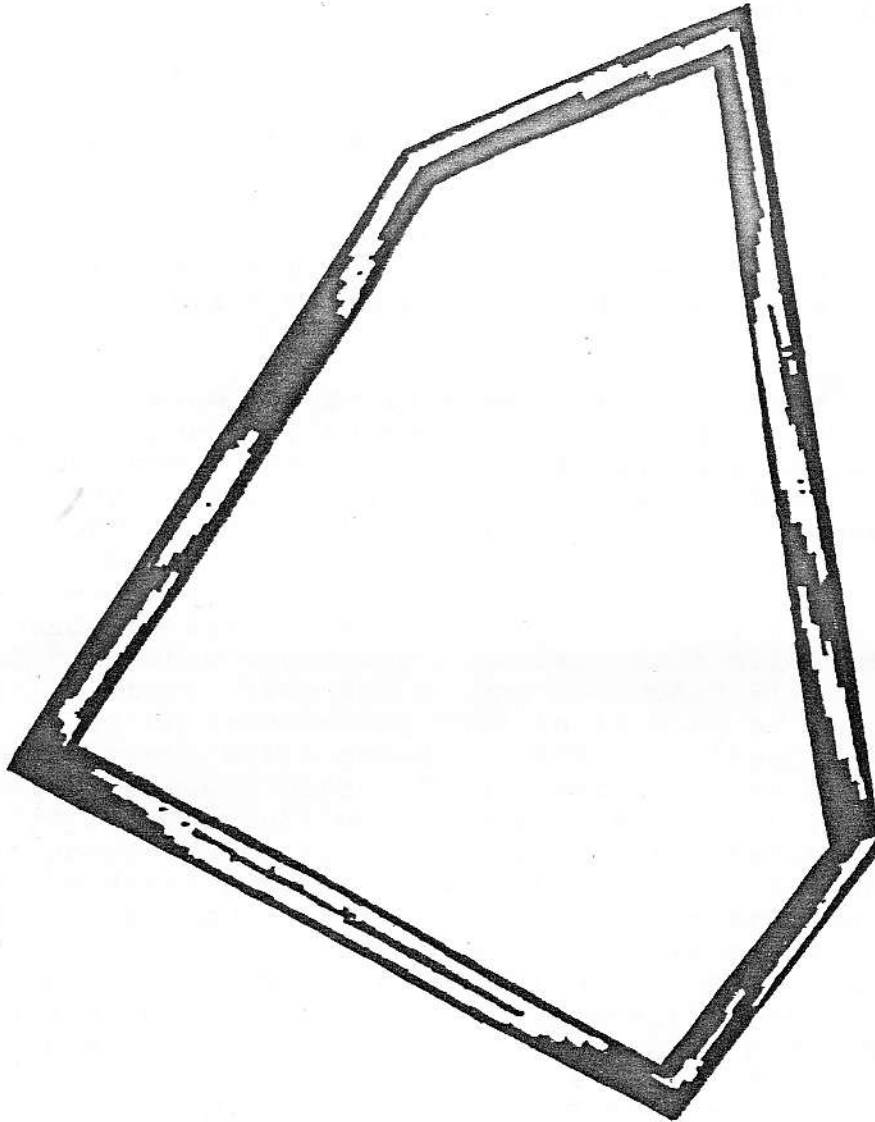
Daniel McCoy, John Glasgow, Fergus Gavin (1 application-1792). It would appear that all three of these individuals were in some type of partnership.

William McGuffin, Samuel Lofton, Sam'l Neal (1 application-1793). It would appear that all three of these individuals were in some type of partnership.

James Gassaway (1 application-1797)

Robert Pickens and Alexander Boyse (1 application-1798). It would appear that these men were in some type of partnership.

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A BRIEF LOOK AT THE AREA OF PICKENS DISTRICT
FROM GEOLOGICAL
ACCOUNTS OF THE 1840S AND 1850S

Geological accounts from the Antebellum years tend to be dull at times. Even so, such accounts contain materials which may point the way toward avenues of potential and significant historic investigation. Quoted herein are various sections from the work of M. Tuomey published in 1848, and from the work of Oscar Montgomery Lieber published in 1859 from his work done in 1858.

It is worth presenting an overview of the contents contained herein before directly quoting the various texts in order to note materials which you might find particularly interesting.:

Within the texts, there is some mention of gold fields, their owners and possibly foremen and/or managers, and the efforts to work these deposits at Eastatoe, Cheohee, and Cherokee valleys. There is no mention of an iron works [meaning factory or manufacturing unit] by either Tuomey or Lieber, although there is mention of iron deposits which had apparently been worked at some time. The discussion of lead and the legends of lead mines by Lieber is particularly interesting for those who study legends. Some brief mention is made of limestone, lime and a long abandoned kiln. In this regard, it is worth remembering that in talking of the Greenville District, Mills noted in 1826 that "the lime used for building is brought either from Spartanburg or Pendleton [District]". The comments on garnets near Salubrity Post Office near present Liberty, S.C. will be of interest to some, as will be the notes about Feldspar at Pickensville for those interested in the place itself or for those interested in pottery glazes. For those doing research related to mineral springs, there are notes about the springs at Barton's place at Eastatoe and another spring which apparently resulted from the work on the tunnels connected with the Blue Ridge Railroad above Walhalla. And there are additional bits of information about the natural resort areas such as Table Rock, Estatoe, and the Jocassee Valley...and the people with whom the geologists apparently boarded or visited while in these areas.

For those of us interested in Old Pickens, both the scattered comments about the town as well as the comments on flagstones will perhaps prove to be of some modest value. Comments about the "milk sickness" (a major problem of certain areas during the Antebellum years, although seemingly never mentioned in contemporary academic studies of the antebellum period), which Mills noted in his work of 1826, are still

being echoed by Lieber in 1859. Having always had a fascination with old legends which tell of floating balls of luminous gas, I found the discussion of the "milk sickness" particularly interesting! Even with all of the above mentioned, I am undoubtedly leaving out things that will be of note to various readers. A brief and far from complete index of the contents is listed below. Please be aware that there may be more than one reference to a single subject per page:

A simple page number, (287- for example), refers to the work of Tuomey [published 1848], while a "III" followed by a page number (III, 73-for example), refers to the work of Lieber [published 1859]. Quoted materials follow the page order in the original texts.

Artificial Teeth (287)
 Bachelor's Retreat (III, 37)
 Barton's (Mr.) (131, 291, 293)
 Blue Ridge Railroad (III, 73)
 Brasstown Creek (77, 130, 131, 287)
 Calhoun, J.E. (87, 93, 131)
 Carson, Mr. (87)
 Cattle (III, 71n.)
 Chalybeate Mineral Springs at Eastatoe (see also Springs) (131, 291; III, 73)
 Charles, Mr. (III, 67)
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 Chauga River (130)
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 Cheochee gold deposit (III, 67, 69)
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 Gold (79, 87, 93, 131) Gold & Slave Labor used in the Gold fields (III, 67-69)
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 Indian Legends (III, 69-70)

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 Iron, Sulphuret of (287)
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 Lead and Indian Legends of lead mines (III, 69-70)
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 Milk Sickness (III, 71n.)
 Mineral Springs (78, 131, 291)
 Mineral Springs (see Springs)
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 Quartz, flexible (see Itacolumite)
 Rutile & Diamonds (79),
 Salubrity Post Office (III, 37, 50, 63)
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 Slaves used in mining operations (III, 67-69)
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Sulphate of Alumina (287)
 Sunderland [Sutherland], Mr. (291, 293)
 Table Rock (131)
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 Turnip Top Mountain (III, 73)
 West Union (78, 130))
 Whetstone Creek (130)
 White Water Falls (131, 293)
 White Water River (293)
 Wilson's Ferry (131)

 Because the two texts differ in date by some ten or more years, the materials have been presented below by author and by chronological page arrangement.

All materials contained in [] are either the page references to the original text or additional materials and notes not included in the original texts.

From M. Tuomey's *Report on the Geology of South Carolina* (Columbia: A.S. Johnston, 1848.)

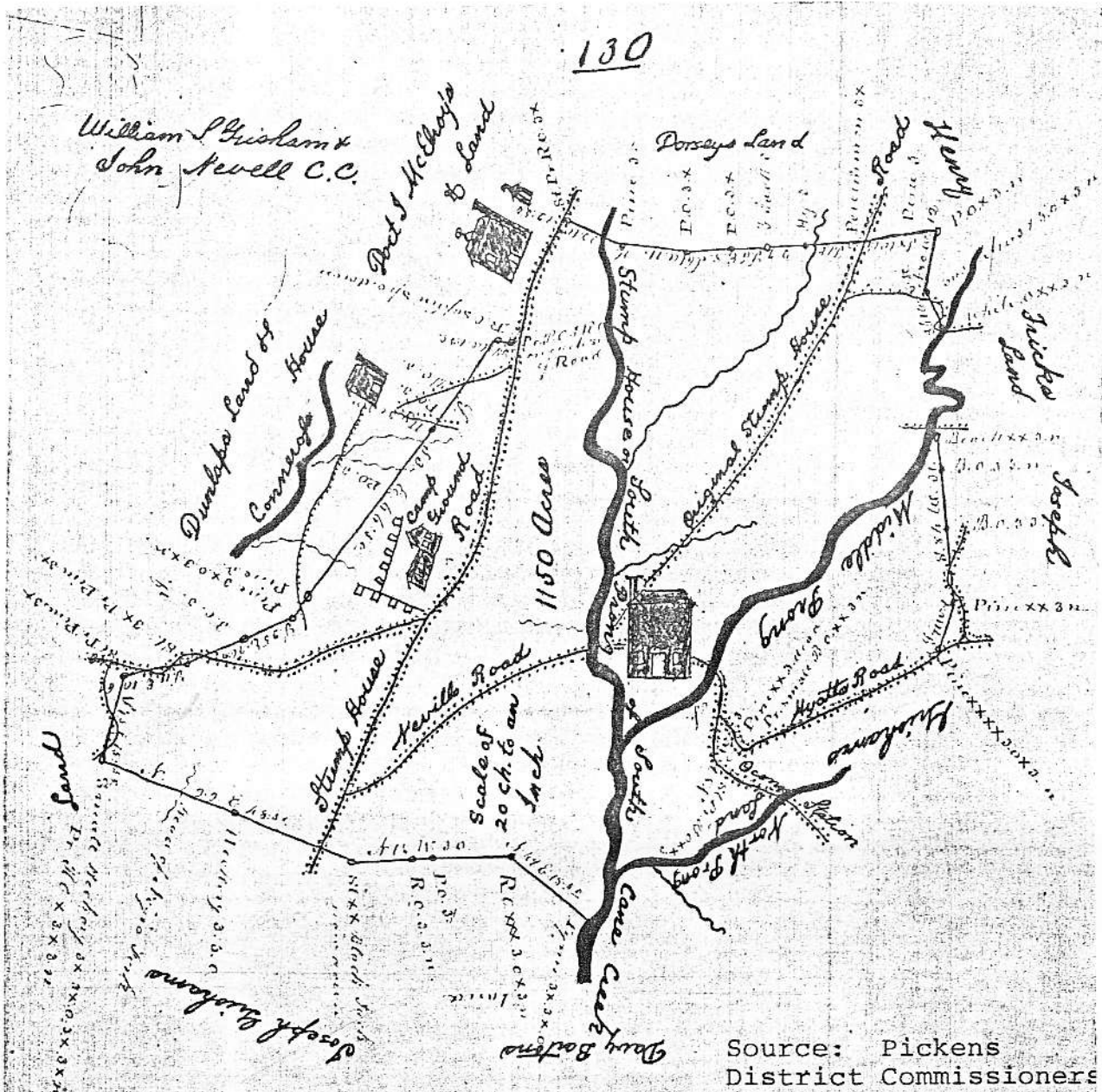
Speaking of limestone:

Following the direction of this rock along the old Indian line, in Pickens [District], we find it again on Brass Town Creek, nine miles from its mouth, near the head of a long narrow valley....Limestone is found again South of this, on Chauga Creek. A kiln was erected here, many years since, and the limestone was taken from the side of the creek, in a narrow valley; but the debris from the hill sides have fallen down and covered everything in such a manner that I could barely satisfy myself of the existence of limestone in this place. p. 77

Speaking of itacolumite, or flexible, quartz:

....which is found in one or two localities in the State. The most remarkable of these occurs very near the Limestone Springs [present Cherokee County, S.C.]...

The other locality is in Pickens District, between West Union and Oconee Mountain, on the land of Dr. McElroy: It is not very prominent, but may be observed crossing the road, on a small branch near the house. [See plat on following page for the location of McElroy property.]



State of South Carolina
Pickens District

Source: Pickens District Commissioners
of Location: Plat Book B/ Pickens County Courthouse
Pickens, S.C.

Received to a Special Commission of Location for the District of
Little Clerk of the Court and Commissioner of Location for the District of
Pickens dated the 7th day of October 1844. I have resurveyed and measured and
laid out into Sections and tracts of land consisting of several hundred
acres, generally granted to William Slown, Jose Saville, Esq. Pollard and others
and vacant land for the purpose of obtaining a grant containing six
hundred and one hundred and fifty acres lying on the South Side of Cane
Creek between of Little River between of Pecora River bounded North by Henry
Smith, & Joseph Gresham, East and East by Joseph Gresham, David Bartley
& Joseph Gresham and South by J. Dunlap & Port J. McElroy's Land and
West by Dorsey's Land and North such shape with bounding with the above
representing survey of day of Oct. 1844. John C. Gresham Dist. Surveyor
Recorded the 22nd day of October 1844 in the Court of Location Office
W. L. Little C. L. P. D.

Prof. Shepard has recently directed attention to this rock, on account of its connection with the diamond-bearing rocks of Brazil and the East.

p. 78

On the North Carolina side a very valuable gold mine occurs very near King's Mountain, and the precious metal may be traced through York, as at Carroll's mine and other localities; in Spartanburg, at Lockhart's and other mines, not far from the itacolumite locality; and thence into Union, to the Fair Forest mines. In Pickens [District] gold is also found in the branch where this rock occurs.

In Pickens District rutile is abundant, but as yet neither platinum nor diamonds have been found in this State, although thousands of the latter may have escaped with the refuse gravel at the gold mines, as hitherto no attention has been paid to the subject. p. 79

In almost every mine there are peculiar indications known to the miners as favorable or otherwise. At Mr. Carson's the presence of schorl is considered fortunate; and Col. J.E. Calhoun showed me an interest specimen, consisting of a crystal of schorl containing gold, found in his mine on the Estatoe. p. 87

He then goes into a discussion of gold deposits and the vein sources usually nearby the deposit, followed by a short paragraph:

To this class of deposits must be referred all those around the vein mines; the deposits worked in Abbeville, on Estatoe; on Lawson's Fork, in Spartanburg; and in Cherokee Valley. [from another statement in this text, Cherokee Valley would appear to be in the Pickens District]

p. 87

After more discussion relating to gold, he noted:

The deposits that occur in the upper parts of Pickens [District], on the lands of J.E. Calhoun, Esq. and which occupy a considerable area, seem to belong to a third range, which comes into the State from the Blue Ridge. p. 93 [J.E. Calhoun is the same person as J.E. Colhoun before he changed the spelling of the family name. He was John C. Calhoun's brother-in-law. J.E. Calhoun

owned many thousands of acres of land in the upper part of the Pickens District.]

Speaking of minerals in the Pickens District, Tuomey noted:

Although gneiss is not very abundant in Pickens, at least below the mountains, there are localities enough to show that it exists at no great distance below the surface. West of Pickens Court House, on Little River, this rock is seen crossing the stream: it is underlaid by slaty beds, which disintegrate, and allow the superincumbent beds to fall down in huge blocks. In the bed of the river the surface of the rock is perforated by pot-holes, that are sometimes seven or eight feet in depth. The water, at this point, is confined to a narrow bed, and as the outcrop of the rock extends across the entire stream, it forms an excellent mill site. About a mile from this, near the muster ground, a broad sheet of gneiss occupies the surface. [A beat company muster ground was apparently between Little River and Old Pickens.] Eight miles south of the Court House, on the Greenville road, a remarkable locality of slaty gneiss is known, which furnishes very superior flagging p. 129 stones. [The Greenville Road crossed the Twelve Mile River some few miles above present-day Norris, S.C. near the Stephen Clayton property.] On Stump-house mountain this rock is seen, as well as in Chauga valley. On Chatuga near Whetstone Creek, ledges cross the river, in a direction north and south.

The gneiss of the mountains, as I have elsewhere shown, is found capping the entire range. It appears, indeed, like an enormous weight, placed upon the underlying more fissile rocks, to keep them in place.

On Cheochee Creek the gneiss is remarkable for its large, lenticular crystals of feldspar. A fine opportunity is presented, in Jocassee Valley, for the study of the geological structure of the mountains of the State; and if a section be traced from thence along the Estatoe Mountains, to Tablerock, very correct ideas may be formed of these spurs of the Blue Ridge.

A very interesting formation, composed, for the most part, of hornblende slates, alternating with gneiss, is found along the base of the mountains, forming a band several miles wide, and extending nearly, without interruption, from Table-rock to Little River. Another extensive patch of these rocks may be seen between Pendleton

village and West Union; they are also well developed around Pickens Court House.

The warm brown color of the soils derived from these rocks will enable any one to detect these localities, even where the rocks do not appear upon the surface.

Between Chauga and Pulham's Ferry other interesting exposures occur. A bed of crystalline hornblende rocks occurs, which, from its great weight and peculiar color, was taken for iron ore.

Not far from this locality a fine stratum of chloritic slate is seen, passing into soapstone. Strike N. 20° E. and standing nearly vertical. Soapstone is found very constantly associated with hornblende slates, wherever the latter occurs in the District.

The mica slates of Pickens [District] occupy the north-west corner, or that portion drained by the waters of Chauga.

One would suppose, from a glance at the map of Pickens [District], that this portion, and indeed nearly the whole of the District, was covered by rugged mountains. This is, nevertheless, far from the truth. The surface is undulating, but below the mountains proper there are but few hill sides so steep as to be inaccessible to the plough. I mention this, because I recollect my surprise when I reached Pendleton, at finding the mountains barely in view above the yet distant horizon. Persons who, like myself, derived their knowledge from the topographical delineations on the map, would conclude that the country was too rugged and broken for cultivation, when, in truth, it is not more so than Union and the adjoining Districts.

It is in the mica slates that the limestone of Pickens is found.

On Chauga Creek this rock is found in the narrow part of the stream; but many years have elapsed since any opening was made, I was unable to come to any conclusion as to the extent of the bed. A rude kiln was erected here and a few charges seem to have been burned in it. I found a bed of impure limestone below the kiln, and extending across the stream. Fragments of a better quality are, however, scattered over the surface in the vicinity, that indicate a better bed, which was doubtless used in the kiln, and is now concealed beneath loose materials that have fallen down from the steep banks of the creek.

Another bed occurs on Brasstown Creek, a stream which flows along the strike of the rocks,

and empties into the Tugaloo, at Pulaski. This bed, which is found about nine miles from the mouth p. 130 of the creek, is twenty feet thick. Strike N. 30° E. dip 45°. In a country covered by dense forests, and where the surface is strewn with the ruins of the rocks from the hill sides, it is plainly impossible, in the absence of excavations, to present anything like a correct estimate of the extent of beds as situated. I can therefore only direct the attention of those interested to the subject.

Before I had any knowledge of this locality, I pointed out the old Indian boundary line, as the direction in which lime would be found. I had arrived at this conclusion while tracing the strike of the limestone on the Georgia side of the river; and the Brasstown bed does not deviate more widely from that line than was to be expected from difference of level. It is exposed again on the Blue Ridge, and I have not the slightest doubt that when the bed is explored, it will be traced to numerous other localities.

The bed on the Georgia side is on the immediate bank of the Tugaloo. Strike N. 15° E. dip 45° S. About twenty feet of it is quite pure; the rest is more or less mixed with the rock in which it occurs. This stratum is exposed higher up, on Panther Creek, where it is burned to some extent.

Beds of iron ore, which have been worked, are found in the slates between Wilson's Ferry and Pendleton; and at another locality, between Oolenoe [present Pumkintown area] and Table-Rock.

About six and a half miles south of Pickens Court House, on the road to Pendleton, traces of manganese are found, which seem to result from the decomposition of manganesian garnets. Still stronger indications of this mineral are found near Town Creek [slightly NW of the present town of Pickens in Pickens County], on the road between Pendleton and Table-rock.

Brasstown Creek flows through a narrow valley in the mica slates. A few miles from its mouth it crosses some strata less destructible than the rest, over which it tumbles, forming two pretty cascades in the distance of half a mile. To the right of this, some bold ledges of the same are found outcropping on the sides of the valley, and are highly charged with iron pyrites, which, by spontaneous decomposition, forms sulphate of iron, or copperas. This salt is found, in the state of efflorescence, on the surface of the rock, and

among the fragments, where they are protected from the rains. Did the price of this useful substance warrant it, a considerable quantity could be obtained here. At present it is collected and used in domestic dying.

The gold of the District is, as yet, confined to deposit mines, and some of these rank among the best in the State, both in richness and extend. A vast amount of work has been performed in the deposits of Cherokee Valley. But it is extremely difficult to collect any reliable statistics on the subject, on account of the desultory manner in which the business is pursued.

From the angular character of the fragments composing the deposit, on Keowee, the property of Col. Calhoun, one might well expect that the vein, the original source of the gold, was not far off; yet no vein has been discovered.

At the base of the Estatoe Mountains there is a chalybeate spring, at Barton's, which is a pleasant spot from which to visit Table-rock, on the one hand, and Jocassee Valley and its beautiful water-fall, on the other. p. 131

In speaking of mineral deposits within the State of S.C., he noted:

Oxide of Titanium --This mineral occurs in considerable quantity in Cheochee valley, and may be collected where gold deposits are worked; it is used in the manufacture of artificial teeth, for imitating the natural color. p. 287

Sulphuret of Iron --On Brass Town creek, Pickens district, it is also found in this last state, mixed with sulphate of alumina. p. 287

In speaking of mineral springs, he noted:

Another spring of similar character, is found at the foot of the Estatoe mountains, in the upper part of Greenville [this should read Pickens District], at Mr. Barton's. [I was unable from his text to determine what he means by the term "of similar character."] This is a pleasant spot for the ramblers among the mountains to rest, as it is an easy ride to Table-rock.

There are few places where persons in search of health or pleasure could spend a month or two more pleasantly than among the mountains of the State. They commit a great mistake who imagine that, by skipping to the top of Table-rock, with

the aid of Mr. Sunderland's steps, and from thence run across to Caesar's Head, they have exhausted the beauties of this region. p. 291

At Table Rock, they will be in the hands of the veteran guide, Mr. Sunderland, with whom I will leave them, with the assurance, that however high conceptions they may have formed of this noble rock, they will not be disappointed. From the rock to Mr. Barton's hospitable abode, is but a short distance, and from this point, the wild scenery of the Estatoe Mountains must be visited. After this they will receive a hearty welcome from the Kennys, who will conduct them to the celebrated Jocassa valley. [The name Kenny should be spelled McKinney. McKinney lived on the Oconee county side of the river. The house of a McKinney is a prominent feature on the Mills *Atlas* map of the Pendleton District.] They will see here, on the tops of the mountains, forming vast walls, an extension of the stratum seen at Table Rock. The White water, meeting with this in its course, and tired of the slow process of cutting a channel through it, fairly clears it at a bound, forming one of the finest water falls of the South. Tomassie, and the quite scenery of Pickens [District], may close the ramble, as they turn their faces homeward, their minds, I trust, filled with pleasant remembrances of this most beautiful region. p. 293

From Oscar Montgomery Lieber's "Report on the Survey of South Carolina". Part III. (Columbia: R.W. Gibbes, State Printer, 1859) being a part of Lieber's *Reports on the Geognostic Survey of South Carolina*. Parts I, II, III, & IV. 1856-1860 (Columbia: R.W. Gibbes, State Printer, 1860). [Note: Each part was published separately and then apparently bound together as one unit with charts, etc.]

Speaking of gneiss:

The grain is very fine, although occasionally a courser quality is seen, and, in such cases, the abundance of felspar gives rise to a sufficient amount of potash to render it serviceable for agricultural purposes. Such is the case for example at Fort Hill. III, p. 36

Like Tuomey, Lieber notes the mica slate from the Tugaloo to a point where "the old Cherokee Indian boundary line strikes that of North Carolina". Lieber also notes masses of mica slate "from the West side of the Seneca River to Ellen's

Pinacle, in Greenville" and "from near Pickensville to the Enoree River. All three of these trend in a north-easterly direction." Lieber finds smaller bodies of mica slate "north of Bachelor's Retreat in Pickens [District], and also at Fort Hill, and north-west of Salubrity P.O. and south-west of Table Rock,..." III, p. 37 [see also Tuomey, p. 130]

Lieber goes into a considerable discussion of "a very singular occurrence of garnet" found at "Mr. Parson's, near Salubrity Post Office, in southeastern Pickens [District],.." [Salubrity Post Office was south of present Liberty, S.C.] III, pps. 63, 50

In speaking of gold, Lieber provides considerably more information than Tuomey:

To enumerate all the deposits of western Pickens [District], explored and unexplored, would embrace a good deal of space, and I do not anticipate that any beneficial result would attend such a recital. Their distribution, extent and even value being wholly dependant upon the character of the surface, a knowledge of the latter will furnish a safe and correct insight into the former. The Cheohee deposit works are the most prominent ones with which I am acquainted. Mr. H.W. Kuhlmann is at present operating upon them, the management being in the hands of a Mr. Charles. Although this deposit was opened long since, the washers confined themselves to the immediate banks of the Cheohee, and the broad bottom lands were never broached--a plan of operation adhered to with surprising tenacity in almost every Southern gold deposit. III, p. 67

In connection with the gold deposits of north-western Pickens [District], an auriferous vein of Mr. Ley's may be noticed. The vein is but four inches in diameter in its widest parts, but contains an abundance of iron pyrites so highly charged with gold, that it has been found possible to work the extreme outcrop, though only to a very confined extent. III, p. 68

Mr. Ley also possesses a deposit some miles distant, which might be worked to advantage.

In the extreme southern corner of Pickens [District], some deposits have recently been opened; but, having been prevented from visiting them this year, all remarks upon them must be postponed to my next report. III, p. 69 [see

also Tuomey, p. 131]

Lieber noted a number of interesting comments relating to the use of slaves in connection with gold fields. He pointed out that slaves would not be desirable for mines because of the danger which "white hands needlessly impose upon them". However he noted that:

With deposits, however, nothing of the kind exists, and for them negroes are beyond a possibility of doubt the cheapest, most reliable, and in every respect most desirable. The difficulty of obtaining them in sufficient numbers to meet the sudden demand, is the only reasonable excuse for their not being used, and in many cases even this would not hold good. The Western drain upon this species of property [slaves], and the inefficiency of the supply, acts as a preventive too uniformly upon our industry generally, to permit mining operations to bear the appearance of peculiarity in this particular. III, p. 68

Lieber's comments on LEAD are particularly worth noting...as I have heard many "legends" about lead and the Indians over the years...all apparently untrue:

There are a great number of local traditions regarding the discovery of lead in the portion of our State surveyed this year. Stories of places where Indians and early hunters procured their supply of bullets... How far these accounts are true it is difficult now to determine. That they have been greatly exaggerated by being transmitted from generation to generation, and that one report was the source of a considerable number at a later day, can not be doubted. Their [the legends] uniform similarity, and the invariable interruption caused by the omission of some link in the tale, may reasonably elicit doubt. Some Indian left without making the expected disclosures; some old pioneer hunter died at the moment when he was about to confess, and not in one solitary instance, either in our State or in Alabama, have I ever known an actual discovery of the kind to be handed down to the present day. Under these circumstances it is at all events excusable to regard the majority of such reports as fictitious. III, p. 69

However it would seem that Kuhlmann had found some lead in the Cheohee valley:

There is but one lead mine which I have been enabled to examine this year. This is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Cheohee deposit already described, and is on the property of Mr. Kuhtmann. The veins belong to the Carolina type, and in all probability their upper portions furnished a portion, at least, of the gold in the gravel bed. III, p. 69

With all endogene veins an increase in bulk is to be expected as the work descends, and although these have not yet been found to exceed a foot in diameter, their increase is merely a question of time and capital. The indefatigable energy which Mr. Kuhtmann has exhibited in seeking practically to develop the mineral resources of Pickens [District], and the large sums of money which he has boldly expended in this laudable enterprise, must elicit the most cordial wishes for his entire success,.... III, p. 70

Copper, which, according to Lieber, was found when lead deposits run out, is noted by Lieber on the land of Kuhtmann and in cutting some mill races in southern Pickens and Greenville counties. Lieber noted that the lack of success in the finding of copper deposits may result from incorrect surface indications "which have generally been followed up" III, p. 70 Lieber noted further that "luminous gaseous exhalations and even milk-sickness have been deemed proof positive of valuable minerals especially copper. III, p. 71 [Apparently the Spanish of the 1500's thought copper deposits a sure sign of gold. See p. 53 of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology *Notebook*, Vol. 19, for additional citations.]

[Special Notes on "Milk Sickness":

I find the constant reference to milk sickness in various publications of the Antebellum period most interesting in terms of the importance which it was accorded...an importance which contemporary antebellum historians seem to have overlooked. Of course one of the reasons why the S.C. historians may have overlooked it is simply because contemporary antebellum S.C. historians DON'T write about the far northwestern corner of the state.!!! (See OCHS *Journal*, Vol.III, p. 35 for a reference to the Milk Sickness quoted earlier in our publications from Robert Mills.)

Lieber noted in a footnote:

Cattle and horses are affected by it and, through

the medium of milk, men also. Milch-cows are not injured, but their calves and dry cattle are poisoned. With cattle and horses the effect is trembling, loss of appetite, weakness and, in many cases, death; with human beings, trembling, chilliness, creeping of the flesh, loss of appetite, nausea, but inability to vomit, general debility, feverishness; and with children, often rapid death. Adults recover, though imperfectly, exertion and heat causing a recurrence of nausea and trembling through life, it is said. Flesh, milk and butter (but not butter-milk,) convey the poison. Hogs are not affected. Sheep, it is said are, if they are penned up in the infected bottoms. Almost all the mountain coves of the South are subject to this disease in the summer time, especially in damp weather. If the day be very gloomy, it is affirmed that the poison may be imbibed in the day time, though otherwise the nights only are to be dreaded. Formerly the infected regions were much more extensive than at present; for, as these bottoms are the best soil of the mountains, the injurious spots are rapidly brought into cultivation and enclosed. Clearing the land and draining seem to remove the poison entirely; so that, even when subsequently lying fallow, no injury need be feared. III, p. 7ln.

Lieber suggests that it may possibly be caused "by some insect of the spider tribe, which creeps out of its hole in the night and is eaten together with the grass." "Others, perhaps with even greater reason, have suggested fungus vegetation."

III, p. 7ln.

Dr. R.E. Wright of the Department of Dairy Science of Clemson University graciously provided assistance in identifying the "milk sickness" so often mentioned during the antebellum period. From *Natural Toxicants in Feeds and Poisonous Plants*, by Peter R. Cheeke and Lee R. Shull (Westport, Conn.: AVI Publishing Company, Inc., date?) pps. 370-71.:

Under the heading "Tremetone Toxicity"

White Snakeroot

White snakeroot (*Eupatorium rugosum*) is a showy herbaceous perennial that grows over much of eastern North America. It generally grows in low, moist areas, near streams, and in open woods. It may form dense stands after an area is logged. It grows in late summer and early autumn, reaching

3-4 ft. in height, with a white composite-type flower. During dry weather when other forage becomes scarce, livestock are likely to move into wooded areas and graze the plant. It often stays green and succulent late in the fall because it is protected from frost in its woodland habitat. After consuming white snakeroot for several days, livestock become depressed and develop a condition referred to as "trembles," in which there is muscle tremoring around the neck, shoulders, and legs. Affected animals stand in a hunched position. Often there is the odor of acetone on the breath, labored breathing, urinary incontinence, and constipation. In horses, there may be partial throat paralysis. Affected animals may recover, though there may be a long period of inappetence and muscular weakness. In severe poisoning, prostration and death occur. Congestion and fatty degeneration of the liver and kidneys are noted.

White snakeroot provides a classic example of a milk-transferred toxin. The toxin is called tremetol (alcohol form) or tremetone (ketone form). It can be transferred in cow's milk to humans, producing a condition called milk sickness. Symptoms are weakness, nausea, prostration, ketosis, delirium, coma, and death. In the pioneer days, it sometimes reached epidemic proportions, and whole villages were abandoned because of milk sickness. It is said to be responsible for the death of Abraham Lincoln's mother. For many years, the cause was not known, until in the early 1900s it was shown conclusively to be due to a toxin in white snakeroot.

The disease was associated with pioneer living conditions, when most families had their own cow that grazed on newly cleared land, along stream banks, and so on, where *Eupatorium* would often be found. People consumed milk and butter from their own cow, and if it happened to be grazing on white snakeroot, the toxin was transferred to the consumers.

From *Keeping Livestock Healthy, Yearbook of Agriculture 1942*, (Washington: United States Department of Agriculture, 1942.), pps. 365-66:

One of the most interesting of all types of plant poisoning is that known as trembles in livestock and milksickness in man. The condition

appeared in backwoods settlements during colonial times and created a veritable panic among the pioneers. It usually occurred in late summer and early fall, but it might appear in June, and cases of milksickness were diagnosed in January. In both animals and man the attacks were confined to localities where cattle were kept in wild pastures, and it was noted at an early date that the human and bovine outbreaks occurred simultaneously. Milk was suspected as the carrier of the disease from cattle to man, as it was observed that the suckling young of animals affected with trembles also contracted the disease. Many attempts were made to discover the cause. From early times, it was maintained by many that white snakeroot (*Eupatorium rugosum*) was the poisonous plant involved, but chemical analyses made by competent persons failed to reveal any definite poison in the plant.

It was eventually determined that in the Southwest trembles is caused by another plant, rayless goldenrod, or jimmyweed (*Aplopappus heterophyllus*). Finally a toxic substance, tremetol, was isolated from both plants and was shown to cause trembles in sheep. Tremetol is an oily alcohol. The quantity in white snakeroot varies with different localities, and the differences in toxicity observed are doubtless due to this variation.

Finally, butter made from the milk of a cow that had fed on jimmyweed and that had caused milksickness in a family in New Mexico was fed to a sheep. The animal developed a typical case of trembles. The isolation of tremetol and the production of trembles by feeding poisonous butter to the sheep completed the chain of evidence linking the plants to human milksickness and solved a mystery which for over 150 years had baffled physicians and terrorized dwellers in the rural districts.]

In regard to the pottery industry, Lieber noted:

....Gentlemen interested in the porcelain and china manufactory at Kaolin in Edgefield, had urged me to direct particular attention to the discovery of workable occurrences of this substance. Felspar is employed in the manufacture of their ware, and their supply had hitherto to be obtained from New England. I am exceedingly

happy, therefore, to be able to point out extensive veins of felspar in the gneiss south of Pickensville on the Anderson line. [III, p. 72]

In speaking of mineral springs, Lieber noted:

Chick's Springs are the only ones in Greenville or Pickens [districts] which have become a resort for sanitary purposes.... Chalybeate springs are more common. Even a simple enumeration of them would be impossible. One, however which, from its strength, boldness and the sulphuretted hydrogen which it contains, is more noticeable than the rest, has issued forth in one of the excavations near the tunnel at Turnip Top Mountain [this statement is connected with the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad]. It is possible that the source of its contents may become exhausted; but, for the present, the water may be used to great advantage. [III, p. 73] [see also Tuomey, pps. 131, 291]

In speaking of itacolumite [flexible quartz]:

The darkest variety of the itacolumite which I have ever seen in either of the Carolinas, is that of Tomassee Knob in Pickens District. [III, p. 92] [see also Tuomey, p. 78]

THE LEGEND OF ELIHU GRIFFIN AND PICKENS

In mid May, 1938, the members of the Pickens Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Pickens Garden Club announced plans to erect a marker on the "court house square to Elihu Griffin, pioneer citizens of Pickens." According to the article (*Pickens Sentinel*, May 19, 1938: p. 5),

"It will be recalled that Col. Griffin was not only interested in the formation of the new county of Pickens, which had been formed from the old Pickens district by the Constitutional Convention of 1868, but was so anxious to see the court house erected at this particular spot that he offered a large acreage of his estate to the commissioners who had been appointed to locate the county seat, upon which to erect the court house and other public buildings. His offer was accepted and in October 1868, the first court was held in a temporary structure which had been erected for a store-room for McFall Brothers just west of the present Pickens bank building. Judge James L. Orr was presiding judge, with James P. Reed, later to become judge, as solicitor. Soon thereafter the splendid court house of solid brick, the brick being made on the plantation of Col. Griffin, was erected and served until the present structure was built."

The same article continues on to say that:

Col. Griffin's plantation embraced many acres in the vicinity of Ann street, this being the original old highway from Old Pickens to Hagood's store and Pumpkintown.

WELL, the nice ladies of the U.D.C. and the Garden Club may have been well intentioned and public spirited souls out to do the general populace a service; however they apparently decided to take scraps of information and hearsay and treat it as fact (much in the same way as the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution did when they erected a marker to the "The Ring Fight and the Battle of Tomassee in 1779"...an event which NEVER happened and which resulted from what one might loosely term a "typo error" in the days of quill pens. [the problem of this marker at Tamassee and the error in dating is discussed in *The Journal of the Oconee County Historical Society*, Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 71-91.]

Let me begin by stating that the section of the article regarding Ann Street as being "the original road from Old Pickens to Hagood's store and to Pumkintown" is hogwash. No such road existed as attested by a large volume of maps and

Commissioner's Reports. [See the front endpapers to *A History of Secona Baptist Church and the Pickens Area* by Jean Martin Flynn for the location of the Old Pendleton Road...which WAS the road connecting Old Pickens with Hagood's store and Pumpkintown. After the current town of Pickens came into being, Ann Street might have then become the road connecting Old Pickens to Pumpkintown...as presumably people passing from one site to the other would have been curious enough to pass through the new town of Pickens.

In regard to Elihu Griffin giving land for Pickens, the idea of 40 acres apparently developed sometime after 1938. And the courthouse records tell a far different story than the proposed marker of the U.D.C. and the Garden Club. Quoting from *A History of Secona Baptist Church and the Pickens Area*:

Pickens commissioners chose a site 14 miles from Old Pickens, 20 from Greenville Court House, and 17 from the village of Pendleton. In the name of the State, they bought 150 acres of contiguous land in May, 1868. The Board paid Elihu H. Griffin \$270 for 94 acres lying on the waters of both Town and Wolf Creeks and the waters of the Twelve Mile River and adjoining tracts owned by Griffin, James Ferguson, Wynn G. Blassingame, and William B. Allgood.

They paid Ferguson \$50 for 18 acres on Town Creek and the waters of the Twelve Mile River. The acreage was in two tracts--one tract of 8 acres and the other of 10.

Allgood received \$75 for 15 acres on Wolf Creek and Twelve Mile River. Blassingame was paid \$125 for 24 acres on Wolf Creek and Twelve Mile River. The land was cut up into lots. [p. 29]

There is ABSOLUTELY NO RECORD in the courthouse of any gift of any land from Elihu Griffin...nor even a reduction in the cost of the property...as Griffin received about \$2.75 per acre as did Ferguson. Blassingame and Allgood apparently owned the most valuable property as they received about \$5.00 per acre. A review of the current topography of Pickens reveals that Blassingame and Allgood's land's made up the bulk of the flat land that was included in the deal...thus accounting for the higher price.

In regard to the house now located on Ann Street in Pickens and noted as being the Elihu Griffin house. From nothing more than a passing glance, I would date this house as later than 1865...although I understand that some have dated it architecturally to the 1840s. Research by Jane Morris reveals that it has been remodeled over the years. I, for

one, seriously doubt if this house was the original home of Elihu Griffin.

As with other locally noted legends and hearsay...all of the stories of Elihu Griffin, 40 acres, etc., etc., was accepted by people who seemingly wanted to turn out something quickly...without doing the proper research! Perhaps future research will reveal that Griffin was "pushing" for the town to be located on the current ridge. Even so, he DIDN'T give the property!

[Editors Note: The marker noted in the above article is today found on the northwestern corner of the courthouse square...being erected by the same group that erected a number of other markers during the same time period.

The Pickens County Museum maintains a plaque on the wall noting this same incorrect information.]

OCONEE and PICKENS COUNTY'S FIRST WHITE SCHOOL TEACHER:

Although there were a number of attempts to send missionary/teachers among the Cherokees before 1783, the perhaps only successful attempt related to this area appears to have been the work of John Daniel Hammerer, a Lutheran from Strasbourg. Hammerer began his work in England with reasonable plans on a small scale which he promoted through a work entitled *A Plan for Civilizing the North American Indians*. Hammerer had first planned to begin his work among the Creeks; however a visit of certain Cherokees to England in 1765 and their stated desire that missionaries be sent to their nation convinced Hammerer to concentrate his energies among the Cherokee nation. Although Hammerer obtained some limited funds for his efforts from persons in England and some few additional funds upon his arrival to Virginia, he discovered that the Cherokees who had been visiting England (and who had requested a missionary) had almost no authority within the Cherokee nation to make such a request. However the Governor of Virginia persuaded the famous Attakullakulla to escort Hammerer to the Overhill Cherokees. Hammerer had little success with the Overhill Cherokees (who lived in what is today the state of Tennessee); however in the fall of 1765 some members of the Lower Cherokees (who lived in what is today Oconee County and parts of Pickens County and NE Georgia) invited Hammerer to move his headquarters to their towns. In 1766 he accepted their invitation and moved to a site near Fort Prince George (the site of Fort Prince George is now under Lake Keowee near Keowee Town Landing in Oconee County). The Lower Cherokees built Hammerer a house and a school and he was soon teaching the Cherokee to write in their own language (although he never compiled a Cherokee grammar). It is particularly interesting that one account of the period reports that the Lower Cherokees were "eager" to have their children instructed.

During the last part of 1766, Hammerer received £ 100 from the South Carolina Assembly and some small additional funds from a supporter in England. Even so, he did not have sufficient funds to continue his effort in the Cherokee Nation. As a result, he moved to Long Canes (upper present Abbeville County) by 1769. At this new location, he continued to teach some few Cherokee children (who were probably boarding with him during the school term). Hammerer apparently continued to try to convert the Cherokees to Christainity. However by 1778, Hammerer was living near Savannah, by 1780 he was the publisher of the *Royal Gazette*, and he probably left Georgia before the end of the Revolutionary War.

The above information is taken from John Richard Alden's *John Stuart and the Southern Colonial Frontier* pps.353-355 (reprinted New York: Gordian Press, Inc., 1966).

I think that this is getting closer to completion...at least to the point where everyone can offer any criticisms that might be useful.

Amazingly enough, a list of individuals who lived on property behind the Indian Line (present Greenville, Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens counties) surfaced in a statue in Cooper-McCord. I had read the act in years past; however I was unaware that it was talking about people who lived behind the Indian Line. This information only surfaced by a close reading of the legislative journals during the years following the American Revolution.

All of the people listed appear to have lived in what is present Greenville County. Two of these individuals are noted as having bought land from the Cherokee Indians (although no deeds for such purchases are currently known to have existed). The purchase of Richard Pearis is detailed in the text.

There is a great deal of information compacted in these few pages... and in fact, it might be more information than the beginning researcher might be able to properly handle. Any suggestions for simplification of the materials would be kindly appreciated.

Naturally any grammatical corrections, spelling errors, etc. should be pointed out...for some reason misspelled words on a computer screen always look right!

A BEGINNING GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN THE
NORTHWEST CORNER (PICKENS AND OCONEE COUNTIES)
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

*including a brief historical sketch of the northwest corner
area as pertains to the division and location of various
records*

Although I am not a genealogist, I do not hesitate to note selected materials as they relate to this area of South Carolina. One cannot possibly be involved in historical research without coming to some very firm conclusions about useful genealogical/historical materials. I do however feel some pains of guilt regarding some of the excellent individual family genealogies which have not been included. As a number of people in this area are committed to genealogical research, it is difficult to keep abreast of all current and projected publications. Equally this work would probably be outdated the instant of issue were I to try and include individual family works. While there are a number of church histories of this area (of widely varying quality), such works are scattered among both public and private collections. There is no known listing of all the church histories nor is there a single depository in which to locate them.

Fortunately I was able to obtain some excellent advice and corrections on the following selection of material, although some of my added comments might perhaps mortify my confidants. Even so, it is certainly time that some statements were presented regarding certain works, publications, and locally believed legends and historical fantasies.

Undoubtably this work could have been better accomplished, at least in regard to an extended reading list, by any of a number of excellent genealogists in this part of South Carolina. Fortunately most of these individuals are already at work on more worthwhile projects that will further enhance our knowledge of this area. Even so, the need for a general beginning guide is longstanding. Many people spend endless hours looking through books that will be of little, if any benefit. Until fairly recently, very little quality material had been published regarding this end of the state. As a result people are often seen pouring through the massive works on South Carolina History. These works have effectively ignored this area for more pressing themes that dominate a larger cross section of the population of South Carolina. The scant mention that is sometime made regarding this area after 1776 is often as not partially to totally incorrect. Equally there are very few local personages and/or families that ever receive mention in these general S.C. histories. It is also worth noting that few, if any, of our local genealogists and/or historians are willing to proclaim publically that certain works are simply not very good (in some cases not worth the paper that they are printed upon) and/or else criticize certain long noted ideas regarding various families

and local history. As I don't suffer from any such inhibitions, the following material is presented.

***** If you are looking for an ancestor in the northwestern corner of South Carolina (present Pickens and Oconee County) before 1783 who was not a Cherokee Indian, a halfbreed, an Indian trader, or a wandering Tory (or partially established Tory in the case of Alexander Cameron on the Keowee), then YOU SHOULD BE LOOKING SOMEWHERE ELSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA OR IN SOME OTHER STATE OR COUNTRY. This statement will remain true until someone is able to demonstrate through even the most scant documentation that there was any white domestic settlement in this part of South Carolina prior to 1783.

There has yet to surface the first shred of evidence to support the claims of anyone that any white domestic settlers were in either Pickens or Oconee County before the above noted year (1783). Equally it should be noted there is substantial evidence to refute the claims of anyone stating or publishing such information, or erecting markers not approved by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History to the contrary. There is sufficient evidence to disprove any such already stated claims and to reasonably establish that such persons were elsewhere in South Carolina or in some other state. Equally it should be noted that there are NO King's Grants (Colonial Grants) for lands in Pickens and Oconee Counties, although there are possibly some few grants of questionable legal value for the very lowest section of present Anderson County, S.C. near the Abbeville County line before 1783.

People making very early settlement claims for such persons as Cornelius Keith are apparently almost totally ignorant of the history of the Indian massacres in the 1760s and 1776; the laws related to the proclamation lines of the 1760s, and the removal(s) of such white persons as may have been encroaching upon Indian lands (twice attempted in the 1760s). This statement would have applied even where whites may have purchased and/or made contract with the Indians for these same lands (I am unaware of any documented examples of this type of arrangement...although there are several claims following the Revolutionary War by people who claimed that their husband had purchased land from the Cherokees. These claims appear to have applied to land within the confines of present Greenville County). Equally these claimants seem to have elected to ignore the place of origin of property being sold by Keith well up into the late 1700s, land grants, census records, deeds, the travel journals kept by men coming through this area in 1776, the records relating to confiscated property following the American Revolution, claims and petitions for the return of confiscated property, and early maps. Also such claimants seem to lack sufficient knowledge of Richard Pearis, who had his land through his halfbreed son. This was a legal action as Indians could sell to other

Indians, even though the Indians appear to have lacked a concrete understanding of the concept of private ownership of property. The name Oolenoy, often connected with the Keith legend, is derived from a group of mountains considerably west of the Oolenoy Valley at the headsprings of the Oolenoy River. This mountain is clearly shown on the Drayton map printed in 1802, and the Oolenoy Mt. is mentioned in Ramsay as being the headwaters of the South Saluda River. Today one would be hard pressed to find anyone other than a few researchers in Oconee County who can talk about the location of the Oconee Mountain(s). I was unable to locate any person in Pickens County who had ever heard of the Oolenoy Mountain(s). It is little wonder that we depend upon legends to describe geographical positions now lost in obscurity, and historical happenings that have come down to the present in distorted form.

Despite a substantial amount of undocumented published erroneous material about this area (even by State agencies), recent efforts by responsible people, with no aspirations of glorifying their ancestors or trying to alter the documentable history of South Carolina, have produced a growing body of outstanding materials. Both the Southern Historical Press in Easley, S.C. and the Faith Clayton Family Research Center along with the Pendleton Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society are producing good information at a prodigious rate. Fortunately the best of the work of older researchers such as Dr. Joab Mauldin Lesesne and the late Pauline Young are being combined into modern works or else being reprinted. Certain current individual efforts equally deserve mention although space does not allow for such a listing.

The beginning genealogical researcher seeking information on this section of S.C. is unfortunately in the position of often wading through endless piles of useless books in what sometimes undoubtedly sometimes seems like a hopeless search. Libraries often have useless works from the past, perhaps judged relevant at some point in time by now departed head librarians, while works of far greater value are sometimes not available. This all strikes me as senseless as:

(1) The records of the entire Pendleton District (present Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens Counties) are reasonably intact, although not necessarily reasonably available. Unfortunately they are not to be found in Oconee or Pickens Counties.

The records of the Pickens District and Pickens County are thought to be almost intact despite the obscure locations of some of the records.

The records of Oconee County are equally reasonably intact.

(2) A certain group of books are helpful---a much larger number of works commonly found in the libraries of this area are NOT! There is no reason why the libraries should not possess the proper books relating to the Pendleton Deeds and Wills, etc. Certainly enough has been spent upon some superfluous works over the years.

(3) The ongoing publication efforts of companies, groups, and private individuals are making the task easier and easier.

It would be most helpful for the beginning researcher to grasp some fundamentals of northwestern S.C. history in simplified form as follows:

(1) Some few Indian traders were in this area from the early 1700s until the 1770s. Some of these traders had halfbreed children; and perhaps some of them returned to this area after the Indian massacres in 1776 and the subsequent military expeditions in that same year. No documentation has been located to support this idea that the Indian traders returned between 1776 and 1783.

(2) White persons on land behind the Indian line (approximate southern borders of Anderson and Greenville Counties and the approximate eastern border of Greenville County) were removed by the proclamations of the 1760s. Even as this time, there is no record of any white domestic settlers in Oconee or Pickens Counties. It should be noted that there are records of some person being again removed in the late 1760s. Whites were constantly trying to take land across the Indian boundary. However this should not be construed to mean Pickens or Oconee counties, but rather the areas adjacent to the already settled parts of South Carolina...i.e. eastern Greenville County and southern Greenville and Anderson counties.

(3) White settlers were killed in areas south of Anderson County and east of Greenville County in 1760 and 1776. Only some whites who were tories or else who had tory sympathies appear to have avoided the attack in 1776.

(4) Some tories were in the area in 1776 (and earlier) at such places as the Richard Pearis settlement in present Greenville County. Notes regarding Pearis's acquisition of the land have already been noted. Pearis's halfbreed son George deeded the land which he had obtained from the Cherokees (under the claim of himself being Indian)

to his father Richard. There are possibly one or two additional examples of this type of activity. However none of these possible additional examples now under study are thought to be in either Oconee or Pickens counties. [As a point of information, the persons involved are one Edward Wilkinson and one James Prichard and the various heirs of each of these individuals.] The Cherokees had already signed away a considerable portion of much of the area that makes up present Greenville County in the early 1770s, in return for King George III compensating an Indian trader (Edward Wilkinson) for their debts. The Indians stated that they did not need that area for hunting grounds any longer.

Pearis in turn sold some of the land next to the Spartanburg/Greenville County line to a few white persons. A woman named Annie Armstrong along with her husband and family appears to have been living somewhere on the Reedy not far from the Pearis Settlement. Her husband would be killed by the Indians in 1776.

(5) By the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner of 1777, the land that includes all of Anderson and most of present Oconee and Pickens counties was ceded by the Cherokees to the State of South Carolina. The boundary line in upper Oconee County was subsequently marked in the late 1770s, long before the Treaty of Hopewell, whereby the Cherokees ceded NO land in this area. C

(6) South Carolina was in turmoil during the American Revolution----peaceful settlers were NOT trekking around the countryside! It is my opinion that no evidence will ever surface to locate domestic white settlers in either Pickens or Oconee counties during the years between 1776 and 1783.

(7) The people in many parts of South Carolina were depleting the soil in their fields about every 10 years.

(8) People in need of land eyed the future Pendleton District.

(9) South Carolina claimed land, particularly between the Keowee and Tugaloo rivers (most of Oconee County and a small part of Anderson County), for the purpose of making grants (awards) to various individuals for Revolutionary War service or assistance to the cause. Some of this land would go individuals who definitely DID NOT come into this area to settle. Other grants would go to individuals who did not receive warrants ("tickets") for land as a result of their service or aid in the Revolutionary War. It is worth

noting that some few soldiers in the year following the end of the Revolutionary War would be incorporated in the list of those who were a part of Continental Line. These men would be incorporated into the list of those already entitled to bounty for service.

Land speculators certainly acquired a portion of the property. For example, John Anderson owned virtually all of Pickens County west of the Twelve Mile past Secona, thence up the Twelve Mile, thence joining with the Indian line, and thence running back down the Keowee River to a point above Old Pickens...or in effect, almost one fourth of Pickens County. Other speculators would own substantial portions of Oconee County (excluding that area behind the Indian line until 1817) running below the Indian line and starting on the Tugaloo River; and huge tracts along Little River. The present area of Oconee County is 428,800 acres (and this figure includes land that was behind the Indian line in the 1790s). Thus the property holdings of only two people accounted for well over half of the then existing area in what is now Oconee County. This same area is often assumed by historians to have been available and used for settlement in the late 1700s. A note of caution should be interjected at this point. It is completely unknown if these huge amounts of land was actually surveyed in full...or simply if an educated guess was made regarding the area under consideration. Based on the John Anderson plat, it seems that an educated guess would be the most appropriate answer. It equally appears that these sweeping grants simply covered all of the area in a given vicinity that was not already owned. In effect, there could have been people living within the same area as the John Anderson plat on small landholding of 640 acres or less.

(10) Georgia claimed the same land, as mentioned in the first sentence of #9 above, by the Treaty of Augusta in 1783 and other older documents.

(11) By 1784 people were using land in the Pendleton District legally and otherwise.

(12) It appears that South Carolina started granting land to ward off any claims being made by Georgia.

(13) Of those persons who never came to this area, but yet received warrants and/or grants of land, a number of these persons would later sell their warrants and/or property if same had not already reverted to the State.

(14) Georgia was equally issuing land grants for the area noted in # 9.

(15) Greenville County was created in 1786.

(16) In 1787, South Carolina got clear title to the area noted in # 9 by agreement with the State of Georgia in the Treaty of Beaufort. Georgia continued to issue some few grants in this area after the Treaty of Beaufort.

(17) Pendleton (briefly called Augusta...DON'T look for any deeds under AUGUSTA!) County was created in 1789 (accomplished 1790). When Pendleton County was created, it was a part of the Ninety Six Judicial District (i.e. some records from 1785 to 1789/90 are supposedly part of the Ninety Six District records; however finding these records can be sometimes be quite an accomplishment. Abbeville and Greenwood are not the only two counties where records from the Ninety-Six district have surfaced in recent years. The original counties created out of the Ninety-Six district are Abbeville, Edgefield (present S.C. counties to come out of these areas at a much later time would include McCormick and Greenwood), Newberry, Laurens, Spartanburg, and Union. These counties were subsequently followed by the creation of Greenville County followed by the creation of Pendleton County (present S.C. counties to come out of this area include Anderson, Pickens, and Oconee). There have been divisions of some of the other counties noted above over the years.

Original Land Grants are in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia for the most part (even though some have seemingly turned up in various upcountry courthouses from time to time...particularly Greenville. Some of these grants are duplicates!). Other records not related to original land grants and before 1785 are usually either in Columbia or Charleston (although some of these records have equally surfaced from time to time in various upcountry courthouses). However, and for the most part, one should not expect to find but a few odd records in Charlestown or Columbia for land transactions following the issuance of the original grants, OTHER THAN those early records from Greenville and Anderson counties which have been removed to the S.C. Dept. of Archives and History for safekeeping. These records that have been removed to Columbia are sometimes to be found on microfilm at either the Clerk of Count's Office (sometimes called Register of Mesne Conveyance) or at a larger library. It is to be expected that more and more of these original records will be available on microfilm in time and

at a larger number of research facilities.

Other early districts outside of upper South Carolina are not known to contain anything but the odd record. The bulk of the early records of the counties in upper South Carolina are still in upper South Carolina! (admittedly a rather large area to canvas).

The Pendleton District records start in 1790 after the creation of the district in 1789. Pendleton and other neighboring counties were the result of County Court Act of 1785 which allowed for the magistrates courts so commonly found in the records of Pendleton County from 1790-1800. Presumably some small building must have served as a sort of courthouse in the frontier town of Pendleton. Pendleton County became a part of the Washinton District in 1791 (accomplished 1792/93) although the area of Pendleton County remained Pendleton County for other purposes not directly connected to the judicial functions of the district seat. An interesting point of consideration remains regarding the land records. All available evidence indicates that they stayed in the town of Pendleton during the years when Pickensville was the district seat of the Washington District. If such records did not remain in Pendleton, then it is certainly odd that these records could be completely split in later years by each county without losing sequential page numbering. Equally Pendleton maintained a magistrate's court, Commissioners for the Poor, a tax collector, commissioners for the poor, a clerk and deputy clerk during the years when Pickensville was the district judicial seat. What Washington District did have, that Pendleton County did not, was a Superior Court and an occasional visit (at least twice a year) by a state judge. Thus the court records for the state court, the grand jury reports, district jury lists, etc. were in Pickensville. Most of these records went to Greenville after 1800. They are hopefully still intact somewhere. Some of the Greenville County records have gone to the archives in Columbia, others are said to be in the attic of the courthouse in Greenville. It would be my guess that a number of these early records might be less than easily locatable.

Pickensville is not as important from a genealogical or historical point of view as many of the older historians would have us believe. Magistrates courts not in Pickensville would continue to do the bulk of the work for both Greenville and Pendleton county. The towns of Pendleton and Greenville remained centers of

transportation and trade. There is no indication that Pickensville ever surpassed either Pendleton or Greenville in size. When the judicial court was removed, Pickensville lost prominence and became a hamlet principally associated with a stage stop.

The definitions of County and District would change somewhat over the following years and remain confusing to present day researchers. Perhaps the most important of these changes was the reorganization of the courts in 1798 (instigated Jan. 1, 1800).

(18) The Washington district did not last long. In 1799, Pendleton District and Greenville District (covering the same area of land as the Pendleton and Greenville Counties) were created (accomplished by 1800). The superior court records are noted in # 17 along with statements regarding County records.

(19) The remaining Indian territory in upper Oconee and Pickens Counties would be ceded to the State of South Carolina by the Cherokees in 1816/17. Some few Indians appear to have retained property rights to some areas of land in upper Oconee County by statements and conditions of the Treaty of that time.

(20) The Pendleton District was divided in 1826 (accomplished by 1828) into Anderson and Pickens Districts (the Pickens District made up the current Oconee and Pickens Counties. Most of the Pendleton District records went to the Anderson County Courthouse in present Anderson, S.C. These records have in very recent years been deposited with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia, S.C. for preservation.

(21) Many of the records of deaths and marriages remained in the town of Pendleton with the back issues of the *Pendleton Messenger* (now on microfilm and commonly available at larger upstate libraries and academic institutions...although not currently available within Pickens or Oconee County except at the Clemson University Library).

(22) Pendleton District appears to have remained an election area until 1857...thus it does not totally disappear from the records after 1828 as many writers have maintained.

(23) Pickens District was divided into Oconee and Pickens Counties in 1868 (accomplished by 1869/early 1870). The vast majority of the records from the Pickens District and the now defunct courthouse town of Old Pickens on the Keowee River

have made their way to the Pickens County Courthouse located in the new town of Pickens (this is the current Pickens, S.C....the only surviving South Carolina town bearing the name Pickens).

(24) Many of the records of births, deaths, and marriages went to the Courthouse town of Oconee County, Walhalla, in the form of the back issues of the *Keowee Courier*. Microfilm of the *Keowee Courier* is available at the Walhalla Library and at larger public and academic libraries.

(25) At least two newspapers would be established in the new town of Pickens in the late 1800s. Newspapers would also be established in the towns of Westminster, Seneca (had two papers over the years), Easley, Liberty (said to have had two papers over the years), and Clemson at various dates. *The Pickens Sentinel* is now in Columbia and copies are available on microfilm (currently found in the Pickens County Library at Easley, S.C. and at Clemson University Library). Other papers are sometimes in the respective towns noted above, and/or in the Greenville Public Library and the Caroliniana Library in Columbia.

(26) Pickens and Oconee County would continue to juggle various areas of land along their existing respective borders for the next 100 + years following 1868. The boundary of the Toxaway River was changed to that of the White Water River in 1875. Exact boundaries were defined in 1917, then slightly altered in 1923. Lastly the area of Oconee County east of the Keowee River was annexed by Pickens County in 1966 (with the consent of the Oconee County legislative delegation).

(27) The realities regarding finding information about this area are not as clear cut as it might appear from the above. Some records have become missing from the courthouses, and other records such as old jury lists are stored under less than perfect conditions. Various old newspapers are missing from known extant files and other newspapers are almost completely missing.

People who came into this area at an early date sometimes settled on property that did not belong to them, and departed between the times of census taking (or in one known case in the early 1790s, an individual refused to cooperate with the census taker). Persons involved in sharecropping during the years following Reconstruction are often not noted on the property books. Civil War deserters hiding in the upper reaches of Pickens and Oconee County are now missing from the public records of the time. There is no known extant

records for most of the hundreds of Irish workers who labored on Stumphouse Tunnel and who lived in the largest town in the area in the 1850s, Tunnel Hill. There appears to be little possibility of being able to go back and even try to pick up the names and locations of the Indians prior to 1838, nor many of the blacks for some of the census years prior to 1850. There are scant records of orphans and indigents. Many, many people left no wills.

Just as an example of the possible problems one might encounter, it takes almost sixteen deeds to cover the property on which I presently live in Oconee County. First everyone had a deed for the property of their neighbor. Secondly they recorded these deeds in Pickens rather than in Oconee County. Thirdly they refiled them in the Oconee County. And even with all of these errors, it still remained that the front yard of any one house was actually the property belonging to another person. Then people started buying the property from their neighbor that constituted their front yard. The confusion was unbelievable. Such events are not new to this end of the earth, which probably accounts for records turning up sometimes in far distant S.C. courthouses. One or two records for this area have been found as far away as Chester, S.C. (so I have been told by one reliable genealogist).

All of these just noted problems are only a selection of the possible difficulties which one might encounter. However it would rather strike me that one could hope for far better possibilities of successful research in this area than in many comparitable areas of both South Carolina and the South. Published books on the Cemetary surveys and recently published and scheduled to be published historical and family genealogical materials are all helpful in filling in the gaps noted above.

Following are a selection of works that will undoubtedly prove useful to many of us. I have certain select criticisms of some of these works (principally dealing with the one page introductions and indexes). This list is certainly not all inclusive as there are "some" works of individual family genealogy for this area. Equally the researcher will find some other information about individuals in this area through substantial "digging" in hundreds of books and small articles such as S.C. biographical works, some few church histories, etc. However most people will find that they are simply wearing out paper in hunting their ancestors from this area in the works of Wallace, Snowden, etc. The biographical volumes that accompany these works will be of use some "FEW" people (especially if your relative had the funds to pay for inclusion). Equally McCrady will be of value to but a few. The fact of the matter is simply that MOST of the published works on South Carolina will prove useless to most people seeking information on residents of this area, unless you happen to be descended from someone such as General Andrew Pickens, Col. Benjamin Cleveland, or some other moderately well known person. The census records are so well known that they are not included with but few exceptions specifically relating to this area.

Pearl Smith McFall is reasonably good at name dropping in her works on Pickens and the Keowee River area, although the user should be cautioned that she "sometimes" (take this word to mean what you will) has them in the wrong place or within the wrong chronology before 1868. I would like to be able to ignore popularized newspaper historical articles before 1975 as they often contain so many errors that it is simply not worth the time to try and sort through the years and years of material for some few grains of fact. However there are some few exceptions that provide excellent information in a lucid style supported by sources of the data. Even so, it would take a huge index of such articles, along with comments by particular experts in various fields of information to separate the useless from the useful. I would like to give Oconee County credit for producing some amount of readable newspaper historical information after about 1975. Joe Gauzens, for example, has produced some excellent information on Salem and the Northeast section of Oconee County; Marshall W. Willaims has produced articles of interest; Jerry Alexander has explored some of the local personalities; and good information has been obtained regarding Westminster from elderly citizens. On the other side of the coin, articles appearing in the *Greenville News* after 1975 contain some major errors of fact (such as an article of February 1, 1987 on the Twelve Mile River, wherein the writer misquotes a young graduate student, Mike Harmon, at

the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology as saying:

".....early white settlers, whom USC archeologist Mike Harmon believes were well established in the area by 1740."

Dr. Stanley South of the Institute of A&A found these comments to be contradictory to all known data. In a telephone conversation with Mr. Harmon, we did discuss the possibility of settlement in the far northeastern section of Greenville County adjacent to the Spartanburg, S.C. County line and the North Carolina State line.

I will also note that I have had some prolonged discussions with various individuals about possible settlements in the lower part of Greenville County without coming to any tremendously satisfactory conclusions.

General Reference:

The Settlement of the Pendleton District 1777-1800. Frederick Van Clayton. (scheduled by publication under the auspices of the Faith Clayton Family Research Center).

Although Mr. Clayton misread an article in the Statues pertaining to the granting of vacant land (thus his date of 1777 instead of 1783 for the beginning date...an error he would correct in later writings) and although some records have undoubtedly surfaced since his original work in the 1920s, this work still remains the tomb on landgrants in the Pendleton area. The maps which he produced and which will be included with the work are well worth whatever the book may cost!

Abstracts of Old Ninety-Six and Abbeville District, S.C. Wills and Bonds. Pauline Young, comp. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. Date unknown.

Upon summary review, I found only a few entries in regard to this area; however it should be noted that it would take an extremely long time to go through each entry and compare it against individuals related to this area as well as other information. I don't discount this book in any way. An introduction and map would be extremely helpful for the novice user. I personally find *An Index to Deeds of the Province and State of South Carolina 1719-1785 and Charleston District 1785-1800* (Southern Historical Press, 1977) more useful. Keep in mind that Old Ninety Six District records can be found in other places than Abbeville (other counties in the District were Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens, Spartanburg, and Union subsequently followed by Greenville and then Pendleton).

Please note that there are works for some of the other counties created out of the Ninety-Six District, although I have elected not to include all of them in this listings. Many of these are published by the Southern Historical Press in Easley, South Carolina.

Pendleton District, S.C. Deeds 1790-1806 Betty Willie, comp. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1982.

The one page introduction is flawed by some errors; however the other 400+ pages are a gold mine of information.

*** One individual is in the process of abstracting the Pendleton District, S.C. deeds for the years following 1806. These works will probably be published over the next five years (by 1992).

Pendleton District and Anderson County, S.C. Hills, Estates, Inventories, Tax Returns and Census Records Virginia Alexander, Colleen Morse Elliott, and Betty Willie, comp. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1980.

About half of this work is not covered by the index. This information is so stated in the preface; however it would have been far better to have a note at the top of every other index page noting that pages x-x were not included (Most of the unindexed portion has more relevance to Anderson County than to the area that now makes up Oconee and Pickens County). The same problems exist with the one page introduction as noted above for the *Deeds*. These are minor inconveniences as no historical writer will be quoting these introductions, and the user has now been warned about the index. These comments should in no way discourage anyone from acquiring both of these valuable books.

A Genealogical Collection of South Carolina Hills and Records. Vol. I Pauline Young, comp. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1982.

This work was originally published in 1955. There is a lot of fine material in this work if you have the proper historical context with which to associate the entries. For those interested only in family names, this volume may provide a substantial amount of material.

A Genealogical Collection of South Carolina Hills and Records. Vol. II Pauline Young, comp. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1984.

This material is from pamphlets of various dates.

A Collection of Upper South Carolina Genealogical and Family Records. 3 Vols. James E. Woodley, ed. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1979 (Vol. 1), 1981 (Vol. 2), 1982 (Vol 3).

This information is edited from the work of Pauline Young.

Rebels in Grey. Louise Bell, ed. Seneca, S.C. The Greys of Oconee County. 1984.

This work lists numbers of soldiers connected with

Orr's Regiment during the Civil War from Oconee and Pickens County. Various Pension records in the courthouses in either the Clerk of Court's Office or else the Probate Judge's Office should also be examined along with information obtained from other sources such as government archives, state archives, etc.

In regard to the Civil War years (and other wars), there are certain records in the Court Houses of both Pickens and Oconee County (Clerk of Court and Probate Court Records).

Newspapers:

Marriage and Death Notices from Pendleton (S.C.) Messenger 1807-1851. Brent H. Holcomb, comp. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1977.

Entries are continued from and include the earlier work of Dr. Joab Mauldin Lesesne.

The index to the *Keowee Courier* as published by the Southern Historical Press has been completely supplanted by the work of Ann Rogers of Walhalla in revising, updating, correcting, and adding marriages and births, etc. Until such time as Ms. Roger's work is published, if such ever happens to be the case, the researcher would be well advised to consult the card index in the Oconee County Library at Walhalla in addition to the book by Elliott on the *Keowee Courier*.

***There is no indexes (1987) for materials published in other papers in either Oconee or Pickens counties.

Cemetery Records:

Old Stone Church Cemetery. Peggy Burton Rich. Clemson. Old Stone Church Cemetery Commission. 1979.

This listing considerably enlarges on the cemetery list previously published in *The Old Stone Church*. Richard Newman Brackett, ed. Pendleton. The Old Stone Church Cemetery Association. 1972.

Pickens County, South Carolina Cemetery Survey. 2 Vols. (3rd Vol. projected). Greenville. Pendleton Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society. 1984 (Vol. 1), 1985 (Vol. 2). (printed by the A. Press).

The introduction unfortunately leads one to the conclusion that white settlers were in Pickens County prior to 1783. As I have already note, there is no evidence thus far located to support such a claim.

Oconee County, South Carolina Cemetery Survey. 2 Vols. B.W. and Sarah Roach (Vol. 1). B.W. and Sarah Roach, Anne Sheriff, Salie Harbin, and Bess Bowen (Vol. 2) Greenville. Pendleton

Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society, 1983 (Vol. 1), 1984 (Vol. 2). (printed by the A. Press).

The introduction to this work erroneously notes that the Cherokee lands for this area were ceded by the Treaty of Hopewell in 1785.

Census Records:

***Only works listing this part of the state separate from the entire census of S.C. are included. These are recent productions that attempt to localize this area from the overall census. Both of the following are extremely useful!

1800 Census of the Pendleton District. William C. Steward, comp. Washington. National Genealogical Society. 1963.

Pickens District, S.C. 1840 Census. Anne Sheriff. Central, S.C. Faith Clayton Family Research Center. 1986.

One might find materials in the work entitled *Local and Family History in South Carolina: A Bibliography.* Richard N. Cote. Charleston. The South Carolina Historical Society. 1981.

This work will be of value to some people; however my own analysis of local names vs. indexed names indicates that it will not be helpful to numbers of people looking for an ancestor in this area. One local genealogist noted that they had found it very useful. As one easily tell from these comments, your use of this book will be very much determined by the particular person you are seeking!

Other Materials:

***These listing (admittedly incomplete) will be of benefit to some few individuals. Before using these works, the researcher would be well advised to determine that his ancestors are from these areas, communities, or towns. Extended discriptions regarding publisher, etc. are not always included.

Index to the 1850 Mortality Schedule of South Carolina. Brent H. Holcomb. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1980.

There are some listings for this area.

Abbeville District, South Carolina Marriages 1777-1852. Rev. S. Emmett Lucas, Jr. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1979.

There are some listings for this area.

History of Old Pendleton District and the Genealogy of Leading Families. R.W. Simpson. Easley, S.C. Southern Historical Press. 1979.

If locatable, one will find the *Revised Index to History of Old Pendleton District, S.C.,* by Nancy Gaillard Chadwick (Jacksonville, Fla. 1973) most useful. Keep in mind that your idea of a leading family and Simpson's idea may not be the same! Any number of people that you might be trying to locate will NOT be found in this work. Equally judgements regarding "leading families" are terms which I normally do not like to see in a work. After all, important people really do not need anyone else to inform them that they are important; the idea of what makes someone important during one time frame of history are necessarily the same judgements used by later generations; and lastly it should be noted that such judgements are pompous. Have you ever noticed that when someone writes things about "first families", "leading families", "pioneering families", etc. that their family is ALWAYS ONE OF THE FAMILIES LISTED.

Echoes Oolenoy-Pumkintown. Alma Lynch and Elizabeth Ellison. Easley, S.C. Pace Printing, Inc. 1980.

Use any sections on Cornelius Keith's settlement in the Oolenoy Valley with the greatest of CAUTION!!!

The High Falls Story. Nora M. Fields. Seneca, S.C. The Journal Printing Co. 1966.

This work covers the High Falls section of Oconee County, S.C. The sections on DeSoto should be used with the greatest of CAUTION!!!

German Colony Protocol. B.E. Schaeffer, trans. Walhalla, S.C. The Oconee County Library. 1960.

A documentary work covering the early records of Walhalla. A very important book.

Persons, Places, and Happenings in Old Walhalla. Russ Cater, et. al. Walhalla. Walhalla Historical Society. 1960.

Useful although most of the material is not dated, referenced, or indexed. A helpful guide to pointing out material that probably exists somewhere. Parts of this work is thought to be much older than the copyright date indicates.

Centennial Yearbook of the Seneca River Missionary Baptist Association. Ruth Poole, et.al. Seneca, S.C. The Seneca Institute Family Life Center. nd.

One of the few works useful for hints to Black families and their ancestors in Oconee County. Not indexed.

Seneca Centennial. Frances Holleman. Greenville, S.C. Briggs and Associates, Inc. 1973.

A useful work if your relative was a member of the merchant and/or professional class of Seneca. Some other individuals are included. This work is based on some excellent documentary materials which I have personally examined. It should also be noted that the writer is a living participant in a reasonable amount of the very material which she is recording. Materials in this work not by Holleman should be used with some caution. One account notes that such and such a family had a King's land grant. Upon a modest amount of investigation, it rather sounds as if they own one of the grants (on large sheets of paper) issued by Moultrie in the 1780s. I must admit that such things are imposing enough to almost pass for King's Grants (i.e. Colonial Land Grants).

An Informal History of Mountain Rest. Dennis Duncan, et. al. Taylors, S.C. Faith Printing Co. 1984.

A delightful book about the Mt. Rest area of Oconee County. Numbers of residents and past residents are included. Not indexed...but well worth reading from cover to cover!

Travelers Rest and the Tugaloo Crossroads. Robert Eldridge Bouwman. 2nd. ed. State of Georgia Department of Natural Resources/ Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites/ Historic Preservation Section. nd.

A useful work for helping to locate information about various persons and events related to the Walton Ford area of the Tugaloo River at the Georgia, South Carolina border.

It Happened in Pickens County. Pearl Smith McFall. Pickens, S.C. Sentinel Press. 1959.

Information has already been noted regarding cautions that one should use in working with Ms. McFall's works.

The Keowee River and the Cherokee Background. Pearl Smith McFall. No Publisher. 1966.

Information has already been noted regarding cautions that one should use in working with Ms. McFall's works.

Central Yesterday and Today. Mattie May Morgan Allen. Taylors, S.C. Faith Printing Company. 1973

By far the best materials on Pickensville and Easley currently available (1986) [if you can the sheets in the vertical file of the Pickens County Library in Easley, S.C.] are the writings of the late C.T. Martin. Martin appears to be a careful researcher, noting folklore from fact and never interjecting unreasonable materials that could not possibly be correct. Of more importance, he recants much information within his memory (and perhaps based on recorded observations) regarding Easley and what was left of Pickensville. He is an

objective and intelligent writer whose work will be one of the cornerstones, along with the Sanborn Insurance Maps, upon which to base future research on Easley.

Much of the best materials on Pickens will be found in *A History of Second Baptist Church and the Pickens Area*. Jean Martin Flynn. (not yet published). There is no full listing for the earliest members. Indexed!

There are experts on the followings towns and areas who have yet to write and/or publish their large files of collected materials. Works on the following will hopefully be available in the future:

Fort Madison (or Madison as the current maps would have it.)

Liberty

Salem

Westminster

Works of Limited Value to the Genealogical Researcher in this area:

Memories. Edwin Parker McCravy. Greenville, S.C. Observer Printing Company. 1941.

Somewhat useful for Easley names and some Pickens County names.

Pickens County Centennial 1868-1968.

Walhalla Centennial 1953.

Oconee County, South Carolina Centennial 1868-1968.

Seneca Centennial Celebration 1873-1973.

Men of Mark in South Carolina. 4 vols. J.C. Hemphill. Washington, D.C. Men of Mark Publishing Co. 1907.

I sometimes find people in this area in this and other biographical works. This work is merely an example of this type of publication. These biographies usually must be individually read to determine if they cite ancestors and areas of interest. In such cases where there is an index, it usually only lists the subject of the biography and not all of the other individuals mentioned in the text.

Newsnotes of the Oconee County Historical Society: 02/16/89

** We are happily beginning our fourth year of publication of our Newsnotes and *The Journal of the Oconee County Historical Society*; and we remain the only society in the upper part of South Carolina, other than the Greenville County Historical Society, to publish our papers, research, and materials!

As always, we invite your comments, your articles, your suggestions, and anything else that is "printable". Please be advised that we will not get around to producing your materials immediately as we are currently behind schedule in getting out materials which are already prepared. The simple truth of the matter is that we really don't have the either the needed number of computer operators and/or the needed number of printers to get everything stored on computer disks into hard copy (in effect-onto paper).

Your support of this publication project over the past three years has been appreciated. These publications have GREATLY stimulated interest in Oconee and Pickens counties, brought us a modest degree of recognition, and contributed substantially to the advancement of historical knowledge about the far northwestern corner of South Carolina. If anybody ever finds the time to stop and take a breath, the past newsnotes and journals needs to be indexed (in the worst sort of way!), in some cases articles need to be retyped and various minor errors corrected, etc., etc. At this point in time, all I can say is "oh well-maybe someday!" Certainly nobody is going to stop to index anything at present when we are finding out increasing amounts of information about this area during the Antebellum period...by the bucket loads in some instances!

** WELCOME NEW MEMBERS:

Carolyn R. Gilstrap/ Rt. 2/ Ferguson Rd./ Pickens, S.C. 29671. (Ms. Gilstrap does work on Confederate War Soldiers)

Ann D. Poulos/ Rt. 4/ Box 471/ Syracuse Rd./ Easley, S.C. 29640. (The Southern born and raised Ms. Poulos is primarily interested in historic restoration projects...having been heavily involved in such projects while living somewhere "North" of Virginia for a number of years.)

** REPORTS FROM MEMBERS:

Rev. George Shealy's rewriting of his work on Walhalla is making substantial progress....especially since he has acquired a computer and has learned to produce printouts by the ton.

Jean Martin Flynn is almost ready to go to press with her work on the Antebellum Militia in S.C. (WARNING-be prepared, this is a complicated subject...but full of useful and hard to find information about a very important part of Antebellum life which in one way or another affected most people!)

Peggy Rich and F.C. Holder are finding out increased amounts of information about Old Pickens (present Oconee County). Because a few deeds read Pickens when they actually mean Pickensville, we have had to do a study of Dr. John Robinson's Pickensville (present Pickens County) of the 1830s (and a few other places as well).

In addition to discovering increased amounts of information about the Antebellum period, various members involved in work on the period from 1868-1930 are finding previously unresearched materials....and in some cases raising more questions than providing answers.

NEWS OF WORK ON PICKENS COUNTY:

I rather suspect that Jane Morris, who is doing work on "new" Pickens, has enough materials for at least three volumes. Julia Woodson, who already had a small book on Liberty more or less completed, has found increasing amounts of material in recent months. At this point in time, Anne Sheriff and her students are probably accumulating more materials on Easley than they can afford to put in print...although they may not have found exactly the materials which they were seeking. Jim Megginson continues to compile more and more information on Calhoun and Clemson (it turns out that at one point in time, Calhoun extended up to the University boundary line).

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History has made a complete study of the building and construction of Table Rock State Park. Dr. Mickael K. Welborn is expanding his interest in the Antebellum road system of the area which now makes up Pickens County.

I SINCERELY URGE EVERYONE TO CONTINUE WORKING ON VARIOUS FORMS OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH. WE MAY ALL BE HALF DEAD BEFORE WE GET EVERYTHING PRINTED...but as long as it compiled as a draft or stored on computer disk, it will surely get out to the public someday. Anyone doing serious work is urged to file a duplicate copy of their material at some location other than their principal workplace.

UPCOMING EVENTS OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE FOR 1989:

** Probably in mid March, Rev. Shealy will be offering a Sunday afternoon lecture on St. John's Lutheran Church in Walhalla. A tour of the facility will accompany the lecture. For those who have never been inside St. Johns, this will be an excellent opportunity to learn about the most historic building in Walhalla from the leading expert on the subject! Watch your local papers for a time and date. Out of county members who may want to take advantage of this opportunity should notify F.C. Holder for a mailing to include additional details.

Pendleton County (present Anderson, Pickens, and Oconee counties) was founded in 1789 with the town of Pendleton as the county seat. There will probably be considerable press coverage in various upstate newspapers. I had previously expected that there would be events in Pendleton to celebrate this bicentennial--however, and thus far, nothing seems to be planned.

A graduate student at Clemson, Craig Friend, is doing work on the early social history of Pendleton.

Chauga Baptist Church, although thought to be considerably removed from its original location, was probably established in 1789....and is Oconee County's oldest religious congregation (not counting the Hopewell or Old Stone Church Presbyterian congregation, now located in Pickens County but a part of Oconee County until 1968.) Before being called Chauga, it rather appears that the congregation called itself Shoal (various spellings) Creek. Portions of the extremely interesting records of this early congregation are on microfilm at Furman University.

** BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY:

As of this date, copies of the *Pickens District, S.C. 1830 Census* and *Fredrick Van Clayton's Settlement of Pendleton District, South Carolina 1777-1800* (in effect--his study of the land grants of the 1780s,90s) has been sent to the main library in Walhalla for cataloguing...copies should be available at the branch libraries in Oconee County by mid March/89 [FOR THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE THESE BOOKS: The Clayton book is \$20.00 and the 1830 Census is \$10.00--either, or both, may be purchased from Ms. Anne Sheriff/ Rt. 4/ Box 232/ Central, S.C. 29630].

The MA thesis by Bryan McKown entitled "Fort Prince George and the Cherokee-South Carolina Frontier, 1753-1768" has been received by the Society. For those of you who ordered a copy of this work, I need to add some notes to your materials before mailing.

NEW (and old) BOOKS OF INTEREST:

** John Niven *John C. Calhoun and the Price of Union* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1988.)

A somewhat controversial book on this area's most famous statesman. This work provides excellent coverage of Calhoun's political career. Price: \$24.95.

Ernest M. Lander, Jr. *The Calhoun Family and Thomas Green Clemson "Decline of a Southern Patriarchy"* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1983.)

This now classic work on the Calhoun/Clemson family life provides many of the personal details which the work by Niven leaves out. Price: Current price unknown.

Lacy K. Ford, Jr. *Origins of Southern Radicalism "The South Carolina Upcountry 1800-1860"* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.)

A major and widely acclaimed work on the South Carolina upcountry! Unfortunately for us, neither Oconee nor Pickens was one of the counties selected for extensive coverage. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. Price: about \$40.00

Robert J. Stets, Sr. (ed.) *South Carolina Postal History*. (Walterboro, S.C.: Robert J. Stets, Sr., 1988.)

A delightful small booklet "full" of the author's intense interest on postal history and post offices. While a bit rambling (much like some of my newsletters), it contains literally piles of interesting bits of generally unknown information. His maps are nothing short of excellent!! This booklet is, in many ways, an introduction for a much longer work which he is preparing. This longer work will list all of the post offices of South Carolina, postmasters, dates of operation, etc. You can certainly learn information about a few of the early post offices in Oconee County which was not contained within the Centennial Booklet on this area.

Order directly from Mr. Stets at P.O. Box 142, Walterboro, S.C. 29488-price \$7.50

Bryan Forrest McKown "Fort Prince George and the Cherokee-South Carolina Frontier, 1753-1768." MA Thesis (Clemson University, 1988.)

Mr. McKown's thesis provides a variety of materials about the Lower Cherokees in a readable form...certainly more readable than a variety of scholarly works covering the entire history of the Cherokees during selected time segments. It should be noted, however, that Mr. McKown wrote this work for those who already have a strong working knowledge of Indian affairs and Colonial Indian frontier lines. Although the vast majority of his research appears

solid, there are selected problems regarding his comments on Fort Prince George and groups of whites.

Toward the end of his third chapter, Mr. McKown notes a reference to a group of whites living in huts about fifteen miles below the lowest Cherokee Village in 1764 (presumably Essenecca Village—slightly below current Clemson for all practical purposes); however, he does not carry the quote forward to the point where the reader would have found out that these people were removed and their huts destroyed. Other persons who attempted to settle across the Indian line in the 1760s suffered a similiar fate.

In his fourth chapter, Mr. McKown attempts to present a case for "Crackers", "White Indians", and "Desperadoes" being within the Cherokee territory. At this point in his work, I must call him into question. His references for this material are often to an unpublished Ph.D. work by Rachael Klein entitled "The Rise of the Planters in the South Carolina Backcountry, 1767-1808." Klein often cites the work of Woodmason...who is talking about the area from Camden over toward toward present Newberry. Woodmason never came into this area and (based on his book) knew nothing about this area. In my opinion, a far better case for "White Indians" and "Desperadoes" can be made for the time period around 1775-79. However even during this time period, the numbers of such persons appear (from all available references) to have been extremely small--probably not exceeding 150 people at the maximum. Such a number of persons divided by the entire area of present Greenville, Anderson, Pickens, and Oconee counties and parts of northeastern Georgia gives a much better picture of the lack of such persons...rather than helping to justify an conclusions relating to the idea that this area was inhabited by such individuals. During the period from 1753-1768, I really fail to find any substancial degree of evidence in Mr. McKown's thesis to justify any particular conclusions to the effect that this area was "teeming" with "Crackers", "White Indians", and "Desperadoes" (presuming that such a conclusion was Mr. McKown's intent). Because Mr. McKown moves rather freely around the South Carolina Frontier---a wide, wide area from 1753-1768 (from Augusta to present York)--it is sometimes difficult to properly analyze his conclusions within the context of the materials being presented.

Even with the above minor problems considered, the work remains extremely valuable in providing a focused examination of the lower Cherokee territory during a relatively tight time frame.

Newsnotes of the Oconee County Historical Society: June 25/89

** A number of libraries are supplied with copies of selected NEWSNOTES...especially when new books are discussed. However, we AGAIN remind our members that the Journal of the Society is put out for the use of the members and friends of the Society. We sincerely encourage members NOT to give their copies to libraries because: (1) they are published subject to the corrections and comments which various members may supply. Only members receiving complete runs of the Journal are made aware of these corrections and comments. (2) These articles are often not intended to be "polished" works such as one might find in the journal of the South Carolina Historical Society, but rather an exploration of a particular topic. (3) From time to time, we find out additional information on previously published articles. (4) It is our intention to eventually revise the articles and put them out for public use in a more "polished" and fully indexed form.

***** IMPORTANT *****

We were recently able to obtain copies of a number of rare and old South Carolina newspapers related to this area including The Greenville Republican (1826-1828); The Greenville Mountaineer (1829-50+); The Southern Patriot (1850s); The Keowee Courier (1857-61+; 1866-71; 1877-early 1880s); and The Pickens People's Journal (1890s-1902). These papers were given to those of us in the far northwestern corner of South Carolina in trust for the development of knowledge of this area of the state.

These papers are not fully sorted at this time and all of the material IS already available on microfilm. At this time, it is assumed that these papers will ultimately be stored at the Pickens Museum in Pickens....although members of the Oconee County Historical Society doing "SERIOUS WORK" WILL be able to use these papers under yet to be determined conditions WITHIN Oconee County. The term "SERIOUS WORK" is here used to mean a major study resulting in a publication requiring numbers of issues to obtain the desired information (the development of the Air Line Railroad, for example)...and when the microfilm equipment (or film) available for use is inadequate for the needs of the researcher. Another example of a potential user would be anyone qualified and desiring to make a subject index (by month/year/page/ and column) of any defined series of years of one or more of the papers....or a person qualified and desiring to make an index of the sheriff and equity notices (or the ads) of any defined series of years of one or more of the papers. A person wishing to scan the papers to find possible mention of an ancestor or the date of construction of a building will NOT be a qualified user. The

papers are far too fragil for such limited use!!!

Until a committee is developed from persons in Oconee and Pickens counties to supervise the use of these papers, until some protective packaging is obtained, and until a small amount of general indexing is completed, they will NOT be available for use. Users WILL be required to fill out a research form stating the reason for their use of the papers and the reason why the microfilm will not serve their purposes. In general, the use of the papers will be allocated to those producing publications of potential value to numbers of individuals. Persons making such use of these papers will be requested to provide a free copy of their work to the library system(s) which would MOST benefit from the results of their effort (Oconee, Pickens, or Greenville); and such persons will be required as a condition of use to provide a free copy to the South Caroliniana Library in Columbia, S.C.

Pickensville

** As some of you have already read in the Greenville papers, Anne Sheriff and her students, with the help of a few researchers, have finished segments of their work on Pickensville and Easley and produced a new book entitled Pickensville-Easley History. As the writer in the Greenville paper noted: "This [book] is no kiddie stuff, it is solid and engrossing." I helped do a very small portion of the work for this book, taking time from many, many, things which I should have been researching, for a very good reason: the flights of grossly inaccurate literary romanticism regarding Pickensville, the very volume of superfluous nonsense which has pervaded over the years in various writings about Pickensville, and the almost total lack of documented historical research on the subject have long injured my historical sensibilities. In other words, the whole mess of prattle long thrown out about Pickensville made me mad!

Being a local historian concerned about the entire area from the Saluda River to the Tugaloo River (in effect, the Pickens District and portions of upper Anderson District), I have long contended that less research has been conducted on Pickensville and Easley than any of the other notable towns in Oconee or Pickens counties.

Statement of fact: Pickensville was the court house seat of the Washington Judicial District of South Carolina during the existance of the district in the 1790's, as well as the name of a large tract of land. This judicial district included most of present-day Oconee, Pickens, and Greenville counties, and all of present-day Anderson County.

The first group of comments which follow are a direct criticism of the lack of research regarding Pickensville on the

part of various local historians of the past and present:

Various writers, including the late Pearl Smith McFall, have "played" up Pickensville as an early back country center of culture and a thriving community. For example, Ms. McFall said in It Happened in Pickens County that:

...Pickensville remained the leading town until 1798 when Greenville took growing pains and decided to build its own Court House.

Ms. McFall, for lack of research abilities or understanding of the subject, failed to realize that both Greenville and Pendleton counties had started maintaining records before Pickensville came into being, and that both Greenville and Pendleton maintained an active court house during the years when Pickensville was in existence. Both the court house at Greenville and the court house at Pendleton were undoubtedly more important than the court house in Pickensville, and both towns were probably larger than Pickensville. During the 1790s, Greenville, Pendleton, and Pickensville would have scarcely appeared as little more than crossroads to the modern viewer.

Ms. McFall continued her discussion of Pickensville:

Charles Pinckney and his wife had a summer home there [Pickensville], and many other prominent citizens lived there for a few years.

Mrs. Charles Pinckney, Mrs. Waddy Thompson, Sr., and others who had been reared in Virginia or Charleston, S.C., brought an atmosphere of culture to the village of Pickensville that might have seemed strange to backwoods pioneers, if they had not entertained the people with such ease and grace that no one felt awkward or left out. When they opened their small but beautifully appointed homes for an afternoon tea it lent glamour to the small village. And the ladies of the surrounding farms treasured an invitation.

On and on this account, and accounts by other writers, proceeds in trying to portray their totally misguided and poorly researched picture of Pickensville. The late Bert Bierer had included on a map in one of his books a major Cherokee trail passing directly through the present day site Pickens and on through Pickensville. (According to his map, it appears that he was trying to make this conceived trail [NOT FOUND ON ANY EARLY MAP] into the Keowee Trail...a BADLY MISGUIDED idea which he received, according to a letter which he wrote me, from one of this area's local historians). One

area historian has George Washington visiting Pickensville. I'm still waiting to see the proof, which I already know will never appear.

It has become reasonably apparent to me that C.C. Pinckney had but a rough working knowledge of where his property in this area was located; he certainly never had a summer home at Pickensville, nor did anyone else before 1823 (and there may not have been any summer homes around Pickensville before 1861, or after 1861). There were most certainly no "beautifully appointed homes" in Pickensville before 1823 and probably for years thereafter. The wife of Gen. Pinckney would not have set foot in Pickensville in the 1790s. Pickensville wasn't much before the 1830s, and really not much after the 1830s. Many people in this area were poorly educated and poorly clothed during the 1790s and for years thereafter, hardly your "tea party" set for the most part! The truth of the matter is simply that a lot of imagination has made its way into print regarding Pickensville and this end of the state during the 1790s.

The next group of comments provides a brief review of the book:

Anne Sheriff, her 3rd-6th grade students, and other persons have contributed materials to the 149 page publication (indexed). While the book prepared by Ms. Sheriff's classes does not solve all the "historical ills" of the Easley area, it at least makes a reasonable "dent" into a vast pile of printed hearsay and fantasy. The book includes a number of reprinted documentary sources in their entirety, thus allowing the reader to judge for himself the accuracy of information so often carelessly thrown out about the Pickensville and Easley areas in the past. Fortunately this new book provides a solid foundation for future research on both Pickensville and Easley.

The materials on Easley contained within the book are particularly interesting. There are two memoir accounts on the founding and development of Easley, both written by early and prominent residents. Although not so stated within the book, I must take exception to any notions so long flouted that Robert E. Holcombe was the virtual founder and developer of Easley. While Mr. Holcombe played a role in the development of the town, he has, in my opinion, been considerably overrated by "friends," family, and Easley local historians. A vast search of deeds relating to Easley failed to uncover any materials which would indicate that Mr. Holcombe was "the founding father of the town," or that he developed the town in any way exceeding the contributions of several other citizens. Not unlike the marker to Cornelius

Keith at Oolenoy (not approved by the Archives Department), the marker to Holcombe in Easley (equally not approved by the Archives Department) could well stand to be taken down and be replaced by another providing more valuable and correct data on Easley!

The school histories in the book vary in quality, some providing more valuable information than others. The same might be said of the church histories. Most fortunately, none of the church histories make ridiculous claims about being founded during or before the Revolutionary War. Liberty Baptist Church in Liberty, S.C. will soon remain alone in Pickens and Oconee counties in making such an unprovable (and absurd) claim.

Family histories provided by the students are a delight...well worth the price of the book! In addition to these short family sketches, a wide variety of documented genealogical information on the Easley area is found throughout the work.

Copies of the book may be obtained from Ms. Anne Sheriff, at Rt. 4/ Box 232/ Old Shirley Road/ Central, S.C. 29630 for \$14.00 a copy plus an addition \$2.00 for postage and handling. Only a limited number of copies have been printed.

Note: If you are interested in Pickensville, Easley, early travel accounts through lower Pickens County, railroad right of ways passing through Pickens County, members of a number of Methodist Churches in or around the Easley area in the 1870/80s, church histories in the lower eastern Pickens County area, and school histories, \$14.00 spent on this book will provide you with one of the book bargains of the year!!!!!!

** Thus far in 1989, a number of historical programs have been presented relating to this area: Rev. George Shealy--St. John's Lutheran Church in Walhalla; Irvin Pitts--Oconee Station; Dr. Jim Megginson--The Town of Calhoun up to 1910; Irvin Pitts--The Cherokees; to name but a few of the major lectures on local history topics. The lectures on St. John's and the Town of Calhoun were excellent and provided a variety of unusual and generally unknown information.

It would benefit a number of our members to attend more of these lectures...you might NOT learn many new pieces of information in some instances, but you might discover new ways of relating the individual pieces of information....sometimes in ways far different from your own viewpoint.

Lectures and tours, such as the one of St. Johns for example, present one clear fact: While you may think that you

know a good bit about a particular subject (the German settlement of Walhalla, for example), you quickly find out while listening to an expert on a subject that you didn't know as much as you thought! This fact strikes me as one of the most substantial problems in dealing with the history of Oconee County. In effect, there are a great many people running around who truly believe that they know much of what is to be known about the history of this area, or a particular part of that history. However, everyone who has done substantial research in any particular area of history quickly realizes that they don't know but a fraction of the desired information and that many questions remain unanswered.

Another substantial problem in dealing with the history of this area is simply that far too many people fail to see or make connections between events happening in their particular area of interest and related events within the county, state, or nation. Once one sees their particular area of interest within a broader context, it often inspires one to completely rethink the material they are preparing.

** The Oconee County Council has graciously awarded the Oconee County Historical Society \$1000 for use in our work during the 1989/90 budget year (subject to final budget approval). One immediate need is to advance the publication of a manuscript on Westminster, S.C. to compliment work already published (Seneca) or scheduled to be published (Walhalla). Another need is a microfilm reader and film which could be used by different persons doing extensive research on select topics. The truth of the matter is simply that it will become impossible after a certain point in time to continue to produce complete materials without having the availability of a microfilm reader. In addition, some of the needed microfilm is not locally available. The film which is locally available is often damaged and sometimes incomplete. Unfortunately the type of microfilm reader needed would cost around \$1500 and is so large that it would be difficult to move around easily. Both of these suggestions are presented for your consideration.

TO: The Membership of the Pickens County Historical Society

It rather strikes me that considerable license has been taken over the years with the Constitution of the Pickens County Historical Society. Both a curator and nominating committee seem to have "miraculously appeared", although I can find no mention of the creation by the Society of either this office or committee...except for the provision in the 1977 version of the Constitution which allows the President to appoint committees as deemed necessary. As best as I can determine, the President is not now, and seemingly never has had, any power allocated to him to allow for the appointment of a curator...although it does appear that he is entitled to appoint a Museum Committee (which is NOT empowered to appoint a curator). I would certainly ask that someone correct me if I am wrong in these statements.

Let me note that in my opinion, the altering of the original charter has made the Society into a considerably less democratic organization. Please note that meetings are subject to the "will and call of the President" with no provision being made for a call meeting by a percentage of the membership. In the seemingly revised constitution of 1977 (subject to certain questions which I note as being part of my memory), a reading of Article II/Section 1 quickly lets one know just where most of the power within the Society resides.

Let me be the first to note that I am not criticising Rev. Hilson or any other current officer of the Society. These individuals have merely inherited a system that apparently "sort of evolved". I would ask that each of you read the original charter to confirm in your own mind the intention of the founders of this Society. Then I would ask that you read the revised Constitution to see how the Society has been altered. In my opinion, if we are going to have a curator (or a group of curators specializing in various periods and types of artifacts as I have suggested), then we need to do so by the will of the Society (or by the will of a Museum Committee empowered to appoint a curator) in a method established by the Constitution and By Laws...and not by any other method (Presidents appointment, etc.)

Frederick C. Holder

I hereby propose the following amendments to the Constitution and By Laws of the Pickens County Historical Society (the same of which will be posted 30 days in advance in the Libraries, the Court House, and the Pickens County Museum. The President may so inform me if he deems that these amendments should be posted in other places).

Motion #1: 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 #2: 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 of 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 #3: 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

Motion #4: 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 #5: 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 #6: That Article II/Section 1 of the 1977 Constitution be amended to read:

(1) PRESIDENT-The President shall preside at all meetings and shall appoint 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 #7: 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 committees upon which members may volunteer to serve.

Motion #8: 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 --

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

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

[In May of 1977, The Constitution (as indicated by a list of Articles) was apparently altered as follows...even though my memory of the event only recalls that the office and term of President and Vice President was extended to a term of two years...i.e. the president/vice-president could succeed him/herself. I do not recall the elimination of the offices noted to be by election in the Charter. I do recall an amendment in recent years that (1) divided the office of secretary and treasurer (2) made provision for the transfer of the assets of the Society in case of dissolution (3) altered the dues. Notice that in Article II/ Section 1, the mention of a nominating committee appears...although seemingly not ever created by any action of the Society (see above Charter and notes in the introduction).]

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)

A. D. 1784.
No. 1245.

AN ORDINANCE to empower his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Privy Council, to appoint commissioners of the High Roads, in such parishes and districts where the freeholders neglect to elect them.

(Passed March 25, 1784. See last volume.)

AN ORDINANCE TO FIX A PERIOD FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE OPERATION OF THE ACT OF LIMITATIONS. No. 1246.

WHEREAS, the operation of the Act of Limitations has been from time to time suspended, by several Acts of the Legislature, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, to the present time; and as it is unnecessary to continue the suspension thereof any longer, but it may be the means of preventing much altercation and dispute, and tend to the quieting many persons in their possessions, without injuring the claims or demands of others, that some period should be fixed for the commencement of the operation of the Act of Limitations.

Preamble.

I. Be it therefore ordained, by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, in all suits, actions, process, or proceedings, either in law or equity, no time that has already passed shall be counted or looked upon as part of the time limited or intended by the Act of Limitation, but that the different periods mentioned in the said Act, in all cases whatever, antecedent hereto, shall begin and be counted at and from the time of the passing of this Ordinance, and not sooner; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the Senate House, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN LLOYD, *President of the Senate.*

HUGH RUTLEDGE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILKERSON PROPERTY

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE SEVERAL PERSONS HEREIN MENTIONED, TO OBTAIN GRANTS OF LAND IN THIS STATE. No. 1247.

WHEREAS, the several persons hereinafter mentioned are found to deserve a donation of lands:

Preamble.

I. Be it therefore ordained, by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the following persons shall be, and they are hereby, entitled to grants of land for the quantity annexed to their names respec-

Names of persons entitled to grants of land.

A. D. 1784.

tively, to wit: George Hite, four grants of five hundred acres each; Jacob Obanion Hite, two grants of five hundred acres each; James Hite, one grant of five hundred acres; Francis Hite, one grant of five hundred acres; Mary Manning, two grants of five hundred acres each; Elizabeth Beale, wife of Taverner Beale, two grants of five hundred acres each; John Wilkinson, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Edward Wilkinson, and the youngest son of Edward Wilkinson, Esq. deceased, each a grant of six hundred and forty acres of land; Eleanor Pritchard the widow, Elizabeth Parris, William Pritchard, James Pritchard, and Mary Pritchard, children of James Pritchard, deceased, each a grant of six hundred and forty acres of land; Ann Armstrong, a grant of five hundred acres; Baylis Earl, a grant of five hundred acres; which several grants of land shall be carried through the several offices established for the granting of lands, free of all fees and expenses; and that the lands be vested in each of the said persons respectively, as aforesaid, in fee simple.

In the Senate House, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN LLOYD, *President of the Senate.*

HUGH RUTLEDGE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

No. 1248. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "An Ordinance for appointing an Ordnance Storekeeper and a Powder Receiver, for the port of Charleston," SO FAR AS RELATES TO THE SALARIES OF THE SAID OFFICERS.

Ordinance repealed.

1. *Be it ordained*, by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That so much of the said Ordinance as relates to the salaries of the said officers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the said officers in future be respectively allowed a salary of seventy pounds sterling per annum each.

In the Senate House, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN LLOYD, *President of the Senate.*

HUGH RUTLEDGE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

No. 1249. AN ORDINANCE to oblige the Male Inhabitants, from sixteen to sixty years of age, residing within four miles of Black river, in Georgetown district, to work on and lay open the Navigation of the said river, and for appointing commissioners for carrying the same into execution.

(Passed March 26, 1784. See last volume.)

To: Members of the Oconee County Historical Society:

I wanted to add this cover letter to at least make you aware that some very notable things are happening in regard to the history of this area. I note in the enclosed Newsletter that the antebellum period is hardly researched. Well, you can almost scratch through that line. Enough material has surfaced in the last month to cover the antebellum period with more chapters than we could ever afford to pay for in a published book.

One of the most important finds is the so called "Bailey Barton" militia book. I had heard of this book from other sources, but I had never physically seen it nor been able to study its contents. About sixteen pages out of 120 total pages provides some of the most important information about this area to be found anywhere; and we will be printing up these 16 pages in their entirety in one of our Journals. The militia is a very important part of antebellum history, and our Society's good friend, Ms. Jean Martin Flynn, is undoubtedly the most knowledgeable person in South Carolina on this subject. With her help, I am hopeful of publishing some grand findings from these 16 pages alone. As some of you are aware, the Census was taken by the militia during the antebellum period. In Oconee County, we find the eight militia beats in the 2nd Regiment which today may (?) roughly conform to the current townships. They are as follows: Toxaway, Cheohee, Whetstone, Muddy Springs [does anyone know where this is?], Bachelors Retreat, Fair Play, Coneross, and Flat Rock [Old Pickens]. Just one of the many fascinating things to surface is H.W. Kuthmann (sp?) who claims exemption from Militia service as a Consul of Austria at Charleston and as a alien. Kuthmann was in the Whetstone area.

Individual entries by person note the age, the occupation, the color of the complexion, the color the eyes, the color of the hair, and the height as well as some additional information in a few cases. Benjamin Holder, for example, is 39 years old, a clergyman, with dark complexion, eyes, and hair, and is 5'11" tall. His great, great grandson (me-FCH-well over a hundred and twenty five years after the entry was recorded in the militia book) is 39 years old, not a clergyman, with dark complexion, eyes, and hair, and is 6'2" tall. (Its a shame they didn't give the weight...even though I might have conveniently have forgotten to print that information!)

Because this work is so extremely valuable (particularly in regard to Old Pickens) for providing information about this area, notable sections pertaining to Oconee County will be made available to you as soon as we can get the information typed and even modestly researched. One of the problems relates to selected exemptions merely noted by initials of various kinds.

Because SO MUCH information may be coming available in terms of the antebellum period, I would request that some of you submit the names of ancestors living from 1800-1860 whom you suspect of being (1) Rich (2) Moderately well to do with slaves (3) A farmer with no slaves (4) poor (5) Professionals such as Drs., Lawyers, Teachers, etc. (6) Tradespersons such as tanners, millwrights, etc. (7) Clergy (8) Indians. Because we have no Black members in the Society, we also need information on (9) one or more Free Blacks (10) As many Blacks in slavery as possible. Please submit names of people who lived in Oconee or Pickens County during their entire lives (if possible) and anything which you may know about these people, especially information that can be documented to legal records, census records, etc. Ideally we will need one or more examples from each group in an attempt to trace these individuals in whatever way possible through the antebellum period. When we began to write up the information on the antebellum period, we will attempt to footnote references to these particular people whenever feasible and as they fit into the needed sections of information.

As a result of all the new "old" information surfacing, it is now more important than ever for us to devote our efforts to collecting information from 1860 forward. At present, some new work is being done on the town of Seneca for several reasons: (1) because the historic district as originally established leaves out a number of important sites and structures. The original survey also included some structures that strike me as less than architecturally or historically important (2) because it provides the needed experience and promotes the development of research structures that will be needed in working on other areas of Oconee County: Westminster and Walhalla for example (3) because the materials and map on Seneca published by the Appalachian Council of Governments is a disaster!

What we TRULY NEED is a combination history/photograph book on Westminster. Westminster is the best preserved of the Railroad towns in this part of South Carolina and an area that has a distinct past totally separate from the changes which resulted from the building of the railroad. We have a wonderful opportunity to get much of it recorded before it undergoes any additional changes. There are a number of ways in which we might proceed on this project, and some of these alternatives are already being studied.

We have a growing body of genealogical information for publication...and we will get it out as soon as possible.

Even with all that I have just noted, we need your individual involvement in our projects...or else we need to be trying to help you with your individual projects. Either way makes no difference as our sole purpose is to provide information on Oconee County and its people.

Newsnotes of the Oconee County Historical Society: Oct. 27, 89

** PLEASE DO NOT SEND DUES FOR THE NEXT YEAR UNTIL NOTIFIED. At the moment, ALL efforts are being devoted to getting Rev. George Shealy's book on Walhalla to the printer. A copy of the flyer announcing the sale of the book is enclosed. PLEASE BE ADVISED that the number of copies ordered through these flyers will be the number which are printed...SO, DON'T EXPECT TO BE ABLE TO BUY A COPY AT A LATER DATE!!!

***** IMPORTANT *****

As many of you are aware, a book has long since been in print about Seneca. The Mt. Rest Community Club has an interesting publication available on their area. Rev. Shealy is in the last stages of his work on the German Settlement of Walhalla. Joe Gauzens continues his work on Salem for eventual publication. Peggy Rich and I are doing an exhaustive study of Old Pickens for publication.

ONE OF THE THINGS MOST NEEDED TO FILL A MAJOR GAP IN THE HISTORY OF OCONEE COUNTY IS A BOOK ON WESTMINSTER.

For 1990-91, I propose that we devote our resources and efforts to make this proposal a reality. There is an already completed manuscript on the town and members of the Westminster community have graciously agreed to serve as Chairperson and Treasurer of the Society in order to help advance this project. In addition, we have already received a small pledge toward the printing cost in the event that we are not able to attain enough pre-sales. We also hope to receive help from various businesses, clubs, and groups as the project progresses. As any of you who have ever attempted a book or publication are aware, the process of taking a book from the draft form to the finished process is often lengthy and complicated. IF WE GO FORWARD WITH THIS PROJECT, A NUMBER OF THE MEMBERS OF OUR SOCIETY WILL BE ASKED TO HELP PROOFREAD VARIOUS SMALL SECTIONS OF THE WORK.

During the time in which this most needed project is underway, we WILL NOT be running Journal articles about Westminster...otherwise you might not buy a copy of the book! Rather we will continue the present program of producing materials on the the period from 1784-1868. HOWEVER, we may not produce as much material as normal during the coming year while this project is underway.

** Mr. M. C. Sheriff, who served as treasurer of the Historical Society for a number of years, resigned as of Sept. 1, 1989.

***** REVIEWS OF THE PUBLICATION ON PICKENSVILLE AND EASLEY
by Forest Acres/McKissick Elementary schools in Easley, S.C.

A VERY BIG CONGRADULATIONS *****

** Please see the review below which Anne Sheriff and her classes of Forest Acres/McKissick Elementary schools in Easley received in the most prestigious historical magazine in the state of South Carolina (and one of the most prestigious historical magazines in the nation). As some of you are aware, good reviews in this publication don't come easily.

From the Carologue/ Autumn 1989 of the South Carolina Historical Society:

Pickensville-Easley History.A fine local history produced by an elementary school program. It includes previously published information and data gathered by interveiwis conducted by the students. Sections include: Pickensville, Easley, School History, Church History, and Student History (one write-up begins, "My family history starts with me")....

This book was partially funded by the S.C. Education Improvement Act Competitive Teacher Incentive Grant--tax money going for a good cause! The teacher in charge, Anne Sheriff, deserves much credit for a job very well done.

Note: Copies of the outstanding work done by Ms. Sheriff's students in the past have been graciously shared with the elementary schools in Oconee County. 11 copies of their work on John C. Calhoun were donated to the elementary schools in Oconee County.

***** REVIEWS OF OUR RECENT PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORIC SITES
IN OCONEE COUNTY *****

** We have received a number of highly favorable comments on our recent publication regarding the historic sites in Oconee County. I was particularly pleased with the letters from the larger S.C. research libraries (South Caroliniana, South Carolina Historical Society, etc.)...all of whom wrote that it was a wonderful addition to their collections. One major library wrote back to say that: "It is more amazing what has been included in this booklet rather than what has been left out." All of these same libraries also noted how anxious they were to obtain other quality materials about this part of the state. A large and favorable article on the booklet appeared in one of the Sunday editions of the Greenville

News. And fortunately, we are slowly receiving some fine critical comments....a great boon should the materials be republished!

John Kelly of the Oconee County School administration send us a very nice note expressing the thanks of the schools for the gift of 500+ copies of the booklets. He also noted how appreciative they were to have the interest of the Society in improving the Social Studies curriculum in the schools. As some you may remember, we provided a map program for all the third grade classes in Oconee County a few years back as well as some books for the Middle School libraries. These programs have apparently been quite successful. We also provided a reader's guide to published materials on Oconee County (with critical comments) to the school system some years ago.

Most fortunately, most of the members of the Society seem to agree that providing quality materials to the schools and the general population is our PRIME OBJECTIVE!

NOTE: The entire amount expended on the publication is already back in the Society's savings account.

***** MEMBERSHIPS IN THE SOCIETY *****

** It is simply beyond our abilities and finances (within our current dues structure of \$5.00 a year) to produce many more copies of our newsnotes and journal than are currently being made available. Although we welcome the help of anyone interested in and concerned with the history of Oconee County, we must limit the number of memberships receiving publications in order to continue to produce the volume of materials currently being offered. At present, we can accept ONLY a few additional memberships. Oral historian/interviewers, editors, proofreaders, and typists (particularly if you have a MS DOS operated computer) are especially needed!

***** GENEALOGICAL MATERIALS *****

** During the process of searching for materials on Old Pickens, Peggy Rich discovered the voter registration lists and the tax lists for this area during the late 1860s. Realizing the value of this data, we obtained photocopies of ALL of this material from the S.C. Dept. of Archives and History...over 600 oversized pages of materials. Ms. Rich is in the process of evaluating and compiling this data for release in the future. We haven't figured out just what group is going to pay, or help pay, the cost for all of these photocopies. Perhaps one of the area genealogical societies will provide some aid.

 ***** CHURCH HISTORIES *****

** The Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society voted to proceed with their project to provide brief histories of pre-1900 churches in Pickens and Oconee counties in printed form. This project is not without its problems...as any of you who have ever worked on church histories are aware. Even so, the completed effort will probably make a valuable addition to the data consulted by the general reader.

***** COURTHOUSE MATERIALS *****

** I am always in the process of evaluating the records contained in the Pickens Courthouse Clerk of Court's Office. Recently, I rearranged a number of the Pickens District books. The results are interesting because the largest number of books fall within a few categories:

- (1) Court records of the Circuit Court
 - (1a) the Court of General Sessions (criminal) (available as typescript copies and on microfilm at the Archives). The various indexes to the judgements of the court can be of substantial value to the genealogist who does not have the time to search the original records.
 - (1b) the Court of Common Pleas (non-criminal, suits for debts, etc.) (available on microfilm at the Archives).

(2) Writs (under law, a person must be called before a court for a particular reason which is already established by law...or, in other words, you can't be called before a court without being provided the reason for the call). There are numbers of Writ books.

(3) Executions (judgements were constantly being levied against individuals during the antebellum period for debts not paid. In the case of large debts, the property of an individual might be sold by the Sheriff and listed in the Sheriff's Sale Book. In other cases, property might be sold and judgements declared by the Court of Equity.) There are numbers of Executions books.

(4) Equity books are particularly valuable. (Much of the equity material is on microfilm at the Archives Department.) Equity covered matters which were not covered under a particular established law. These books are of substantial value to the genealogist. They often deal with Guardians and Trustees, the division of estates not covered under the terms

of a will or not processed according to the terms of the will, etc.

(5) Deeds (mortgages are within the deed books during the Antebellum period) (available on microfilm at the Archives).

(6) Commissioner of Locations Books (available at the Archives on microfilm). These books cover two subjects:

(6a) The granting of land which has previously been unclaimed.

(6b) The regranteeing of land. This situation arose when a person owned property very close to another piece of property, but yet there seemed to be some amount of land in between the properties not claimed by anyone. Often the same person owned the two or more properties, but yet they were aware that some small amount of land existed between the boundaries of the two or more properties. As a result, they asked for and normally received a regrantee of the entire acreage...thus incorporating all available property within certain boundaries into a single deed.

(7) Miscellaneous books make up the balance of the Pickens District Records.

***** BOOKS *****

** A small number of new books are appearing on the Indians of the Southeast. Unfortunately these books are getting very costly. Anyone interested in obtaining the titles of these works and general information on the contents may contact Fred Holder for additional information. They are available for loan to anyone with a demonstrated need.

Work on the facsimile edition of the Bailey Barton Muster Roll Book of the Pickens District (the introduction will include a variety of additional documentary materials) will be completed in the near future. Publication is set to coincide with the publication of Jean Martin Flynn's work on the S.C. Mililia System...if we can muster the funds to support the publication.

Dear Members:

Included with this journal entry, please find a thumbnail sketch of Oconee County...which I hope you find useful.

With this issue (and including our past issues), and with the 1790 census, the upcoming publication of Van Clayton's work on the Settlement of the Pendleton District, the various works of Margaret Mills Seaborn, the book on Secona Baptist Church and the Pickens Area, and the book on Traveler's Rest and the Tugaloo Crossroads, we now have a very general (although incomplete) picture of the history of this area from 1775-1798. The work of individuals on family history, etc. and specialized historical studies will hopefully in time fill in many of the details of area history during these years. For 1989, we will devote some journal articles to the Pendleton County (formed in 1789). Some information on the legal aspects of the changing nature of counties and districts has already been supplied to the teachers in both Oconee and Pickens counties.

It now seems more than evident that no people were living in this area prior to 1783...and this appears to be especially true in light of the fact that only a few families can be found in the area of present Greenville County prior to 1783 (with most of these few families being on the far eastern and southeastern sides). With no families being west of present downtown Greenville, S.C. prior to 1783, it is virtually impossible that any families will ever surface in what is present Oconee and Pickens counties either before or during the years of the Revolutionary War.

Information about this area before 1775 is complicated, often sketchy in details, and constantly subject to change as new works of history, archaeology, and related disciplines appear. After I get to be about 50 years old, I might give some consideration to touching the subject of the lower Cherokees.

After doing research on this area for some 20 odd years, I am constantly amazed at the amount of information that has surfaced only in the last five to ten years (or even during the last two years). As a result, the historical analysis of this area has been so drastically altered that it is gaining in appeal to academic historians and others seeking "unexplored waters".

Lastly I should note that during the past three years, we have added considerable numbers of books to ALL of the libraries of Oconee County, we have put out hundreds of letters and inquiries, collected massive amounts of material, and gained the experience to at least make a general outline of county history. Teachers have been apprised of new historical finds and available publications. Our mailing list has grown and grown. Will some additional member participation to develop programs, etc., we would undoubtedly be able to even further expand our services to the community.

THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF OCONEE COUNTY HISTORY

Oconee County was home to unknown groups of Indians as early as 300 A.D. In ca. 1100, the Etowah Indians constructed small mounds in their major towns in this area. From approximately 1350-1600, Muskogeans inhabited parts of the areas previously occupied by the Etowahs; and current studies tend to place the arrival of the Cherokees in this area sometime after ca. 1560. An attack on the settled parts of S.C. in 1776 resulted in the destruction of their villages and their removal from S.C. in one of the early campaigns of the Revolutionary War. Following the war, Col. Benjamin Cleveland and a group of followers received land grants from Georgia and settled along the Tugaloo River in 1784. By the Treaty of Beaufort in 1787, Georgia relinquished all claims to this area. Small bands of mixed Cherokees and Creeks attacked the small settlements along the Tugaloo; and in 1792, a threat of a major attack by the Cherokees along the frontiers of the South led to the construction of a number of small outposts including Oconee Station (after which Oconee County was named in 1868). By 1798 the Indian dangers had passed, the area began to fill up with settlers, and the Cherokees would sell the remainder of their land in Oconee County to the state of S.C. in 1816. In the 1850s, a group of Germans settled the present town of Walhalla and numbers of Irishmen came to Stumphouse Mt. to build a tunnel for the Blue Ridge Railroad. The town of Tunnel Hill was the largest town in this area in the 1850s. The Blue Ridge Railroad, conceived to connect Charleston with inland areas of commerce in Ohio, was never completed any further than Walhalla on the S.C. side of the mountains. After the Civil War, the current Southern Railroad was built through Oconee County in the 1870s and the present towns of Seneca and Westminster came into being. Other railroad stops such as Richland and Fort Madison have not survived to the present as towns. Textile mills were developed in this area starting in the 1890s, with Newry remaining as perhaps the earliest least altered textile village in northwestern S.C. Starting in the mid 1950s, the construction of vast lakes turned Oconee County into an ideal tourism, recreation, and retirement area. Today Oconee County is a land of natural beauty and a diverse population. It is also the home of a rare wildflower, the Oconee Bell, first recorded by Micheaux in the late 1700s.

The enclosed is a listing of names as found in a work on Franklin County deeds with additional information on previous Franklin County property which came to be a part of the later Pendleton District, South Carolina. This additional information on the Georgia Land Grants in South Carolina was compiled by Brent Holcomb. This listing by Holcomb has been alphabetized with additional useful information abstracted. Following the first arrangement is a listing by location.

CAUTION: Please DO NOT assume that any of these people were physically on the individual property or in a particular state simply because of these land grants and/or deeds. Other evidence is generally needed to establish that the physical owner of the land was actually in this area.

Abbreviations used: G/SC: A Georgia land grant and/or owned piece of property refiled with the Secretary of State in Columbia following the Treaty of Beaufort

SCG Where names were listed as being adjacent to any of the persons refiling land grants and/or purchased property (G/SC as above), these names were checked against the index to the Clayton Manuscript to determine if these individuals had received grants from the State of South Carolina after 1784.

en, Lee	Tugaloo River		
erson, Henry	?	G/SC	(a bounty)
ton, Benjamin	Barton's Creek	G/SC	(also Tugaloo River)
ton, John	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(also Barton's Creek)
ter, John	Tugaloo River		(perhaps a headright)
ter, John	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(probably same person as above entry)
rk, Benjamin	Tugaloo River		
rk, Jno.	Tugaloo River		
rk, William	Tugaloo River	SCG	
veland, Benjamin	Tugaloo River	SC/G	(headright) Cleveland is also found on Chauga and a grist mill on Chauga is noted
veland, Larkin	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(headright)
veland, William	Tugaloo River	SCG	
veland, William	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(probably same person as above entry)

resswell, Samuel	waters Tugaloo	G/SC	
lbert, Thomas	waters Tugaloo	G/SC	
est, Moses	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
rison, Benjamin	Beaverdam Cr.	G/SC	
rison, Thomas	Beaverdam Cr. (?)	G/SC	
y, (Dr?) William	Keowee River	G/SC	(also Choestoe Cr.)
ys, William	Tugaloo River		(probably same person as above entry)
nderson, William	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
lden, Thomas	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(also Little Beaverdam Cr.)
lland, ?	Beaverdam Cr.		
lland, Jacob	Beaverdam Cr.	G/SC	(probably same person as above entry)
tchins, Drury	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
sacs, Elijah	Tugaloo River		
nce, Berry	Tugaloo River		(perhaps bounty)
e, John	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(also found on Kee's Creek)
ll, Archibald	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
e, ?	Choestoe Cr.		
dison, James	Tugaloo River		
ler, John Jr.	Coneross Cr.	G/SC	(notes a grist mill)
g, George	north branch of Tugaloo River	G/SC	
me, Thomas	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
me, William	Tugaloo River		(perhaps a headright)
me, William	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(probably same person as above entry)
ce, Cellum	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
e, Edward	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(headright) (bountyland)
e, Edward	Tugaloo River		(probably same person as above entry)

ce, Leonard	Tugaloo River		
Richardson, Walker	Beaverdam Cr. (?)		
elton, Aaron	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
elton, Lewis	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(headright)
ean, David	Conneross Cr.	G/SC	(headright)
ean, William	Conneross Cr.	G/SC	
eth, Arthur	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(bounty)
eth, John	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
ompson, Robert	north branch of TugalooRiver		
ompson, Robert	Little Beaverdam		(headright)
ton, Jesse	Chauga River	G/SC	(headright)
ton, Jesse	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(probably same person as above entry)
rd, Bryant	Tugaloo River		
lis, Robert	Choeloyce(?) Cr.	G/SC	(bounty)

By Location

Anderson, Henry	?	G/SC	(a bounty)
Barton, Benjamin	Barton's Creek	G/SC	(also Tugaloo River)
Barton, John	Barton's Creek		
Barrison, Benjamin	Beaverdam Cr.	G/SC	
Bland, ?	Beaverdam Cr.		
Bland, Jacob	Beaverdam Cr.	G/SC	
Barrison, Thomas	Beaverdam Cr. (?)	G/SC	
Richardson, Walker	Beaverdam Cr. (?)		
	(see also Little Beaverdam Cr.)		
Cleveland, Benjamin	Chauga River		
Clinton, Jesse	Chauga River	G/SC	(headright)
Collis, Robert	Choeloyce(?) Cr.	G/SC	(bounty)
Coy, William	Choestoe Cr.		
Coy, ?	Choestoe Cr.		
Culler, John Jr.	Coneross Cr.	G/SC	(notes a grist mill)
Conan, David	Conneross Cr.	G/SC	(headright)
Conan, William	Conneross Cr.	G/SC	
Coy, John	Kee(or "y")'s Creek		
Coy, (Dr?) William	Keowee River	G/SC	(also Choestoe Cr.)
Cuden, Thomas	Little Beaverday Cr.		
Campson, Robert	Little Beaverdam Cr.		(headright)
Cuden, Lee	Tugaloo River		
Corton, Benjamin	Tugaloo River		
Corton, John	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(also Barton's Creek)
Carter, John	Tugaloo River		(perhaps a headright)
Carter, John	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Clark, Benjamin	Tugaloo River		
Clark, Jno.	Tugaloo River		
Clark, William	Tugaloo River	SCG	
Cleveland, Benjamin	Tugaloo River	SC/G	(headright/also Chauga)
Cleveland, Larkin	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(headright)
Cleveland, William	Tugaloo River	SCG	
Cleveland, William	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Crest, Moses	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Crest, William	Tugaloo River		
Cudson, William	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Cuden, Thomas	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(also Lt. Beaverdam Cr.)
Chins, Drury	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Chacs, Elijah	Tugaloo River		
Chace, Berry	Tugaloo River		(perhaps bounty)
Chace, John	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(also Kee's Cr.)
Chace, Archibald	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Chace, James	Tugaloo River		
Chace, Thomas	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Chace, William	Tugaloo River		
Chace, William	Tugaloo River		(perhaps a headright)
Chace, Cellum	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Chace, Edward	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Chace, Edward	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(headright) (bountyland)
Chace, Leonard	Tugaloo River		
Chace, Aaron	Tugaloo River	G/SC	
Chace, Lewis	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(headright)
Chace, Arthur	Tugaloo River	G/SC	(bounty)
Chace, John	Tugaloo River	G/SC	

ton, Jesse
d, Bryant
y, George
mpson, Robert
eswell, Samuel
bert, Thomas

Tugaloo River G/SC
Tugaloo River
north br. Tugaloo .G/SC
n. branch. Tugaloo R.
waters Tugaloo G/SC
waters Tugaloo G/SC