

**South Carolina**  
**Abbeville/Anderson County Boundary**  

---

*Report of Survey - 2018*

(Place Fig. 1 here)

# South Carolina

## Abbeville/Anderson County Boundary

---

### *Report of Survey - 2018*

#### ❖ **The Cherokee Boundary of 1766**

When European settlers arrived in what is now the state of South Carolina they found it populated by numerous Native American tribes. Within a few decades of the arrival of the English the combined effects -triggered by expanding colonial settlements - of introduced diseases, competitive conflicts, and reductions in wild game, decreased tribal populations to the point many tribes were forced to merge with other remnant populations, or otherwise ceased to exist. Eventually this led to widespread hostilities between the Native American populations and the English settlers. The Yamessee (or Yamasee or Yemassee) War of 1715-1716 was brought to a successful conclusion for the colonists when the Cherokee decided to enter the war on the side of the Charles Town (modern Charleston) based English government. This victory cleared the colony of all but tiny remnants of tribes, with the exception of the Cherokee, who now had free access to hunt in all the unsettled portions of the colony. For the next nearly fifty years the Crown and colonial government regarded the Cherokee as its most reliable western ally.

In addition to being a military ally the Cherokee also became a significant trading partner providing the colony with products from the interior, primarily deerskins, the single most valuable export

commodity until surpassed by rice in the 1730s. Even at mid-century the value of exported deerskins roughly equaled the combined value of exports of beef, pork, indigo, lumber, and naval stores, with 150,000 deerskins per year being shipped, accounting for 20 percent of the colony's exports.

In exchange for deerskins and other products provided for export the Cherokee received European trade goods of clothing, knives and other edged tools, powder and shot, and muskets, as well as more status related products such as jewelry, paint and textiles. While manufactured products conferred status and improved comfort for individual Cherokee, and while firearms provided both the means for defense and for industrial scale harvesting of deer, they also allowed the tribe to lose skills developed over millennia. Prior to European contact each Cherokee was able to make from native materials all the clothing, weapons, and shelter the individual and the tribe needed. Extensive use of manufactured goods led to eventual dependence on the English for most products, with the exception of food. And - with the numbers of deer being killed to provide skins for export, added to the loss of hunting habitat due to the continuous influx of colonists - every year it became more urgent for the Cherokee to protect what hunting areas they had left and to seek help from the colonial government in stemming the tide of inflowing settlers.

Past the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century competition for land and resources continually increased tensions. There were a number of attempts to set limits on encroachment by settlers which would have left hunting areas for the Cherokee and provided sufficient buffers between the Cherokee Lower Towns and the nearest European settlements, but

most failed, and none were more than partially successful. Finally, tensions over English settlers' encroachment on Cherokee lands, combined with trade abuses, cultural misunderstandings, and newly appointed colonial governor William Henry Lyttleton's inept handling of the escalating situation, resulted in the Cherokee War of 1760.

This war was a violent episode marked by massacres on both sides and concluded with a punitive expedition of 2250 troops under Lt. Colonel James Grant, causing large scale destruction of Cherokee villages and crops in the Middle Towns during the summer of 1761. Facing impending food shortages the Cherokee sued for peace. A definitive peace treaty was signed in December, 1761. That treaty specified a boundary between the English colony and the Cherokee to be located forty miles from the Lower Cherokee town of Keowee, but beyond that the location of the boundary was not specified.

With the boundary unspecified and unmarked settlers, primarily English, Scotch, and Ulster-Scot (also known as the Scotch-Irish), continued pouring into the area, encroaching closer and closer to the Cherokee Lower Towns.

These encroachments created another explosive situation which could have again easily led to war between the English and the Cherokee. The English colonial government and the Crown were eager to avoid a bloody and costly repeat of the previous conflict. Addressing the South Carolina House of Commons on 8 January 1765, Governor Bull stated that he had received a request from the Cherokee to designate a commissioner who would, with their chiefs, "mark out the boundaries between the English and them, to prevent disputes and jealousies of

encroachments.” The Governor went on to stress, “this is become the more necessary from the vicinity of our settlers attracted thither by the richness of those lands.”

Meeting at Fort Prince George on 19 October 1765, the colonial government and the Cherokee agreed that the dividing line would run through Dewises (or Devises) Corner (near and possibly the namesake for present day Due West), a location on the Cherokee Path a little more than forty miles from the Cherokee Lower Towns.

The demarcation of the new boundary began at Devises Corner on 24 April 1766, when boundary commissioner Edward Wilkinson, surveyor John Pickens, and assistant Indian superintendent Alexander Cameron met with six important Cherokee chiefs and thirty warriors. The chiefs were Kittagusta, Tiftoe of Keowee, Emy of Estatoe, Usteneka Atassitic or Jud’s Friend, Uheneka or the Wolf, and Katchee for half-breed Willie.

In Cameron’s words, “We began the Line at Dewise’s Corner and proceeded Southwest 50 (degrees) to Savannah River; The Indians blazed Trees as we went and made the Boundary very clear and strong as they term it... The distance from Dewis’s (sic) Corner to the River (as near as we could make it) is 27 miles; The Course of the Line from Dewis’s Corner to Reedy River, where the Line terminates is N.E. 50 (degrees), and the distance is 18 miles.” A copy of the map drawn by surveyor John Pickens is stored in the British National Archives at P.R.O., C.O. 700, Maps, Carolina/26 and is shown below as **Fig. 2**. In our retracement effort we are concerned with the right hand side of this map, where the Cherokee Indian boundary of 1766 survives, between the Savannah and Saluda rivers as the line between Abbeville and

Anderson counties, shown as a detail of the overall Pickens map in [Fig. 3](#).

## ❖ Enabling Legislation

Abbeville County came into existence by Act #1263 of the South Carolina Legislature on 12 March 1785 which divided the Ninety-Six District into six counties. Besides Abbeville those counties were Laurens, Edgefield, Newberry, Spartanburg, and Union. Act #1263 in Paragraph I describes Abbeville County as “one county, situate, and lying and being on Savannah river and adjoining the old Indian boundary, and known in the map of Ninety-Six district by the name of Abbeville...” Additionally Act #1263 describes Lauren County as “beginning at Islands Ford, thence up the Saluda river to the Indian boundary...” making it clear that Abbeville extends from the Savannah River to the Saluda River along the 1766 Indian Boundary. The same act in Paragraph VI states, “*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any road or navigable river is the dividing line between two counties, the justices of each county that shall be so divided shall exercise an equal jurisdiction over the said road or river....*” The roads and rivers were main areas of transportation and commerce and important areas for regulation and the administration of justice. The available 18<sup>th</sup> century technology would have made determining the center of such a monument (road or river) difficult, and it would have been likewise difficult to perpetuate that location for the future or to provide notice of the location to the public. This, along with the ease of individuals seeking to elude justice accomplishing that by stepping

(or rowing) across the county boundary into the adjoining jurisdiction, would have made roads and rivers used as county boundaries prime locations for problem activities. Paragraph VI meant that the county which took first action on a matter within the road or river would have sole and exclusive control of that particular matter, regardless if the location was within or without the actual physical limits of that county. This seems to imply that adjoining county jurisdictions met at the center of the monument marking the boundary between counties, the monument in this case being a road or river, and the Legislature provided as a solution to counties so separated an extra-territorial jurisdiction that encompassed the entirety of the monument (road or river).

And South Carolina Statute, Section 4-3-10 states “Abbeville County is bounded as follows: on the southwest by the Savannah River, by which it is separated from Georgia; on the northwest by Anderson County, from which it is separated by a line (the old Indian boundary) drawn from a marked black gum, on the east bank of the Savannah River, at the foot of Grape Shoals, N. 50° E. to a willow oak, marked “A. & P.,” on the south side of the Saluda River; on the northeast by Laurens County, from which it is separated by the Saluda River...” Section 4-3-40 states “Anderson County is bounded as follows: ...on the northeast and east by Greenville County, from which it is separated by the Saluda River; on the southeast by Abbeville County, from which it is divided by a line drawn from a marked black gum on the east bank of the Savannah River, at the foot of Grape Shoals, to a willow oak, marked “A. & P.,” on the south side of the Saluda River; on the southwest by the state of Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah River.”

## ❖ Methodology

The purpose of the 1766 Cherokee Boundary was to mark the limits for settlement for people flooding into the area, so the Boundary became a hard limit for grants and property was granted up to, but not over the boundary line. The original Boundary was denoted by marked and blazed trees and over time these died or were removed and the evidence they provided disappeared. But the property corners established by grants along the Boundary remained in place for many years, in some cases into the present, and those property corners that were established contemporaneous with the Boundary are the best evidence of where the original line was run. While Abbeville County exists in what was determined by the 1766 Cherokee Boundary to be colonial (and then state) jurisdiction, Anderson County was originally part of the Cherokees' territory, however subsequent to the start of the revolution in 1776 the colonists took government control away from the English and in 1777 the Cherokee ceded the territory to the newly formed state by treaty. After that the state then began to issue grants in what is now Anderson, and those grants along what would become the Abbeville-Anderson county line still often referred to the line as "the old Indian Boundary" or similar names. Fig. 4 shows a 1775 grant of 1000 acres to A. Mayer along the "Cherokee Line" in what is now Abbeville County, and Fig. 5 shows a 1784 grant of 640 acres to Arnoldus Venderhous on Corner Creek and along the "Old Indian Line" in what is today Anderson County. So our first effort in reestablishing the location of the Abbeville-Anderson line was to gather as many of the original grants along the 1766 Cherokee Boundary as we could recover. Some of these grants existed in the records of the two



counties, but our primary resource for grants was **South Carolina Archives and History**.

Once we had obtained the grants that we were able to identify as being along the 1766 Cherokee Boundary we examined them for clues as to their location along the Boundary. The plats usually depicted roads and streams and often showed adjoiningers. Using these clues we could locate some of the grants in relation to current day properties. We then used current Abbeville and Anderson county GIS information to see if we could see evidence of the grant in the GIS record. Although most properties from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century have been divided and re-divided, still the outlines of the original grant are often still visible in the GIS parcel lines and it is possible to discover current day property corners that are the perpetuation of the original property corners of the grant. Our initial field work was to locate the current day monuments that are the perpetuated locations of the original grant corners. This gave us an initial set of locations to use in reestablishing the county line.

However, due to the small number of corners that we felt confident in considering perpetuated grant corners, additional information was needed to fill in the gaps and establish the county line with the degree of fine-grained resolution that would make it useful to the county management and citizens of both counties. To do this we researched the records of both counties for the oldest and most definitive assertions of the location of the county line available in the deed and plat records. We recovered a number of plats from around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century which were specific in declaring the location of the county line. By contrast, most modern plats simply refer to the location as "Approximate." A number of the plats up and down the length of

the line that were specific and declarative of the line location were by one surveyor, William L. Mitchell, CE. In addition to Mitchell's work we were able to find additional surveys in the record to fill in the final gaps.

## ❖ Grants

Out of the early grants CESI recovered twenty-six, all from 1792 or earlier, had sufficient ancillary information to allow us to place them in a geographic location along the 1766 Cherokee Indian Boundary with a reasonable level of confidence. These twenty-six grants are shown in [Fig. 6](#). Of these there were five, shown in [Fig. 7](#), that we found existing property corners that were at, or proximate to, where we felt the original grant corner would have been located. Each of these five grants is discussed below along with our evaluation of where they relate to current day GIS property lines and physical features.

Located midway between the Savannah River and Lake Secession 1000 acres was granted to William Lessly in 1791 in what is today Anderson County ([Fig. 8](#)). This grant has a bearing of N 47° E along the "Old Indian Boundary Line" and shows a number of roads and streams, plus it has an unusual shape. [Fig. 9](#) shows the location of that grant in relation to existing GIS parcels. The grant was positioned based on the stream locations (visible in some of the GIS lines), road locations, and current GIS property lines that appear to be remnant property lines of the original grant. Based on this it appears that the southwest corner of the grant still exists as a property corner. Based on that and other evidence we concluded that this property corner was the perpetuated

location of the grant corner, and because the Cherokee Boundary was surveyed and marked only 25 years before the grant, we concluded that the grant corner was the best and most contemporaneous evidence of the location of the Cherokee Boundary as it was surveyed in 1766. Thus we located this property corner and used it as a determinate location of the Abbeville-Anderson county line.

Located on the northwest side of Lake Secession and in what is now Abbeville County a 1775 grant to Willoughby Pugh of 450 acres shows “the Cherokee Line” running at a bearing of N 50° E on the northwest side of the grant (Fig. 10). The southeast side of the grant is Rocky River, now Lake Secession. Fig. 11 shows the probable location of the grant with respect to the current GIS information. This location implies that a common property corner of two Anderson County properties may be the perpetuated northeast property corner of this grant. Based on that and other evidence we located that property corner and used it as a point along the Abbeville-Anderson county line.

Just northeast of Lake Secession and in what is now Abbeville County Edward Wilkenson received a grant of 400 acres in 1768, just two years after the Cherokee Boundary was surveyed and marked (Fig. 12). This grant shows a “branch of Great Rocky Creek” and the “Togolou Path.” The location of the “Togolou Path” roughly corresponds to present day SC Hwy 28. Using these as a starting point it appears in the GIS information (Fig. 13) that several current property lines are remnants of the grant lines and that a current property corner may be the perpetuated northeast grant corner. CESI located this property corner and used it as a point along the Abbeville-Anderson county line.

Midway between Lake Secession and the Saluda River in what is now Anderson County Arnoldus Venderhous received a grant in 1784 to 640 acres located on Corner Creek and Barkers Creek and divided by the “Keowee Road” (Fig. 14). The southeastern line is described as the “Old Indian Line” and runs at a bearing of N 45° E. Present day SC Hwy 20 runs approximately in the location of the old Keowee Road and most likely crosses Corner Creek in the same location. Fig. 15 shows the location of this grant suggested by the relative locations of the “Keowee Road” on the grant and today’s location of SC Hwy 20. Based on that placement it appears that the northeast corner of the grant may still be a property corner today. CESI located that property corner and used it as a point along the Abbeville-Anderson county line.

Finally, just southwest of the Saluda River in what is now Anderson County a grant was issued, also in 1784, to Richard Sadlar for 230 acres on Broadmouth Creek (Fig. 16). The southeastern boundary has a bearing of S 47° W and is labeled as the “Old Boundary Line.” Fig. 17 shows where this tract lays based on the location of Broadmouth Creek as shown on the grant. This placement indicates that, although the boundary lines no longer exist, the southwest corner may still be used as a property corner for current properties. Based on this and other evidence CESI located that property corner and used it as a point along the Abbeville-Anderson county line.

## ❖ RESULTS

Our report on the final results starts at the Savannah River and follows the Abbeville-Anderson county line northeast, ending at the Saluda River. For convenience the report is broken into several sections along this boundary.

All coordinates for this project are reported in the South Carolina State Plane Grid Coordinate System and the distances in the final result and shown on the final plat are grid distances. At this location the grid distances are approximately 1/10,000 *shorter* than ground distances. Since CESI's final survey product is in grid distances, for simplicity's sake, where we are making comparisons we are using grid distances to compare with the original survey distances, which would have been ground distances, but which would not have been precise enough for the 1/10,000<sup>th</sup> difference between modern grid to ground to materially affect the comparison.

### ❖ Results – Russell Lake to SC 81

In **Fig. 18** the point labeled as **1** is a calculated point on the eastern bank of Richard B. Russell Lake. This point has been calculated by extending the line from **3** to **2** and using existing orthophotos to determine a point about 50' from the water's edge where it appears feasible that a monument may be installed.

Point **2** in the same figure is an existing property corner that is shown on an Abbeville survey plat from 1995 (**Fig. 19**, corner labeled as **2**) and

an Anderson survey plat from 1925 (Fig. 20, also labeled as 2) as being a property corner on the county line. In many cases surveyors show on their plats that corners are approximately on the county line, or they may show the county line in a location with some qualifying notation such as  $\pm$ , but neither of the plats for this corner equivocate about it being precisely on the county line. Added to that one of the plats being almost a century old causes us to believe that surveyors in the area have good reason to believe that the location of the county line has been preserved and perpetuated forward at this property corner.

Point 3 in Fig. 18 is an existing property corner which is noted on an Anderson County plat from 1981 as being an "Old Stone" on the county line (Fig. 21, corner labeled as 3). This cut granite property corner is visible in Fig. 22. Points 2 and 3 are separated by a grid distance of 4423.14' and lie along a grid bearing of N 54° 02' 26" E versus the original magnetic bearing in 1766 of N 50° E.

Point 4 in Fig. 18 is a stone with an "X" (Fig. 23), a property corner described as lying on the county line in an Anderson County plat from 1916. Point 4 is the southwest corner of that property as shown in Fig. 24. Point 4 is a grid distance of 2488.16' from Point 3 on a grid bearing of N 52° 25' 00" E versus the 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E.

Point 5 (Fig. 25) is the northeast corner of the same plat and is also shown as lying on the county line.. The grid bearing and distance between Point 4 and Point 5 is N 54° 48' 21" E, 3248.61' versus the 1916 plat magnetic bearing and distance of N 53° 30' E, 3268', and the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E. Point 5 is also at, or very close to, the location of the southwest corner of the 1791 Lessly grant

(Fig. 9). The fact that this corner is close to, and in fact could be, the perpetuated corner of a 1791 grant gives us reason to have additional confidence that this existing property corner is located along the original 1766 survey and thus represents some of the best evidence of the original location of the line that became the Abbeville-Anderson county line. Additionally, the general agreement of the bearings from this location to the points to the southwest, described above, provides additional support that those points are along the original 1766 boundary, as well.

### ❖ Results – SC 81 to SC 284

In Fig. 26 Point 6 is a property corner, currently an 1" pipe in a stone pile, variously described as a "¾-inch pipe" on the county line in 1997, "Rock XO" on the county line in 1970, and "Sto XO...Bordering on the Anderson County line" on an Abbeville County plat from 1906, shown in Fig. 27 as the southwest property corner on that plat, and in Fig. 28 as the northeast property corner on this 1927 Abbeville plat, both plats describing the property corner at that time as "Sto XO S 68 W 38 from Poplar," the 1927 plat going on to add "on County line." Both of these plats are by William L. Mitchell, a surveyor whose work from this period around the turn of the twentieth century we encounter all along the line between the Savannah and the Saluda Rivers. Mitchell appears to always be confident about where the county line is located, never equivocating or calling out "approximate." The grid bearing and distance from Point 5 to Point 6 is N 54° 35' 06" E, 29,616.67 versus the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E.

Fig. 27 also shows an approximate location for Point 7, a property corner for an adjoining property across the line in Anderson County. An Anderson County 1906 plat by Mitchell, shown in Fig. 29, adds to and extends what is shown in the Abbeville County plats. Point 7 is the southwest corner of this plat and Point 8 is the northeast corner. Point 7 is a bent 1" pipe and was described as a "1-inch O.T.P." on a 2013 Abbeville plat, an "IPO" on a 1987 Anderson plat and an earlier 1970 Anderson plat, and as "Sto XO" on the 1906 plat shown in Fig. 29. Additionally, it appears that Point 7 is at or close to the northeast corner of the 1775 Pugh grant shown in Fig. 11. Point 8 is a Stone beside a 1" pipe and was described as "Sto XO" in the 1906 plat shown in Fig. 29. The grid bearing and distance between Point 6 and Point 7 is N 53° 41' 22" E, 2331.43 versus the 1906 plat magnetic bearing of N 51° 40' E and the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E. The grid bearing from Point 7 to Point 8 is N 52° 42' 21" E versus 1906 magnetic plat bearings of N 51° 30' E, N 50° 36' E, and N 52° E, and the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E. The grid distance from Point 7 to Point 8 is 4394.94' versus a calculated plat distance of 4441.55'.

Point 9 in Fig. 26 is a 1-1/2" solid iron rod (Figs. 30 & 31) that is shown as being on the county line on two contemporary plats, a 1990 Abbeville County plat shown in Fig. 32 and a 1991 Anderson County plat shown in Fig. 33. While both plats are recent, both surveyors agree that the line between them is on the county line, and Fig. 33 refers to preceding plats by F. E. Ragsdale in 1961 and N. W. Westbrook in 1939, pushing the pedigree for the county line in this location back by almost 100 years. The grid bearing and distance from Point 8 to Point 9 is N 53° 27' 16" E, 3088.57' versus the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E.



Finally for Fig. 26, Point 10 is a 3/4" rod that represents the location of a "HKY – Corner of School District" described as "bordering on the Anderson County line" as shown in an Abbeville County plat from 1919 surveyed by William L. Mitchell and depicted in Fig. 34. Point 10 is also at, or very close to, the northeast corner of the 400 acre 1768 Wilkenson grant, shown in Figs. 12 & 13, and thus proximate to one of the oldest grant corners we have identified along the length of the county line. The grid bearing and distance from Point 9 to Point 10 is N 53° 26' 26" E, 17,424.60' versus the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E.

### ❖ Results – SC 284 to US 178

In Fig. 35 Point 11 is a current property corner and is a Stone beside a 36" White Oak. These are depicted in Figs. 36 & 37. This corner is described in Abbeville County Deed Book 37, Page 573 as being a "stone corner; on County line." The deed description also continues "along County line" to other corners on bearings of S 52° 30' W, S 51° 20' W, S 52° W, S 51° 15' W consecutively for a total distance of 5478'. CESI calculated from this deed that the average magnetic bearing along the county line over those calls would be N 51° 52' 35" E. This compares with the grid bearing from Point 10 to Point 11 of N 52° 58' 42" E, and the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E. The grid distance from Point 10 to Point 11 is 11,585.83'.

Point 12 in Fig. 35 is a current property corner currently marked by a 1-1/2" pipe in concrete, and which is shown in Fig. 38 as "Sto XO" on an

Anderson County map from a survey in 1908 by William L. Mitchell. Point 12 is labeled and is the northeast corner on the county line. The grid distance and bearing from Point 11 to Point 12 is N 52° 55' 52" E, 8435.91' versus the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E.

Point 13 is in Fig. 35 is a current property corner and is currently marked by a 1" pipe and is shown on an Anderson record plat from 2006 in Fig. 39. Prior to beginning work on the Abbeville-Anderson County line CESI used Point 13 as a test point to confirm the alignment of the portion of the 1766 Cherokee Indian Boundary between the Saluda River and Reedy River that forms a segment of the Greenville-Laurens line. All statutes and the original mapping indicated that the line passed over the center of the mouth of Line Creek where it emptied into the Saluda River. Having identified one point on the Greenville-Lauren line mid-way between the rivers, CESI created a line using that point and the center of the mouth of line creek and extended that line (a distance of over 9 miles from the Saluda river) down to Point 13 to confirm the alignment. The extended line missed Point 13 by only 176' confirming that the mouth of Line Creek was correct as a location along the 1766 Cherokee Boundary. Point 13 is also located at, or very close to, the northeast corner of the 1784, 640 acre Vanderhousht grant as shown in Fig. 15, an additional reason to believe this corner is in an historically accurate location. Finally, we would also note that the point of origin for the 1766 Cherokee Boundary Survey was a trading post known as Dewises (or Devises) Corner located on the Indian Path at Corner Creek. That intersection can be seen on the Vanderhousht grant in Fig. 14 and was probably located about where SC Hwy 20 crosses the county line. Beginning at that location the survey line was run and marked southwest to the Savannah River and, after

completing that portion, the parties returned to Dewises Corner and ran and marked the line northeast until they reached the Reedy River. Thus, Point 13 is a current property corner that current mapping asserts to be on the county line, a property corner that is at, or near to, the location of a grant corner that dates to less than 20 years after the 1766 survey, and is also less than half a mile from the beginning point of the original 1766 Cherokee Boundary survey. The grid bearing and distance from Point 12 to Point 13 is N 52° 47' 55" E, 19040.89' versus the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E.

### ❖ Results – US 178 to Saluda River

Point 14, shown on Fig. 40, is the computed location of a property corner, formerly a “Bolt” in Bratcher Drive. A field search did not recover an existing bolt in this location. The location is computed from information from a 1974 Anderson County plat shown in Fig. 41. This survey shows Point 14 as being on the county line, as does an Anderson County map for the adjoining property contained within an 1874 deed and shown in Fig. 42. The grid bearing and distance from Point 13 to Point 14 is N 52° 44' 30" E, 30,878.98 versus the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E.

Fig. 43 shows Point 15 which is a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe with washer between 2 stones that is described as “Stone XO” in an Anderson County plat from 1975 shown in Fig. 44. This current property corner is at, or very near, to the southwest corner of 230 acre Sadlar grant of 1784 as shown in Figs. 16 & 17. The grid bearing and distance from Point 14 to Point 15 is N 52°

44' 20" E, 2630.24' versus the original 1766 magnetic bearing of N 50° E.

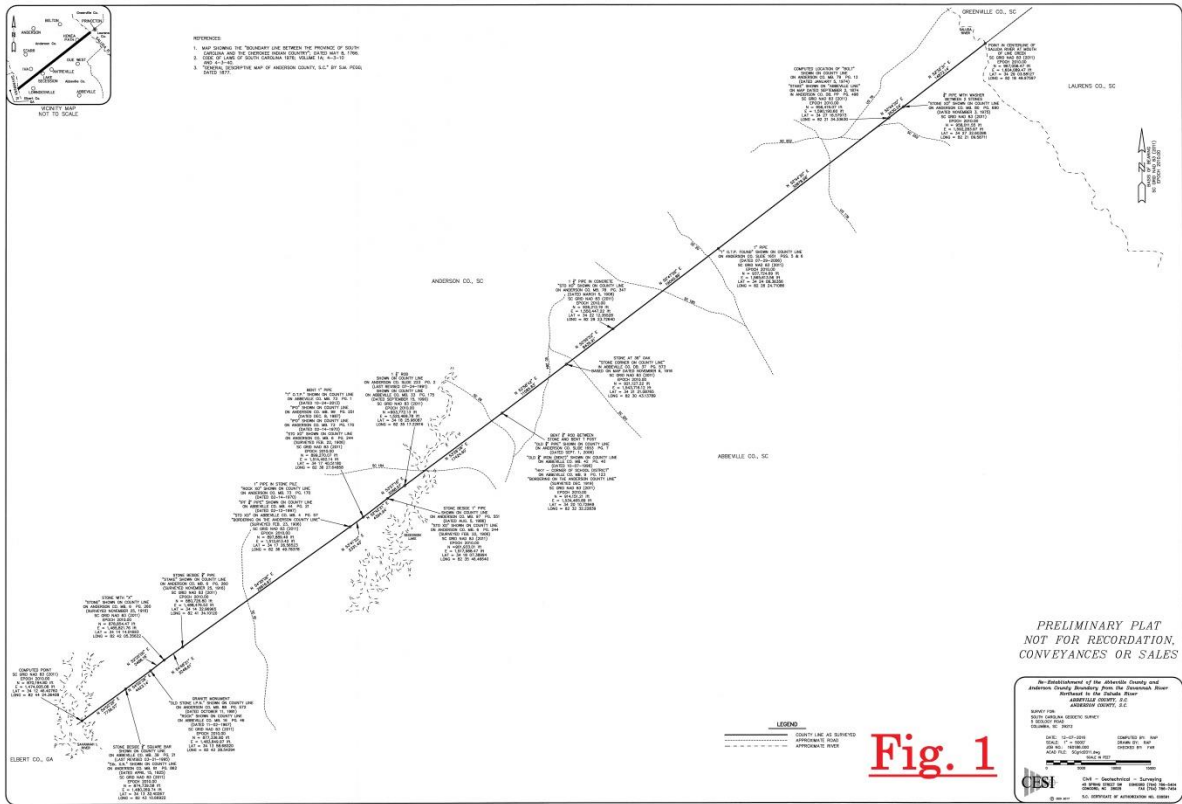
Point 16 is the center of the Saluda River (as determined by orthophotography) and is on a line described by Point 15 and the center of the mouth of Line Creek. The grid bearing and distance from Point 15 to Point 16 is N 52° 32' 31 E, 14,872.14'.

### ❖ Final Thoughts

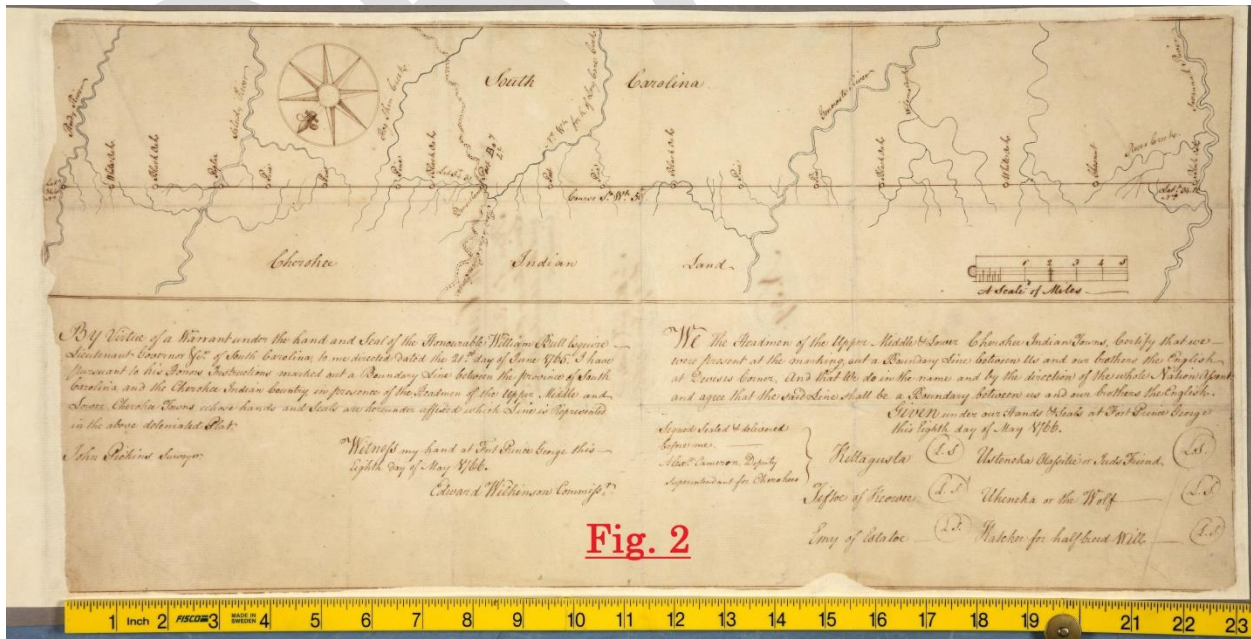
The original Cherokee Indian Boundary in 1766 was run with a magnetic compass. One of the features of surveys that attempt to run a straight bearing covering multiple miles using a magnetic compass is that they inevitably curve. This is due to the fact that, unless running due north or south, the magnetic compass is moving some distance east or west from the starting point. The magnetic compass determines bearing by pointing at magnetic north. But even as the compass is moving east or west, the magnetic north pole remains (essentially) fixed in one place, thus all along the line being surveyed the lines that determine north are not parallel but are converging on the magnetic pole. This means that the needle in a compass that started at the Savannah River and followed the 1766 boundary to the Saluda River would progressively turn counter-clockwise, continuing to follow the magnetic north pole as the compass moved farther east but the pole remained fixed. Our survey is done in the South Carolina State Plane Coordinate system. This system establishes a state wide grid for determining coordinates that allows for measurements across long distances that takes into

account the curvature of the earth. One of the features of this system is that 'North' is the same direction everywhere in the state, the direction is independent of magnetic north, thus the curvature of a line that was run with a magnetic compass becomes apparent in this system because as the line curves the grid bearings change and allow that curvature to be seen. That curvature is evident in our resurvey of the Abbeville-Anderson county line. In the vicinity of the Savannah River the bearings vary, but are generally between N 54° 48' 21" E and N 54° 02' 26" E., midway through the counties are around N 53° E, and at the Saluda River N 52° 32' 31" E, progressively bending counterclockwise (to the north) as we move northeast along the line. This serves as additional evidence that we are following an old line, a little more than 30 miles long, that was created in a single run with a magnetic compass.

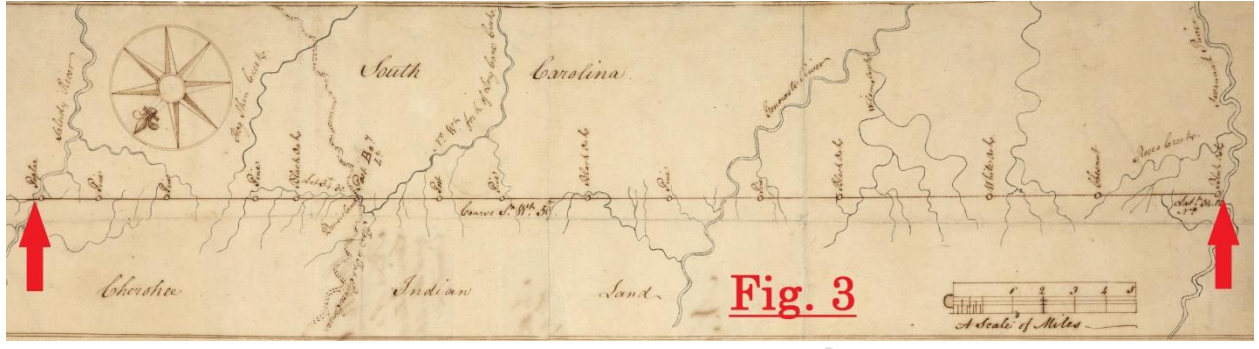
# ❖ Appendix



**Fig. 1**



**Fig. 2**



**Fig. 3**

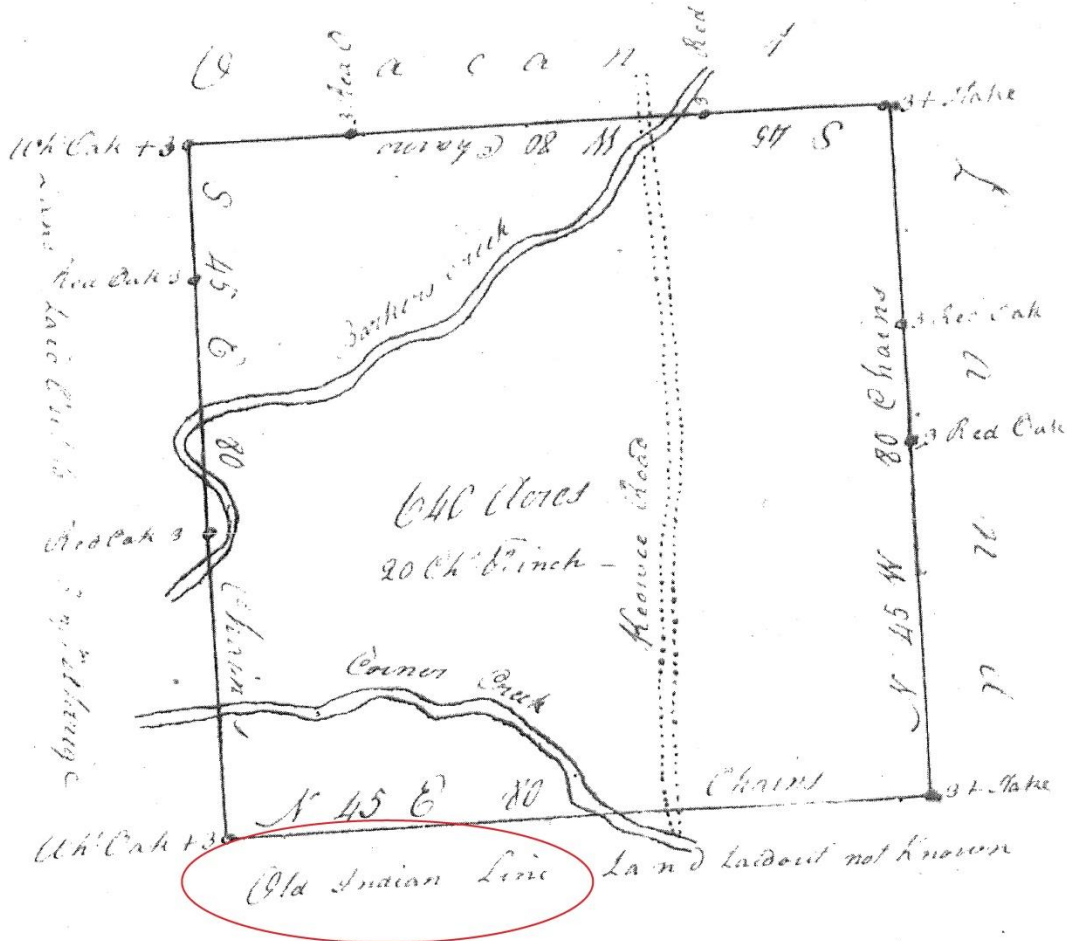
South Carolina. **Fig. 4** 807

Pursuant to a precept from  
 His Excellency the Gov. of the Province  
 to me directed, I have  
 advised and laid out  
 to Adam Mays Esq. a  
 plantation or tract of land  
 containing one thousand  
 acres, lying and being in the  
 angle of the Charleston line, and  
 land laid out to Mr Nesbit  
 Esq. bounded N. E. on the said  
 Mr Nesbit Esq's land, and  
 both such shops and woods  
 and scattered trees as the above  
 plat represents. Survey this 10<sup>th</sup>  
 of Janry. 1770 by me  
 and on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1770.

vacant land  
 56 by 68 ch  
 On the new Land  
 1000 Acres  
 for Adam Mays Esq.  
 Collins and Price Esq. Land  
 1<sup>st</sup> Charles Land  
 James Peart, D. S.

# Fig. 5

S- 213190  
VOL 6  
Pg 28

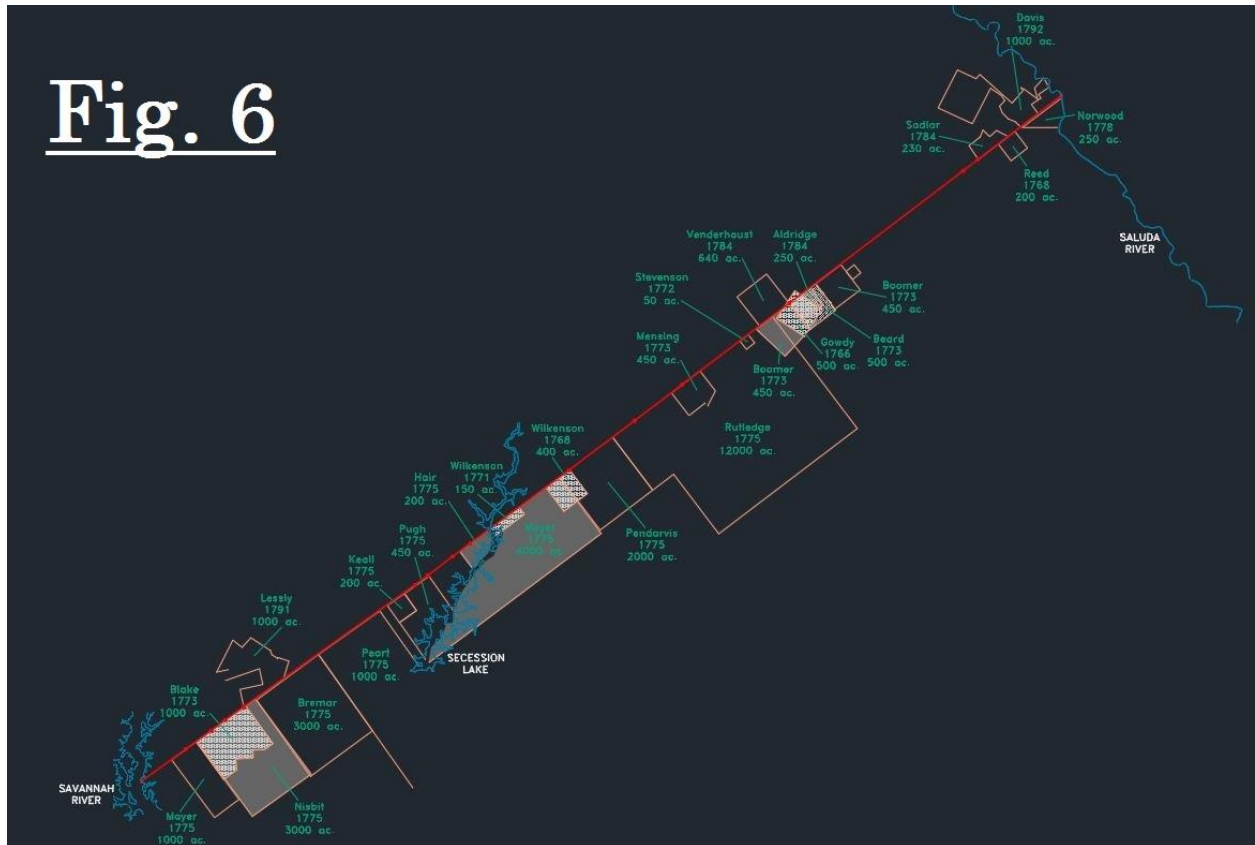


**SOUTH-CAROLINA.**

I Have caused to be admeasured and laid out unto  
*Arnoldus Venderhorst Esq<sup>r</sup>* - a Tract of Land,  
 containing Six Hundred & Forty - Acres,  
 situate in the District of Ninety six on Barker's Creek & Corney's  
 Creek the water of Roanoke River - and hath such  
 Form and Marks, butting and bounding as the above Plat represents.  
 Certified for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Day of July 1784  
*Benn<sup>t</sup> Crafton* - D. S. } EPHRAIM MITCHELL, Surveyor-General.



**Fig. 6**



**Fig. 7**



127 F338

S213190

OLD INDIAN BOUNDARY

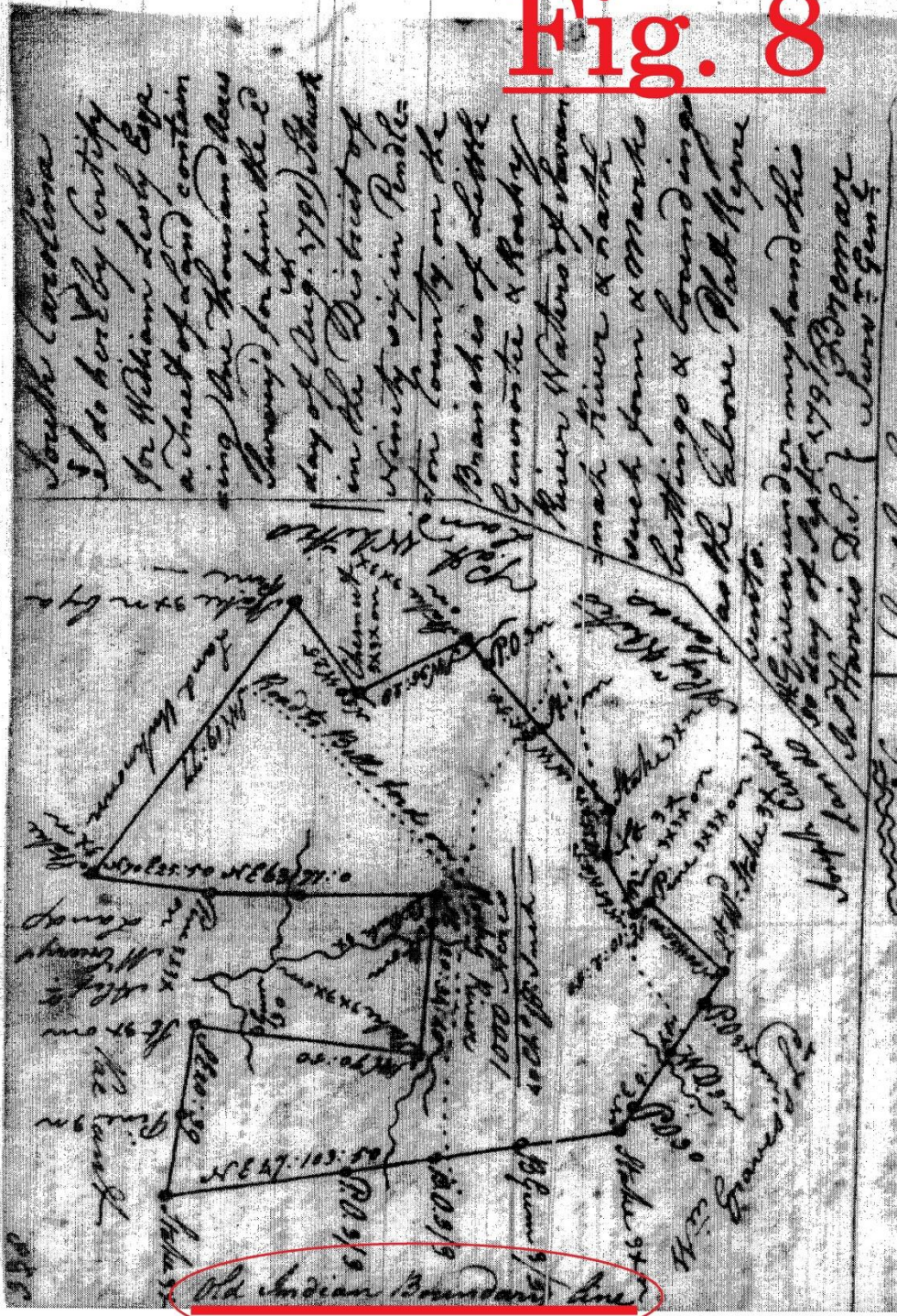
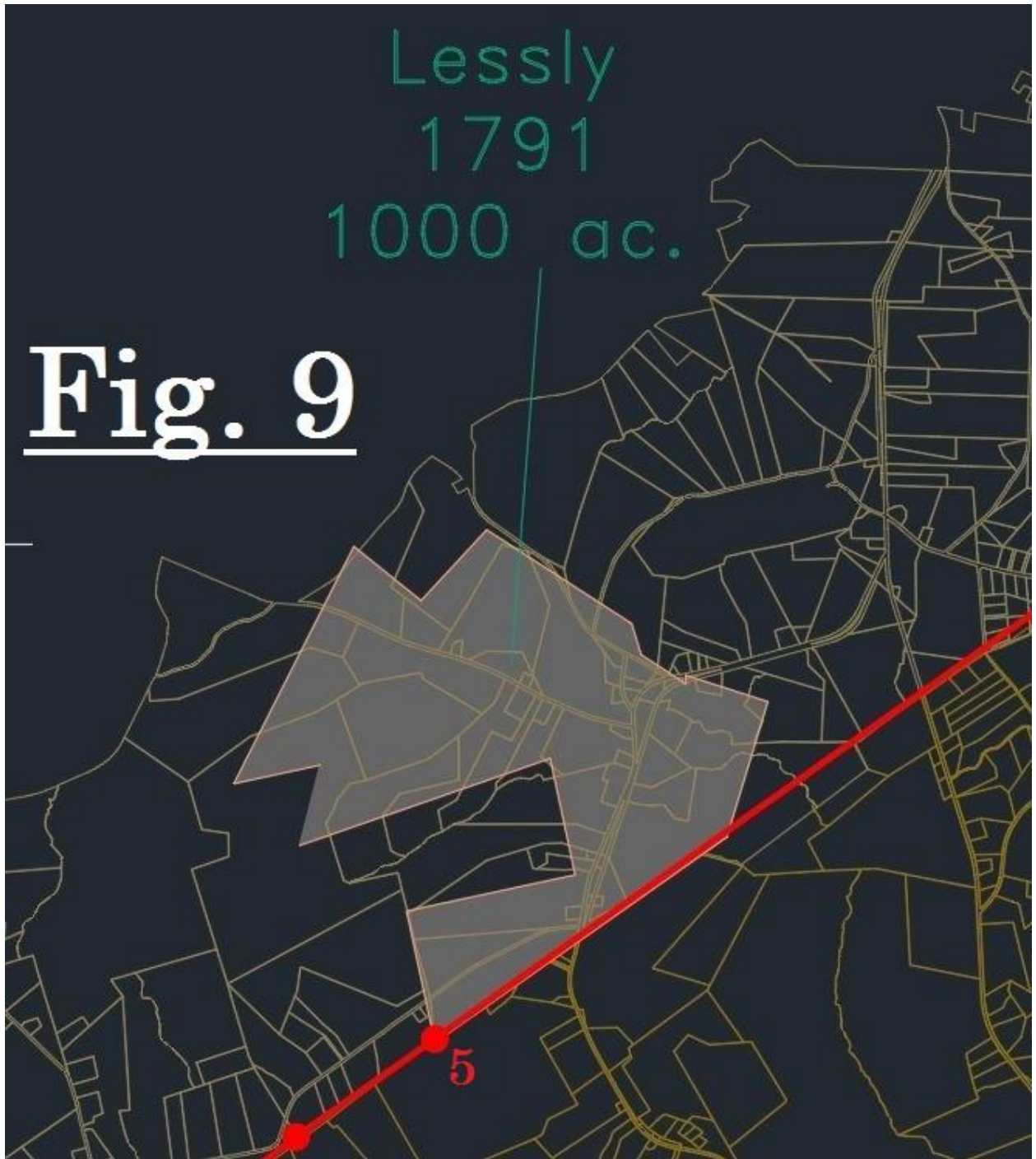


Fig. 8

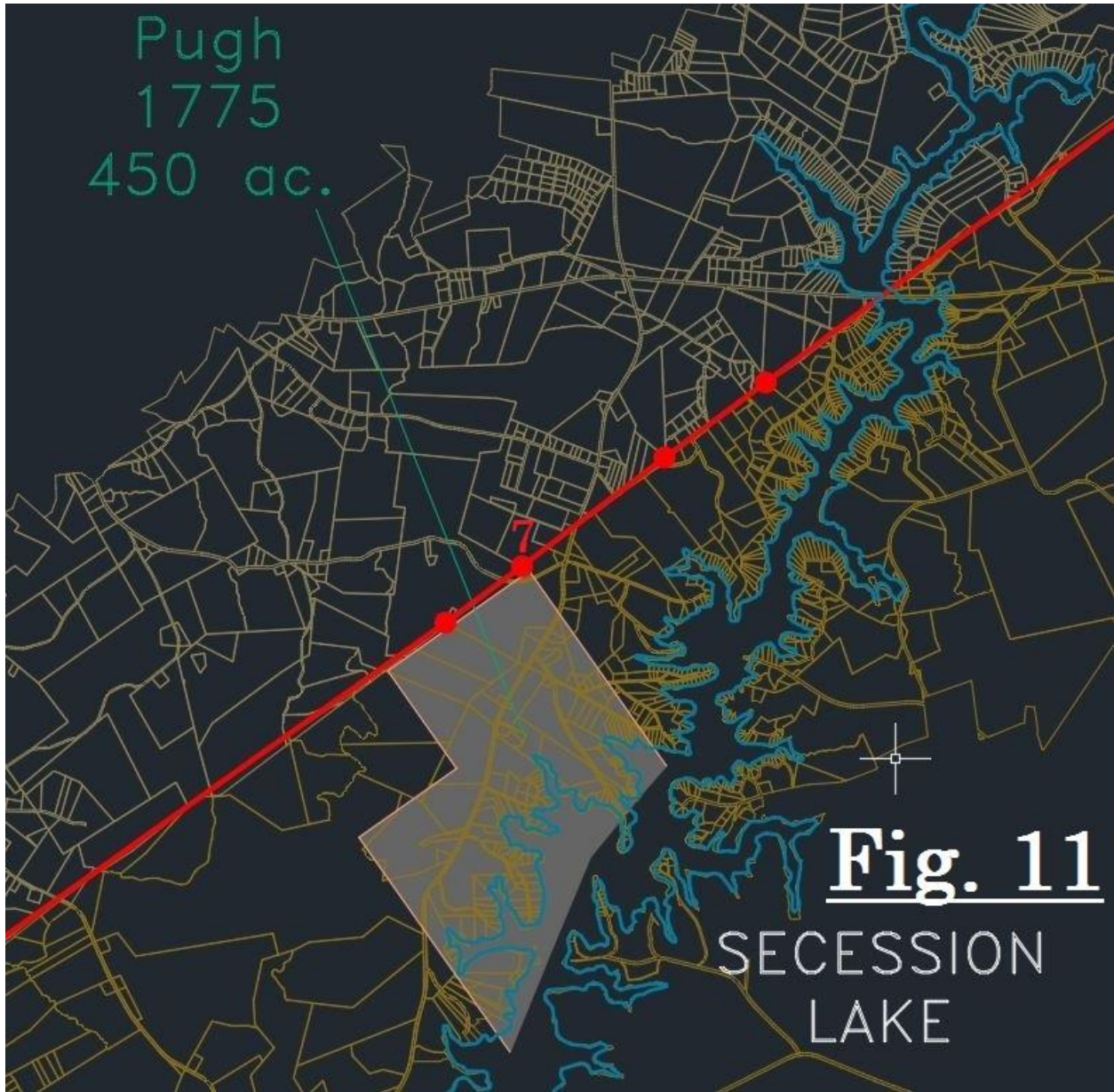




**Fig. 10**

S. Carolina

Account to a report from John Brown Esq D. D. Esq. dated  
 14th of July 1775 to me directed I have addressed. I looked out to Wilson  
 gully which is a continuation of tract of land containing four hundred fifty  
 acres and the river of Savannah River of Branch Creek called Rocky river  
 bounded NE on Long's Land out to William Campbell. Mable's Land  
 yet being on to the Cherokee Indians of Ketchum's head's land  
 N. W. on the 20th of May 1775  
 I was on land southeast on Rocky River and Land laid out to  
 Gamaliel Hays and hath subdivided marks and marked trees  
 as appear by the above delineated plot surveyed the 3 day of June 1775  
 10 mile square Town of S. C.



# Fig. 12

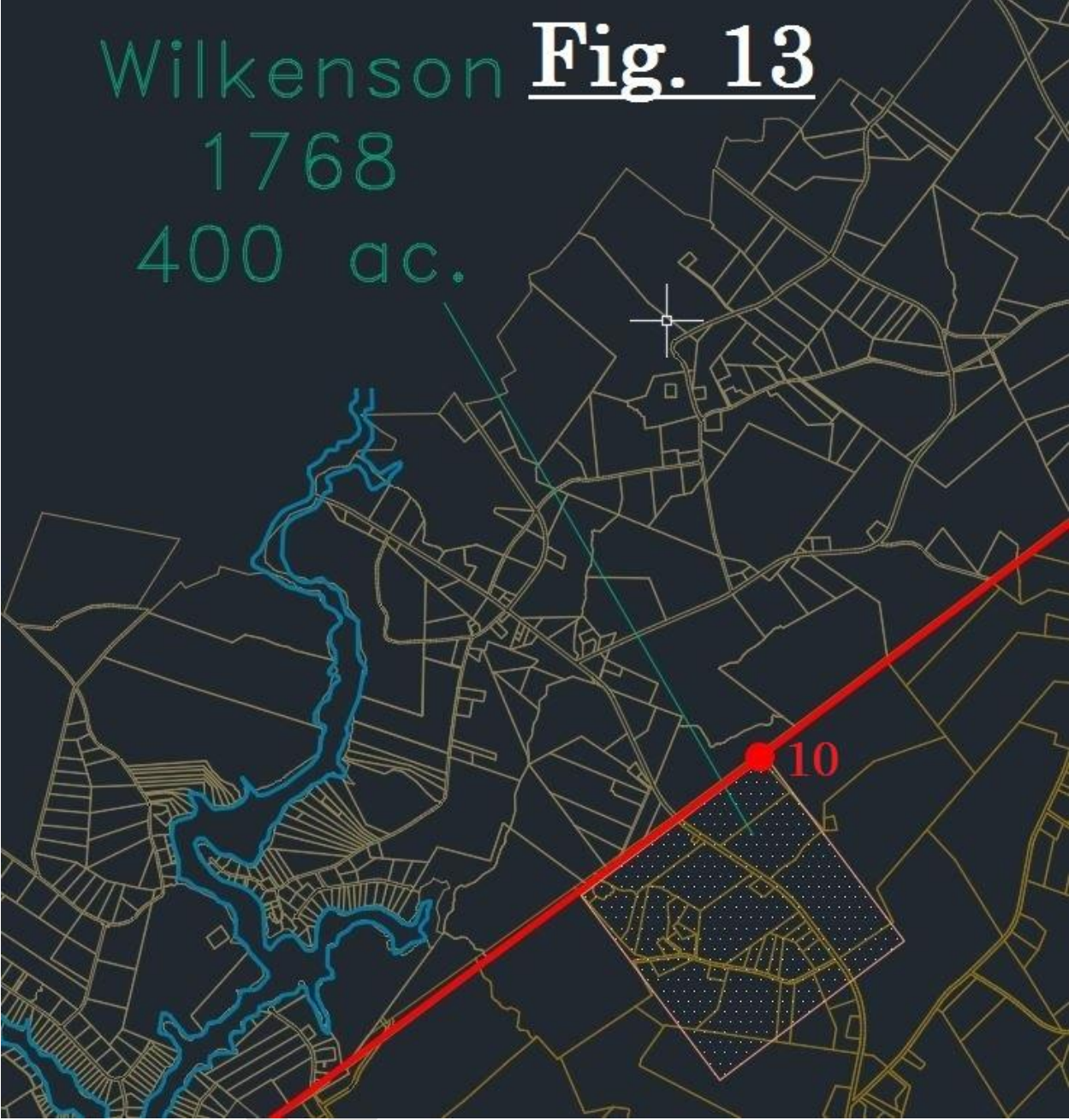
Santh Carverton

By virtue of a prospect from  
the Santh Carverton to the  
Santh Carverton, bearing the  
bearing of the 30 day 1765,  
I have a great number and fair  
out with Edward Willmore

from a tract of land containing  
four hundred acres, about  
lying and being in the  
vicinity of a branch of great  
water, called the Pottery and  
standing on the State of  
the Delaware Boundary

and all other things as hereunto  
made as the above State  
Certificat for the 5 day of July 1765. P.  
John: Becken, D.S.





**Fig. 14**



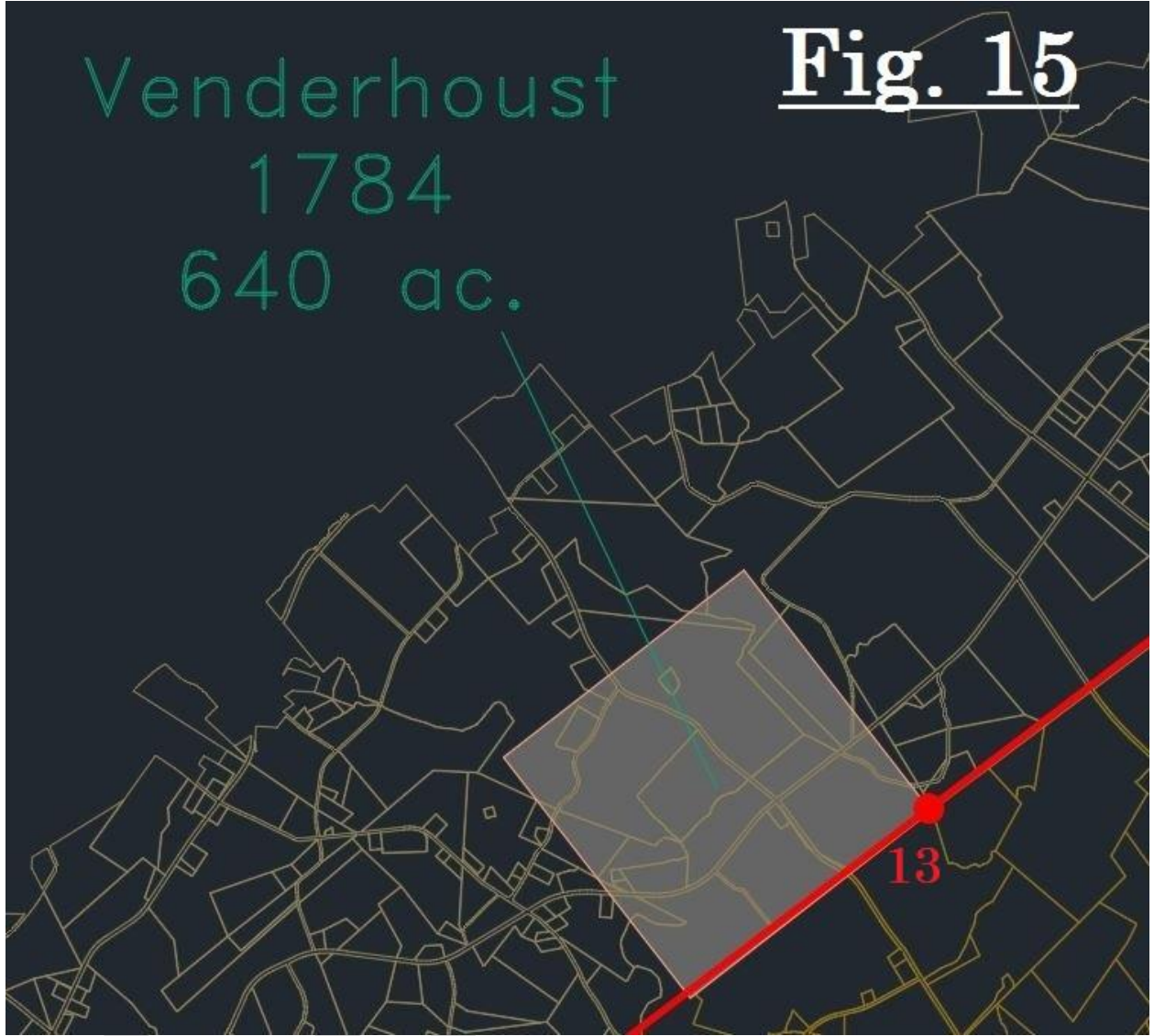
**SOUTH-CAROLINA.**

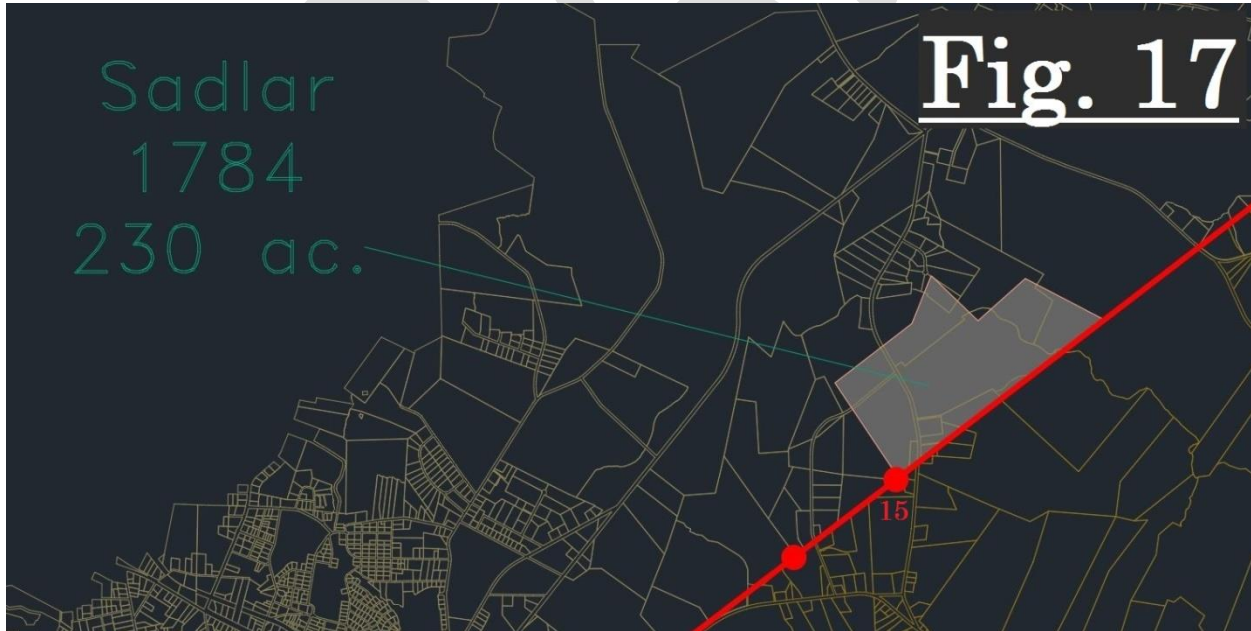
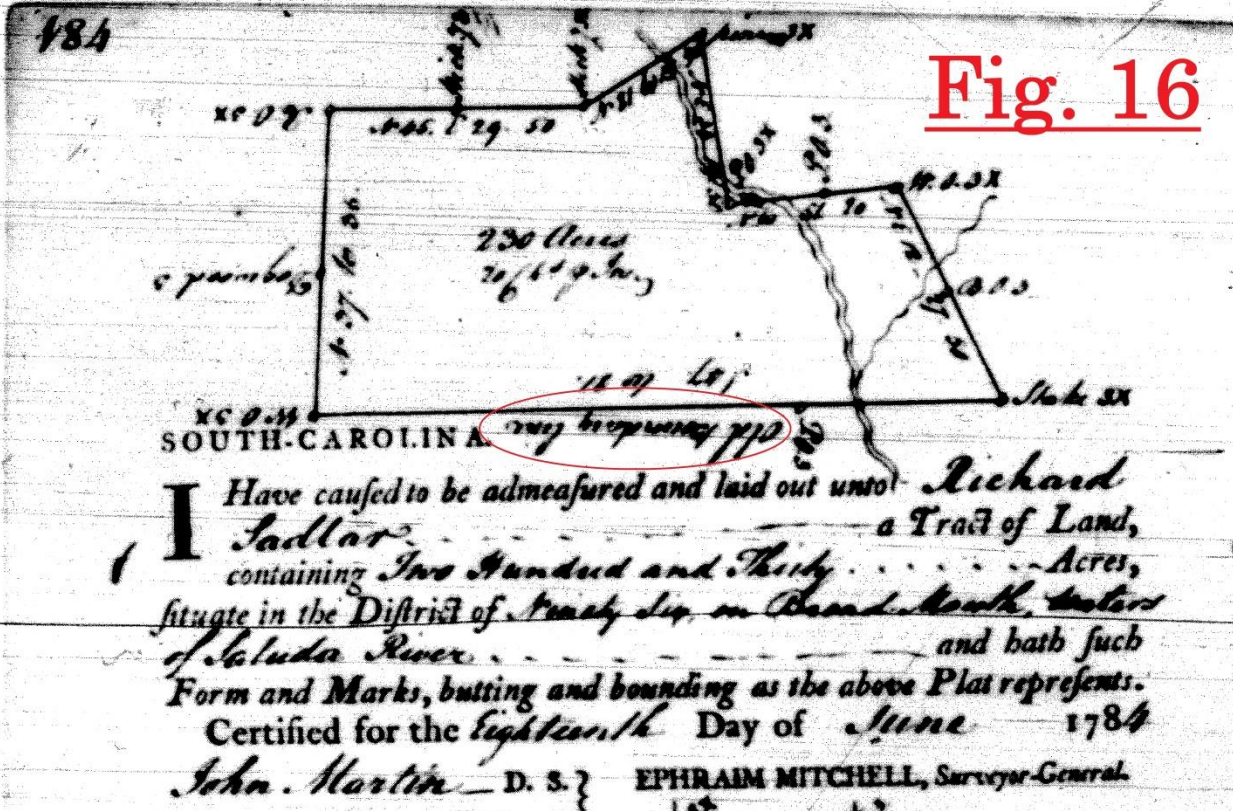
**I** Have caused to be admeasured and laid out unto  
*Arnoldus Venderhorst Esq<sup>r</sup>* - a Tract of Land,  
 containing Six Hundred & Forty - Acres,  
 situate in the District of Ninety six on Barkers Creek & Corners  
 Creek the water of Rocky River - and bath such  
 Form and Marks, butting and bounding as the above Plat represents.  
 Certified for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Day of July 1784  
*Benn<sup>t</sup> Crafton* - D. S. } **EPHRAIM MITCHELL**, Surveyor-General.



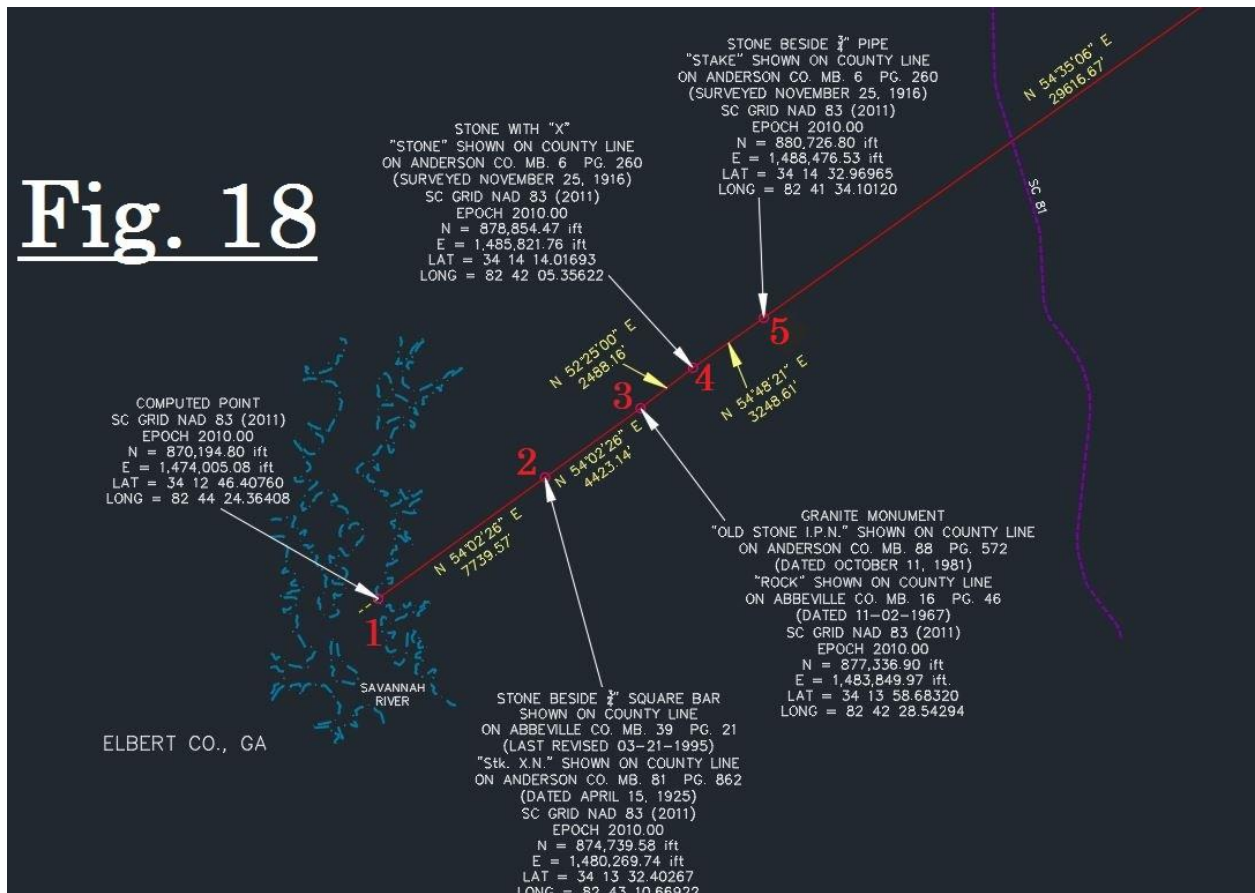
Venderhoust  
1784  
640 ac.

Fig. 15

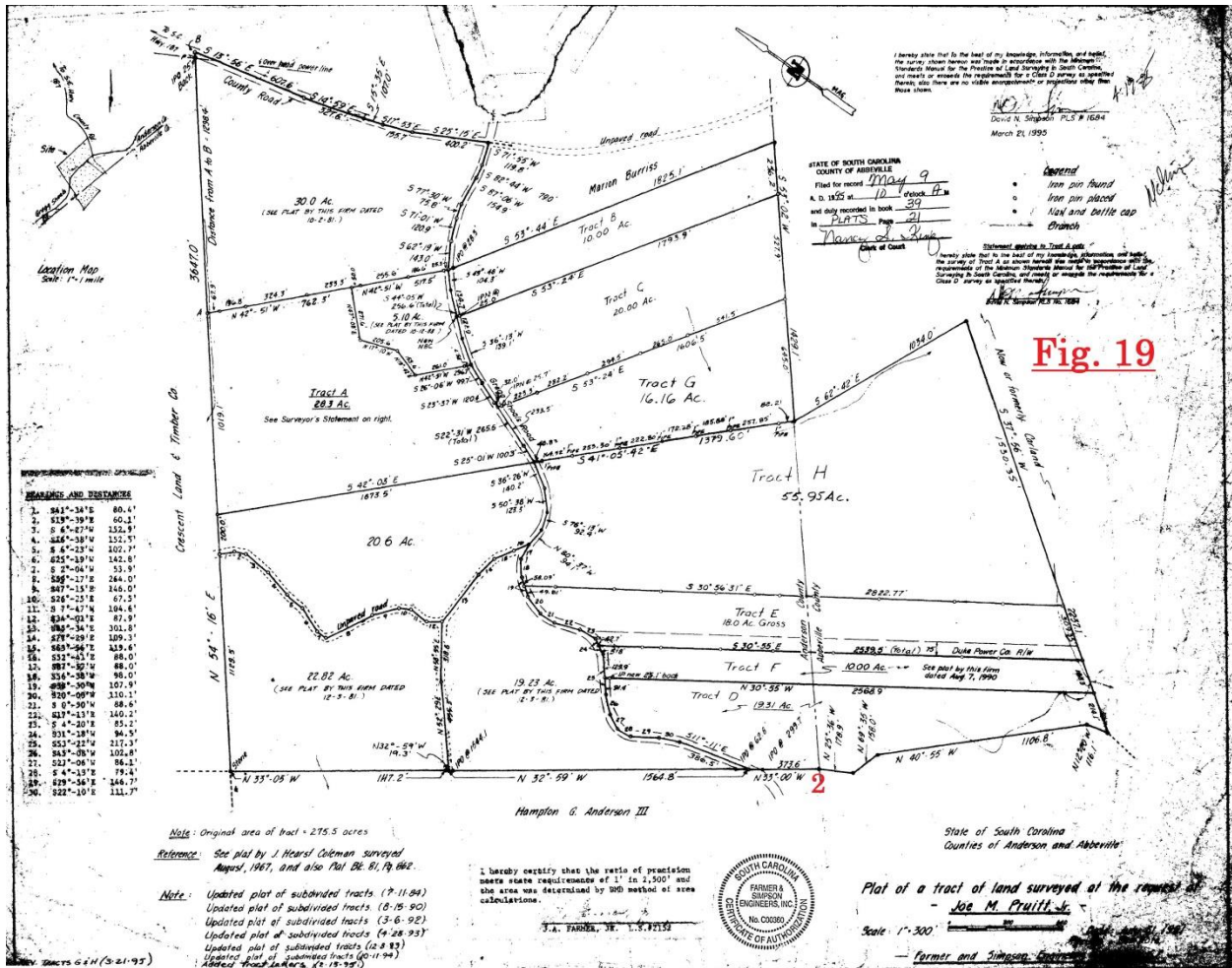




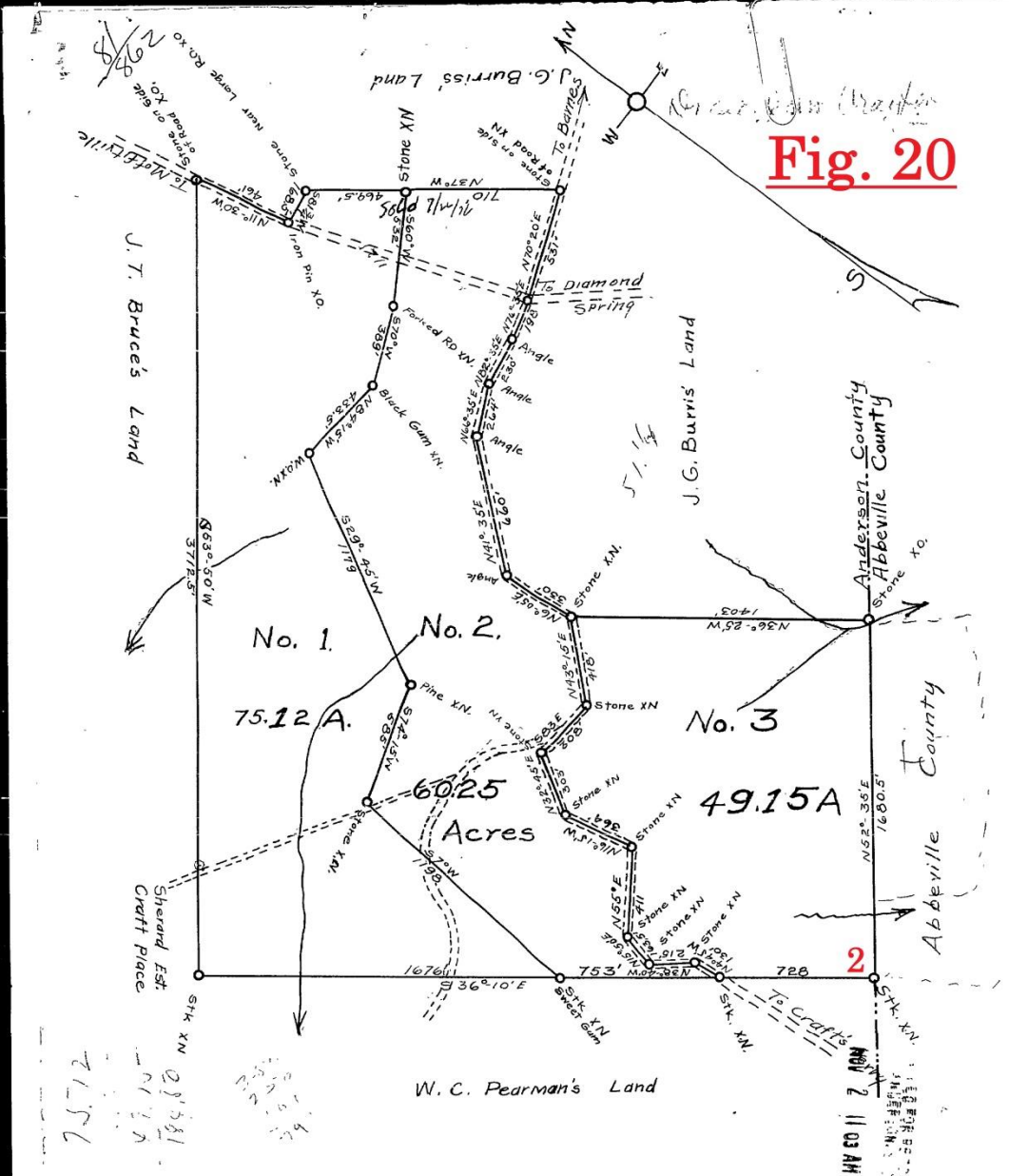
# Fig. 18



DRAFT



**Fig. 20**



75.12  
-0175  
01581  
3720  
101  
6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
ANDERSON COUNTY.  
PURSUANT to the request of Mr.

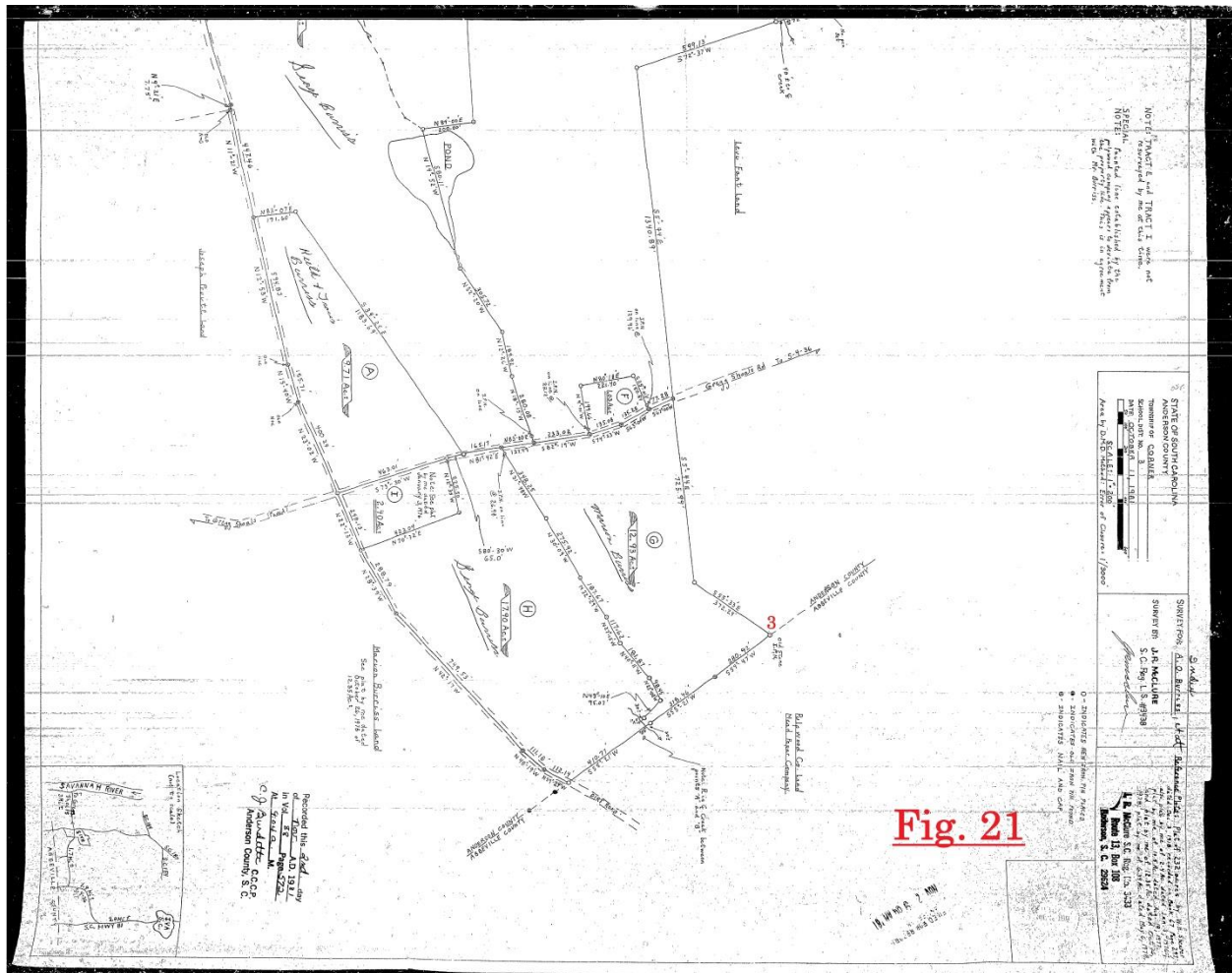
Scale of 500 Feet per Inch  
Chains  
Tom Allen, of Anderson, S.C.

I have surveyed and divided into 3 tracts  
the tract or lot of land represented by the above plat, and I find it to contain 60.25  
indicated acres, situate in County and State aforesaid, on  
waters of Savannah River, About 2 1/2 Miles SW. of Barnes Station, in  
corner Township

and has such shape, form and marks as the above plat represents.

Surveyed this 15th day of April 1925

Recorded Nov. 2, 1976 at 11:03 A.M. W.A. Shearer  
C.J. Burdette, Reg. Surveyor and C.E.



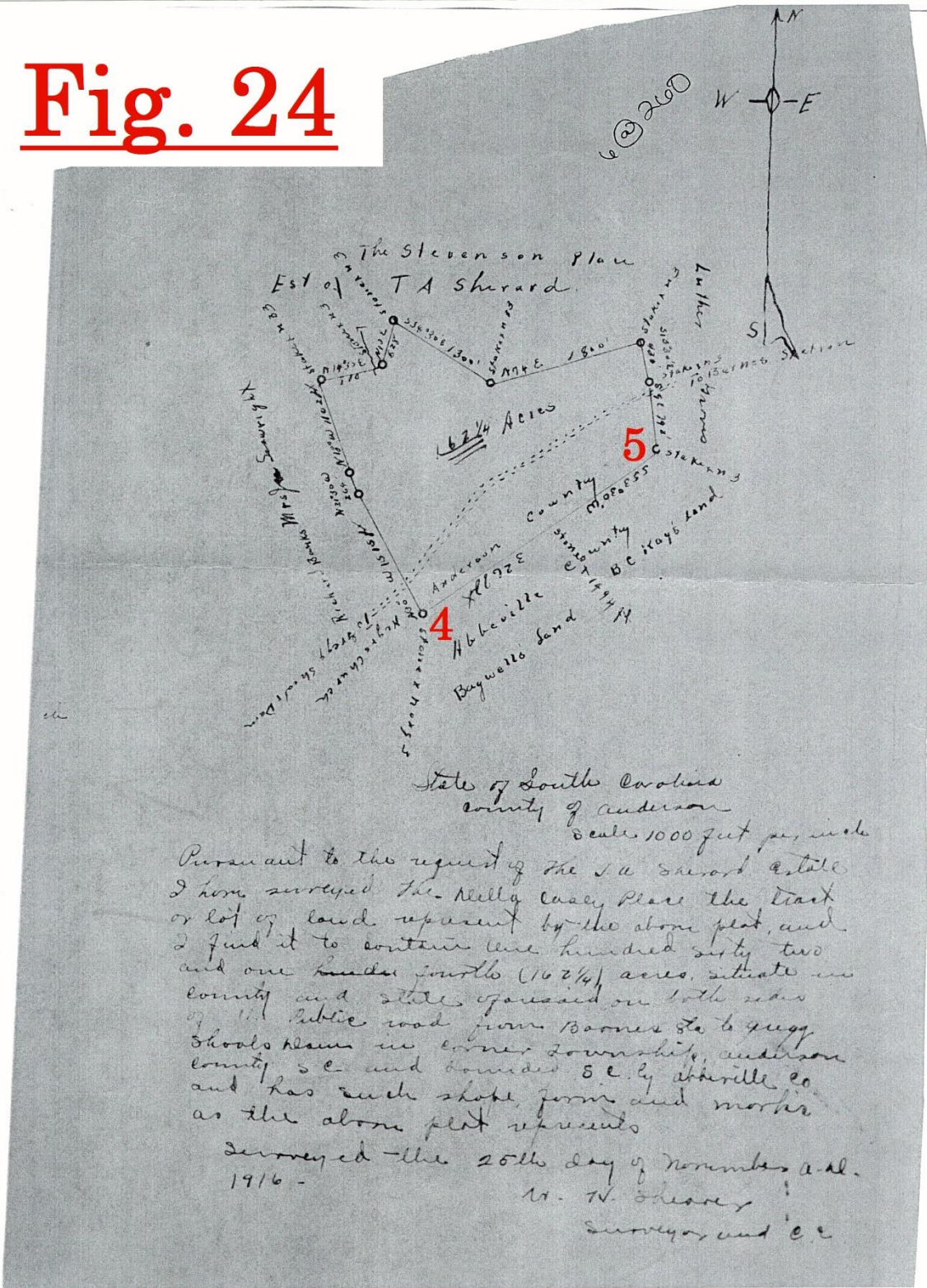


**Fig. 22**





# Fig. 24



State of South Carolina  
 County of Anderson

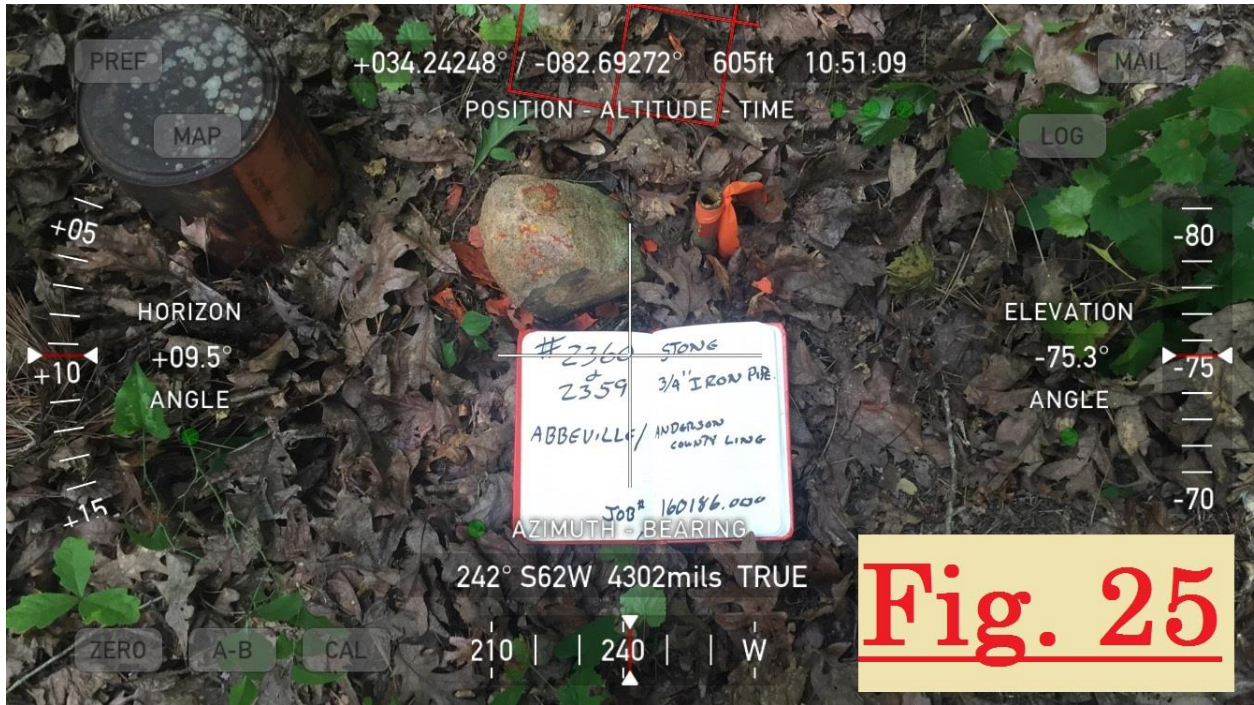
Scale 1000 feet per inch

Pursuant to the request of the SA Sherrard estate I have surveyed the Kelly Casey Place the tract or lot of land represented by the above plat, and I find it to contain one hundred sixty two and one quarter (162 1/4) acres, situate in county and state aforesaid on both sides of the public road from Barnes Sta to Gugg Shoals dam in corner Township, Anderson County S.E. and bounded S.E. by Abbeville Co. and has such shape, form and marks as the above plat represents

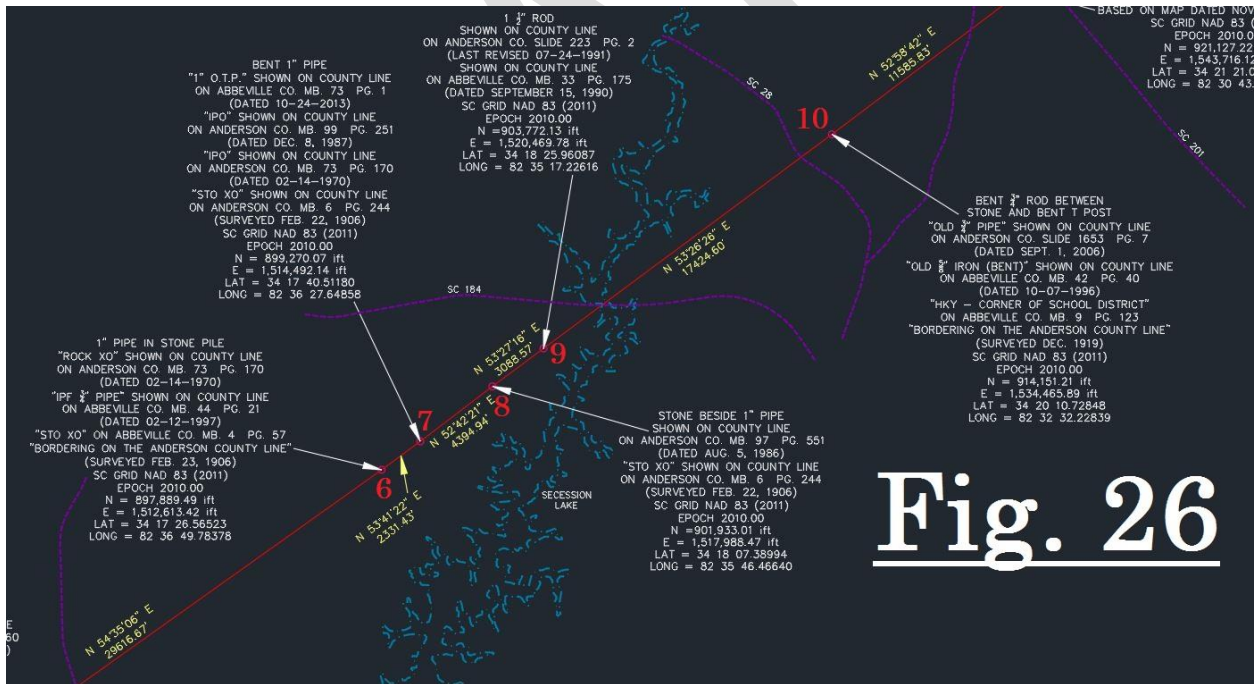
Surveyed - the 20th day of November A.D.  
 1916 -

W. N. Sherrard  
 Surveyor and C.C.

SCGS Copy 11/2/15 Plat folder TMS 110-00

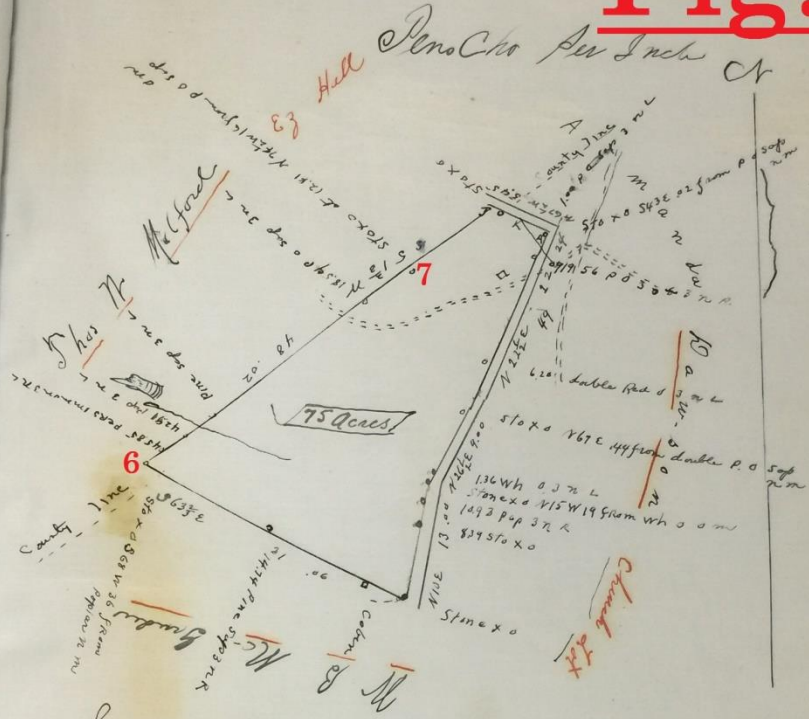


**Fig. 25**



**Fig. 26**

# Fig. 27



South Carolina }  
 Abbeville County } The above plat represents a tract of land belonging to Boss H. Hall containing seventy five (75) acres, situated in the State and county aforesaid on a branch of Wetmore Creek and bordering on the Anderson County line on a short distance South west from Rocky River Church and joining Wetmore Creek.

Surveyed July 23rd 1906  
 Wm L. Mitchell  
 Surveyor & Civil Engineer  
 Florence, South Carolina

N. O. B. H. Hall swapped A for B  
 Exchange with S. S. Spaley.  
 Surveyed Nov 30, 1917 See Deeds See opposite side

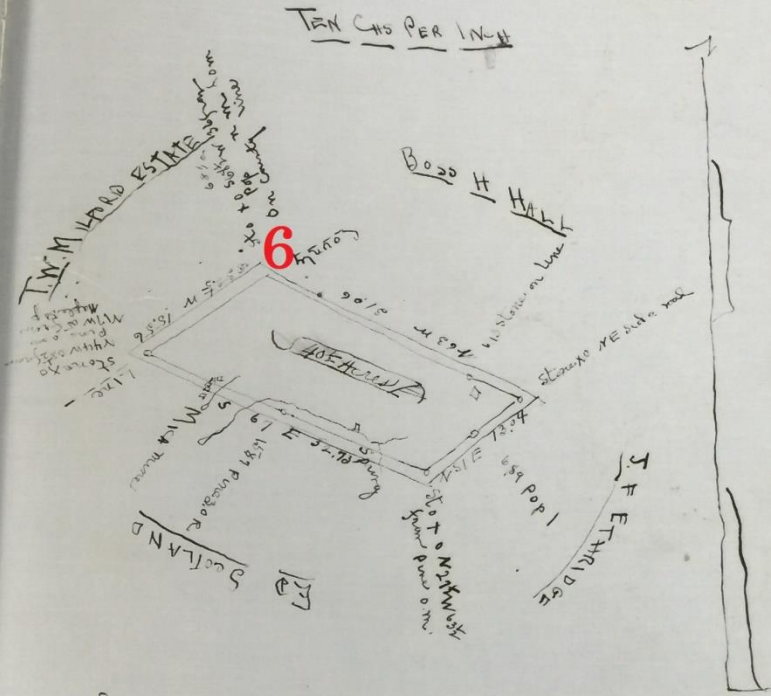
Filed and Recorded

March 6, 1944 at 3 PM

See Deeds Book  
 86 - Page 18

J. L. Penn  
 C. W.

# Fig. 28



South Carolina }  
Abbeville County }

The above plat represents forty and one half (40 1/2) acres, belonging to D. S. Vandover situated in the State of South Carolina, adjacent to a tract tributary to Wilson's Creek. Water of Rock River. Being the same formerly owned by Carry Leonard, bounded on the north-west by the Abbeville County line and is a short distance south-west of Wilson Creek Church.

Surveyed March 30, 1927

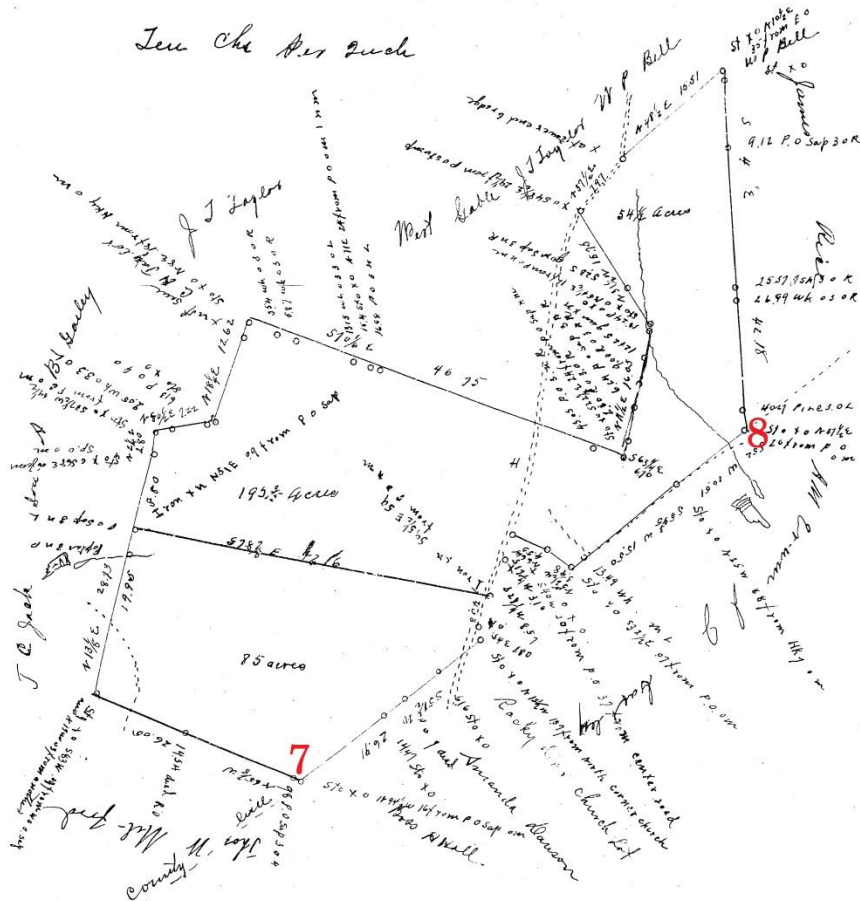
Filed & recorded Oct 11, 1927

4:27 PM J. H. [Signature]

W. L. Mitchell

State Register & Surveyor  
Horse Path St.

# Fig. 29



South Carolina  
 Anderson County the above plat represents a tract of land  
 belonging to Ezekiel Hall. The pink colored piece is composed  
 of three tracts, containing about 60 acres each the recent survey  
 makes it one hundred and ninety five and  $\frac{3}{8}$  (195 $\frac{3}{8}$ ) acres -  
 the blue contains fifty four and one half (54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) acres, making  
 250 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, situated in the state and county aforesaid, and  
 bordering on the abbeville county line

Surveyed July 22nd 1906-

Wm. L. Mitchell  
 Surveyor & C. E.

Recorded Jan 22-1917

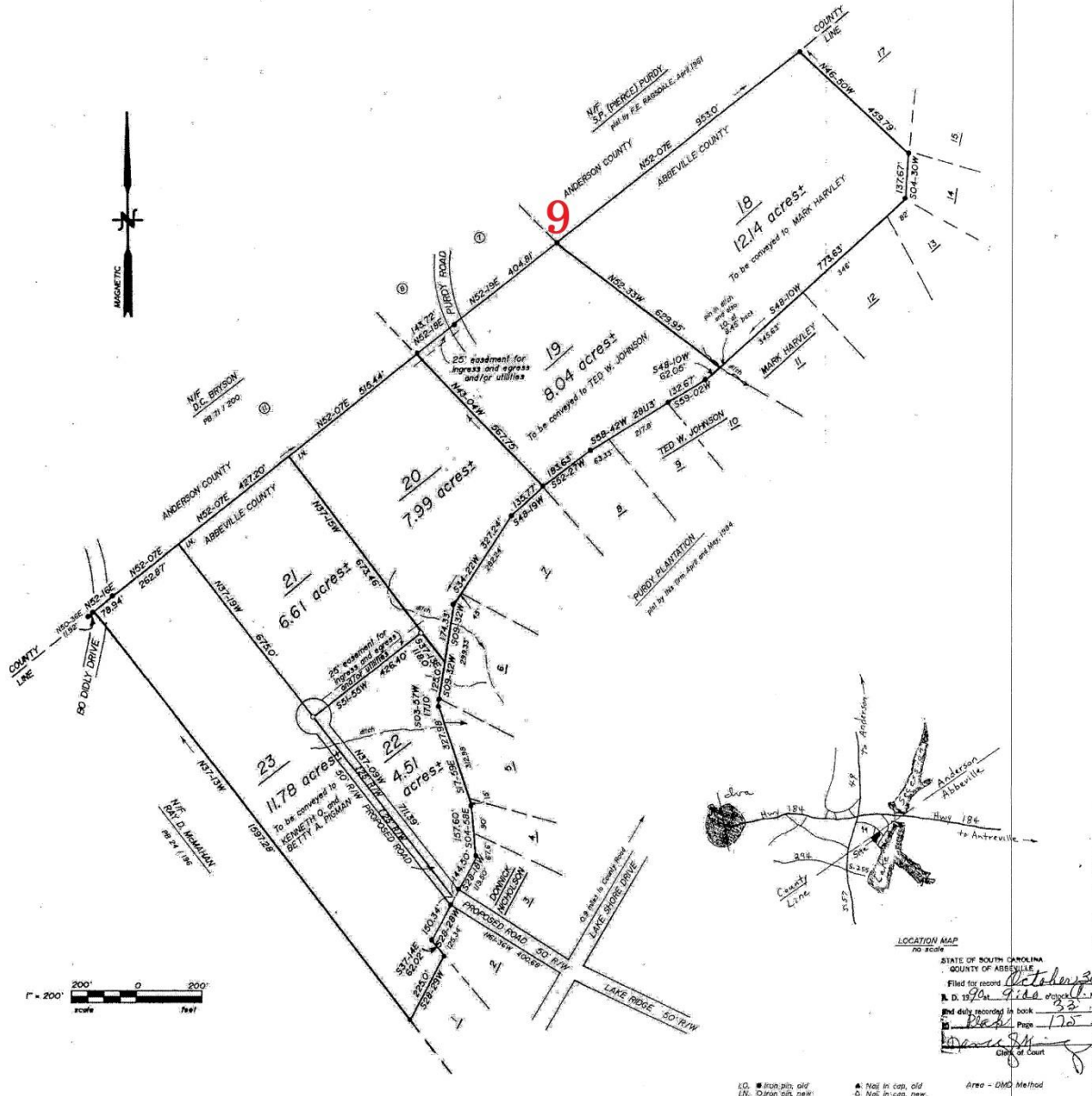
**Fig. 30**



DR



**Fig. 31**



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE  
 PURDY PLANTATION

SURVEYED AND COMPILED  
 At the request of WILLIAM S. BRISSEY and GEORGE V. HARRIS as Trustees  
 AUGUST 15-SEPTEMBER 15, 1990

THIS BEING A PORTION OF A 177.12 ACRE TRACT OF LAND AS SHOWN ON A PLAT BY THIS FIRM DATED JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1983.  
 DIVISION LINES SURVEYED, AUGUST 15 - SEPTEMBER 15, 1990  
 THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ANY AND ALL RIGHTS OF WAY AND/OR EASEMENTS OF RECORD.

ANDERSON SURVEYING ASSOCIATES, INC.  
 106 E. MORRIS ST. P.O. BOX 784  
 ANDERSON, S.C. 29622  
 Ph: 226-7813

**Fig. 32**

Dr. M. Kelly

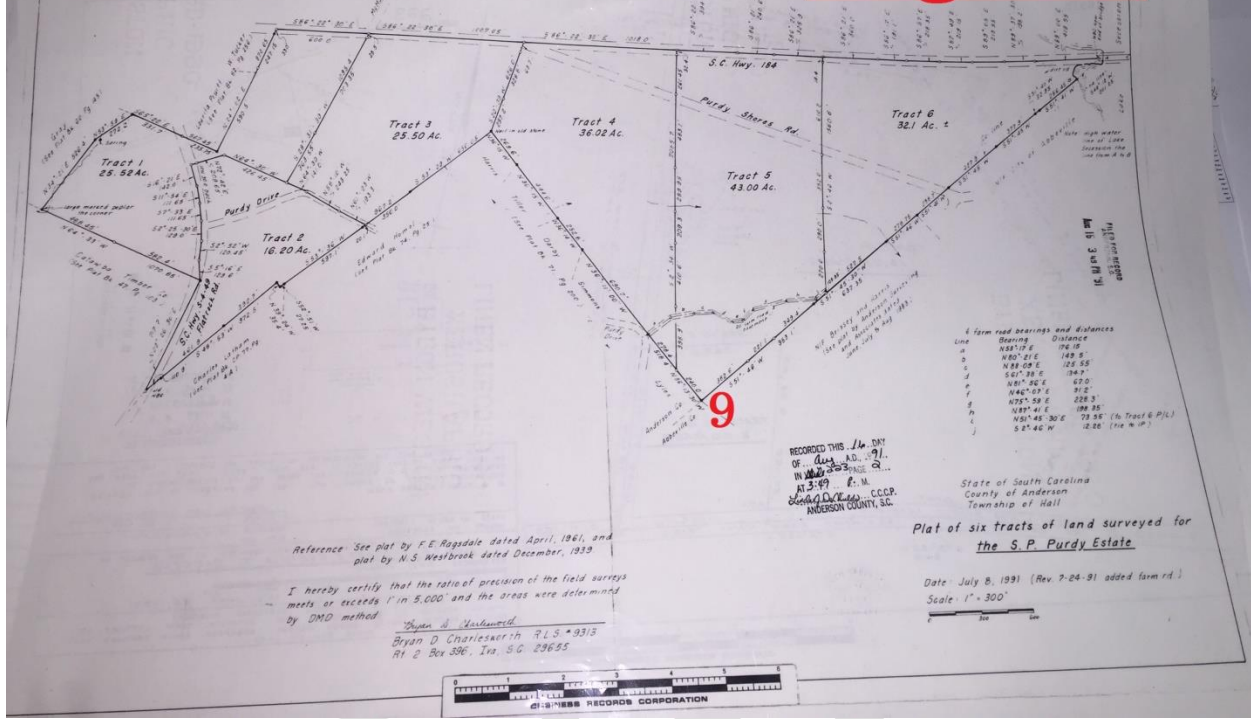
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE  
 Filed for record *October 30*  
 R. D. 1990 *9:10* *33*  
 and duly recorded in book *33*  
 Page *170*  
*Don M. Kelly*  
 Clerk of Court

33-175



2

# Fig. 33



DRAFT

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF COLUMBIA.

TRACING SHEET FOR PLATS.

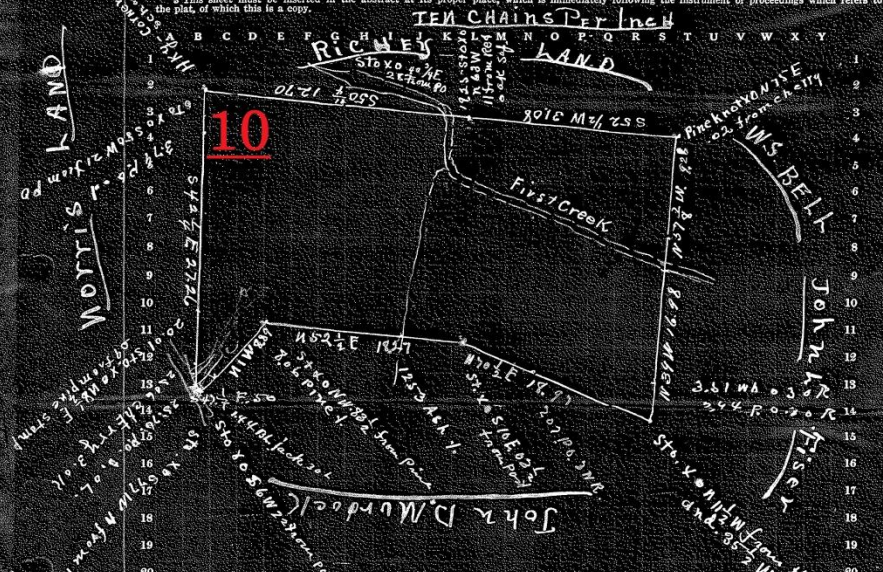
JAN 17 1956

Lands of... L. Earle Murdock

1 This sheet must be used for tracing plats of tracts of the lands abstracted in the chain of title. Place this sheet over the plat to be traced so that the same will appear as nearly in the center of the sheet as possible; then trace all lines, courses and distances. Always show all adjoining landowners and indicate the point of the compass and copy all legends or explanatory notes, showing the date of survey, purpose of the same and by whom made.

2 If the plat is too large to be traced on this sheet, make the tracing first on Sheet Q-1, and then reduce it on Sheet Q in the following manner: Assume that a certain corner on the tracing on Sheet Q-1 lies within Block 14-G. Refer to Sheet Q and locate this corner in corresponding Block 14-G. The next corner on Sheet Q-1 lies within Block 9-L. Refer to Sheet Q and locate this corner in the corresponding Block 9-L. Draw a line connecting these two points as the corresponding points on Sheet Q-1 are connected. So proceed around the perimeter of the plat of land as traced on Sheet Q-1, locating the corresponding corners on Sheet Q, and connecting the various corners so located until the point of departure is reached.

3 This sheet must be inserted in the abstract at its proper place, which is immediately following the instrument or proceedings which refers to the plat, of which this is a copy.



SOUTH CAROLINA } The above plat represents three  
 ABBEVILLE COUNTY } parcels of land containing in the aggregate  
 vicinity two and 47/100 (154) acres, belonging  
 to L. Earle Murdock, situated in Township  
 state and county aforesaid, on First Creek, waters of  
 Rocky River, and bordering on the Anderson County  
 line. All three of said tracts, were conveyed by J. D.  
 Murdock to the said L. E. Murdock: The southwest  
 tract, 50 acres, conveyed in Nov. 1899. The small  
 piece 24 1/2 (24 1/2) acres in Aug. 1908 - and the North East  
 tract, 48 acres in Nov. 1918. All surveyed by W. H.  
 Mitchell, Surveyor, + C. P. Hester Homey Pat. S. E.  
 T. H. - Dec. 1919  
 Bearings corrected to present date.

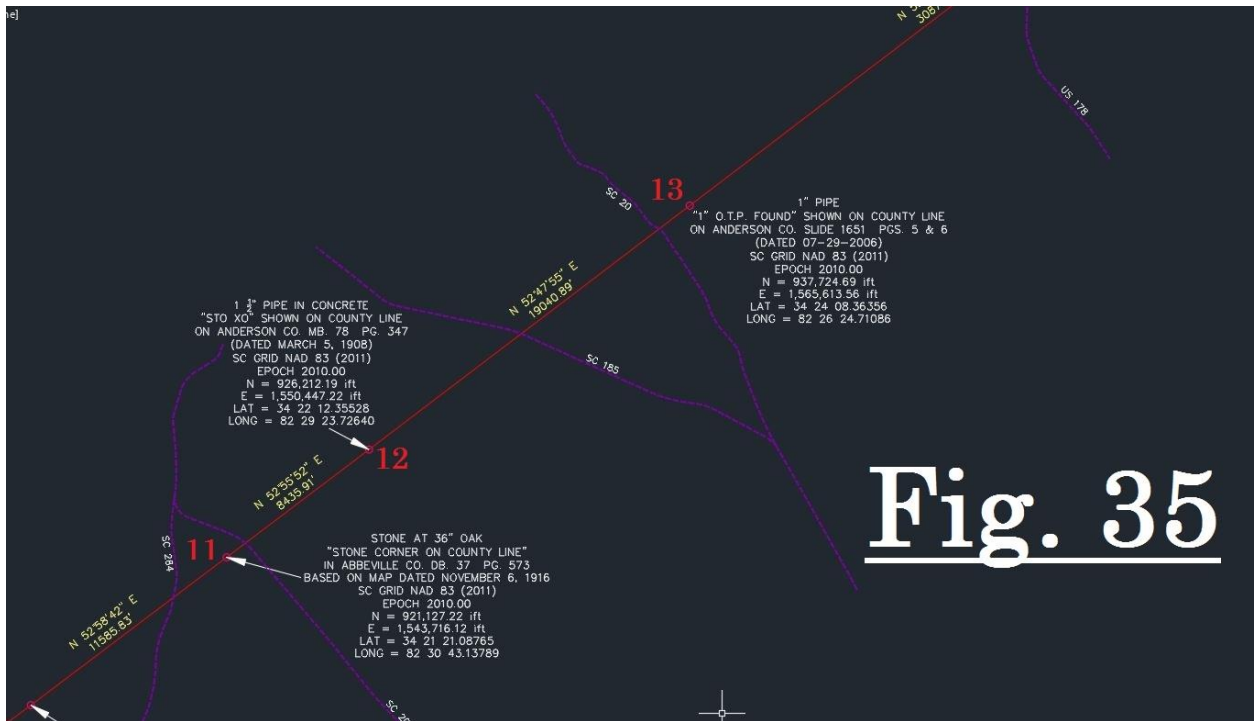
Plat taken from Earle Murdock  
 File - 4-13-55  
 ME

Sheet Q

Guy C. Murdoch

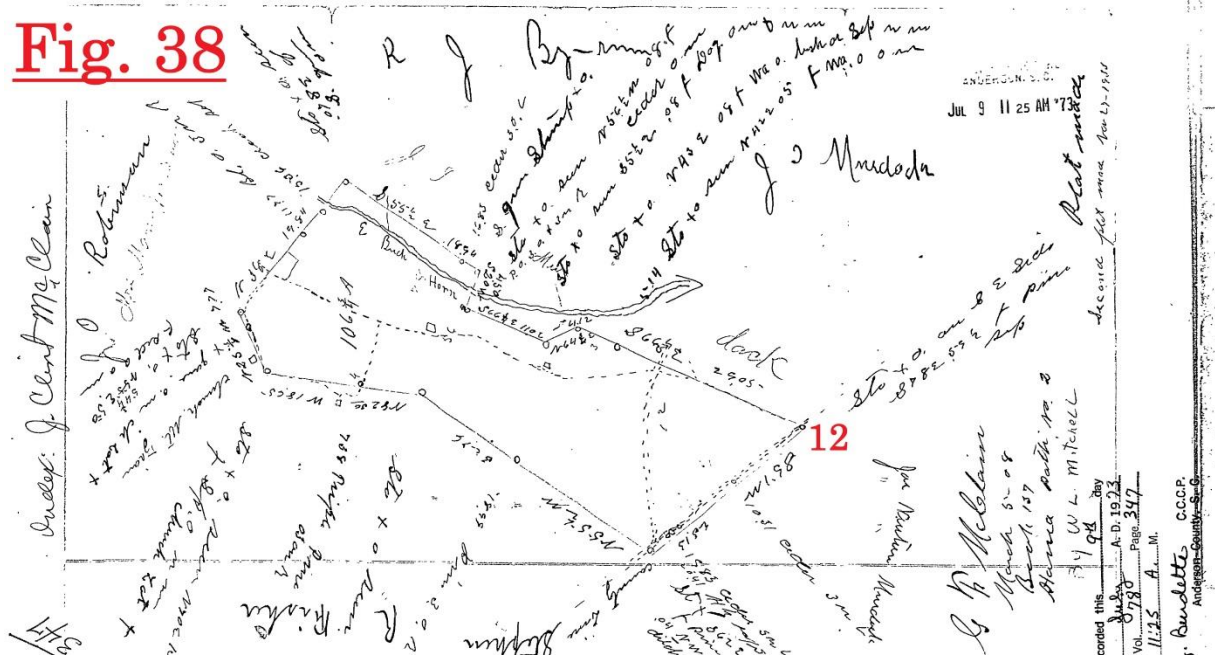
**Fig. 34**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE  
 Filed for record Feb 1  
 A. D. 1956 at 12:07 o'clock P  
 and duly recorded in Book 9  
 of Plats Page 12  
 Guy C. Murdoch  
 Clerk of Court



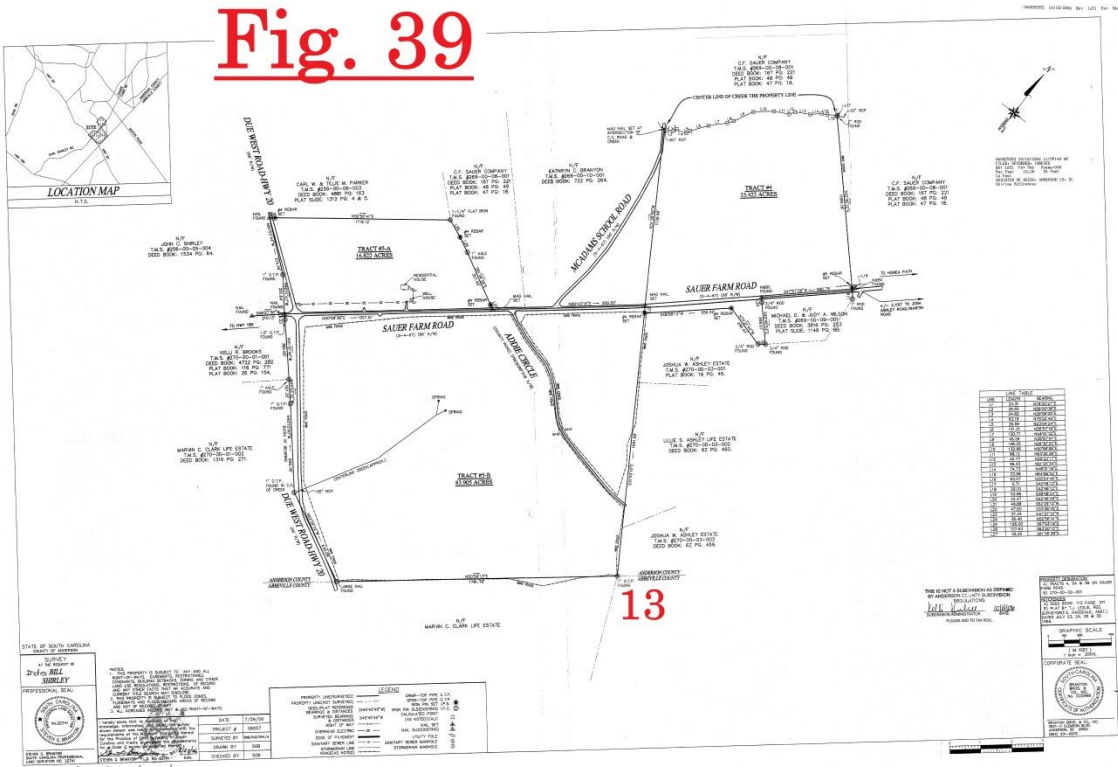


**Fig. 37**



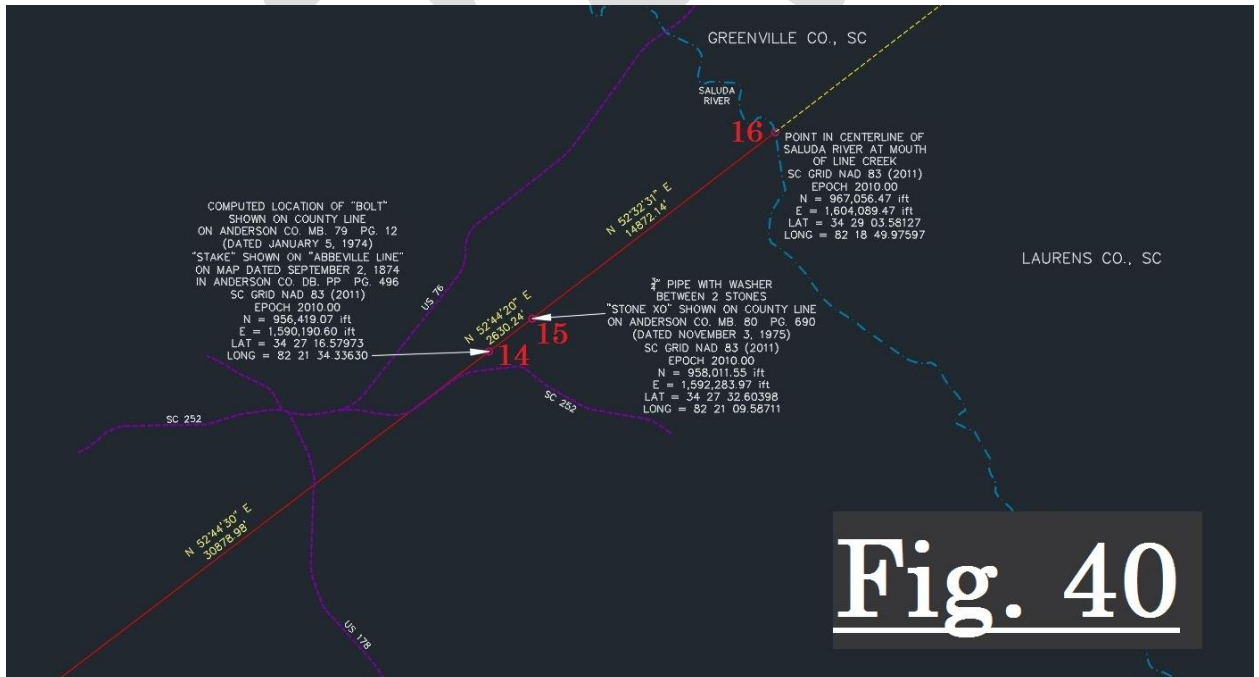
**Fig. 38**

# Fig. 39



137

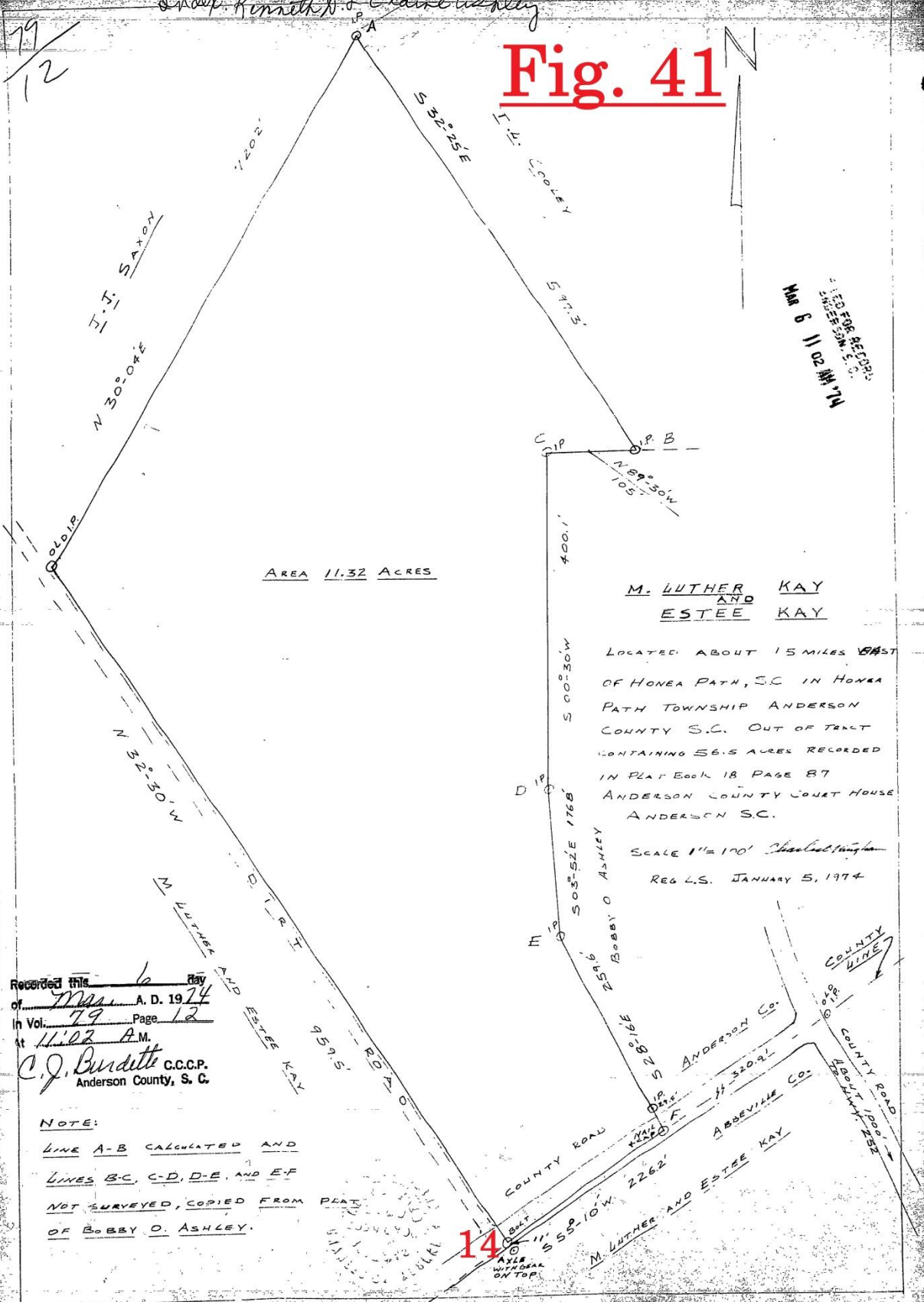
6



Surveyed by Kenneth D. & Claire Ashley

79  
12

# Fig. 41



RECORDED  
INDEXED  
MAY 6 11 00 AM '74

Recorded this 6 day  
 of May A. D. 1974  
 in Vol. 79 Page 12  
 at 11:02 A.M.  
C. J. Bundette C.C.C.P.  
 Anderson County, S. C.

NOTE:  
 LINE A-B CALCULATED AND  
 LINES B-C, C-D, D-E, AND E-F  
 NOT SURVEYED, COPIED FROM PLAT  
 OF BOBBY O. ASHLEY.

14

did declare that she does freely, voluntarily, and without any compulsion, dread or fear of any person or persons whatsoever, know and release and forever relinquish unto the within named W. A. Kay his heirs and Assigns, all her interest and estate, and also all her right and claim of dower, of, in or to all and singular the premises within mentioned and released.

Given under my hand and seal, this fourth day of September Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Seventy four.

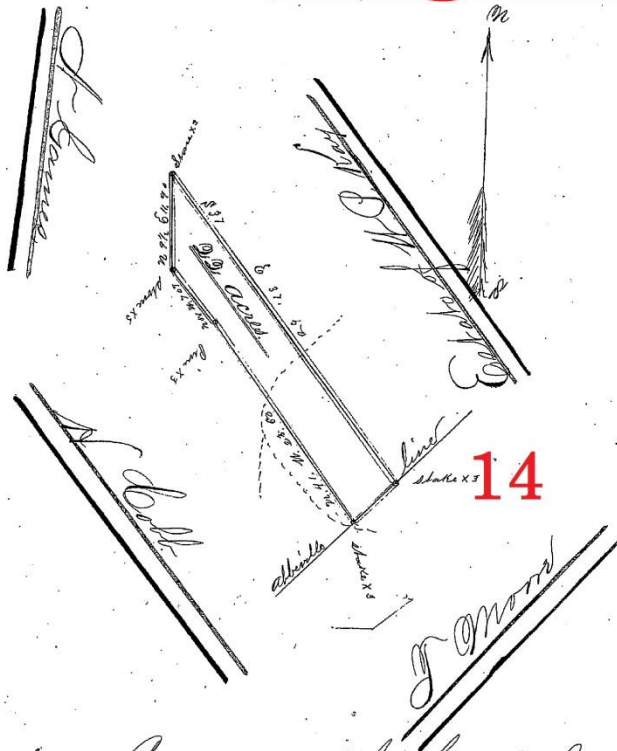
G. M. Mattison  
Notary Public

Common

T. S. McCullough  
Annie J. McCullough

Scales of 10 lbs per inch

# Fig. 42



South Carolina } On request of J. L. and A. J. McCullough  
Anderson County, I have laid out for them a  
tract of land situated in the County aforesaid, con-  
sisting twenty two acres and having such marks and  
shape as the above plat represents.

Surveyed the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of September 1874

G. M. Mattison D.S.

Registered, Recorded and Certified for January 21<sup>st</sup> 1876

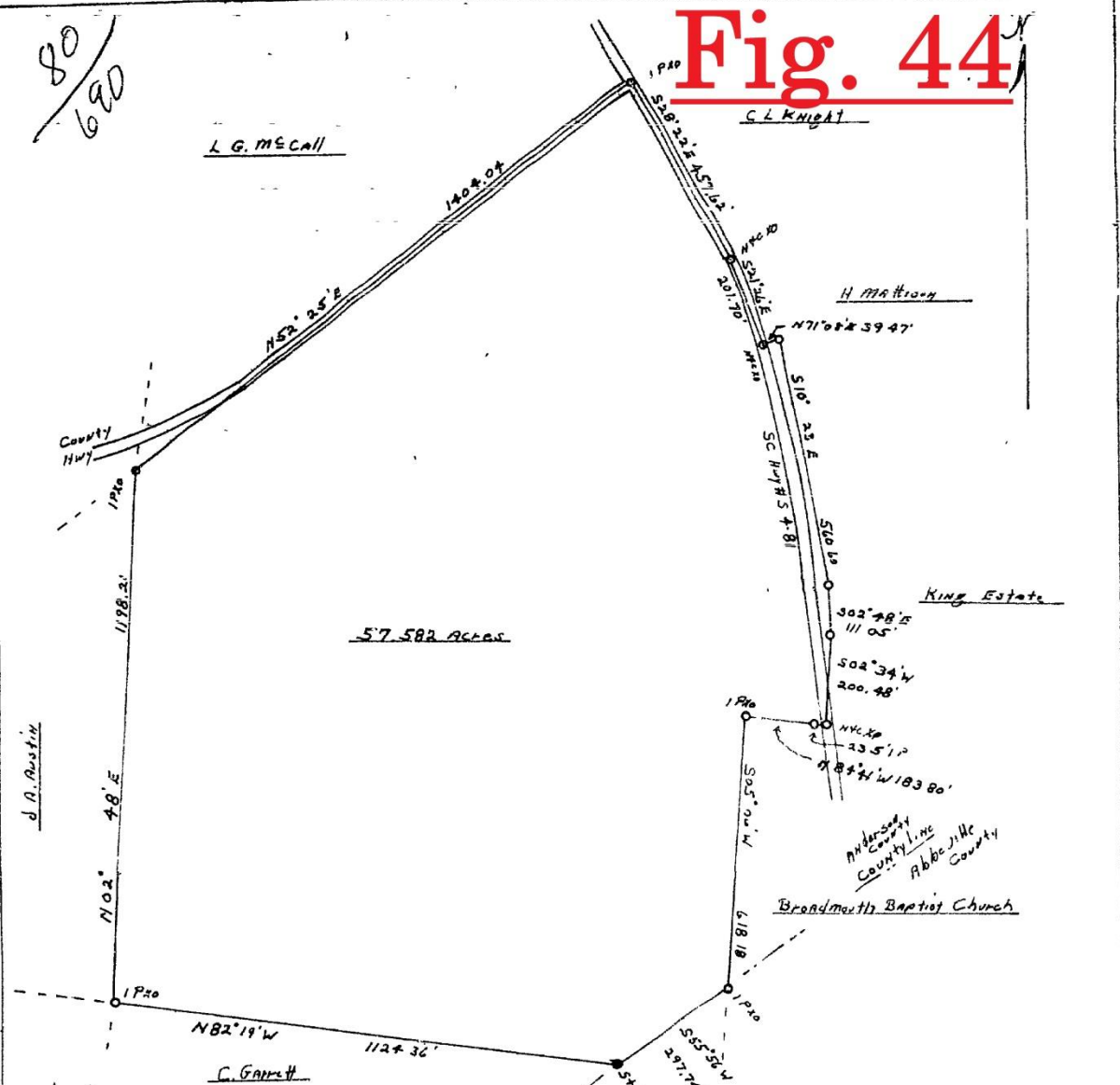
**Fig. 43**





80  
690

# Fig. 44



15

South Carolina  
Anderson County

Plat Showing  
Tract of Land for  
Lester G. McCall *owner*

Recorded this 1st day  
of Dec, A. D. 1975  
in Vol. 80 Page 690  
At 3:59 P.M.

57.582 Acres  
Scale: 1" = 300' November 3, 1975  
Wm J. Martin  
S.C. Reg. L.S. # 2320

Recorded this 1st day  
of December A. D. 1975  
in Vol. 80 Page 690  
At 3:59 P.M.

*C.J. Burdette* C.C.C.P.  
Anderson County, S. C.

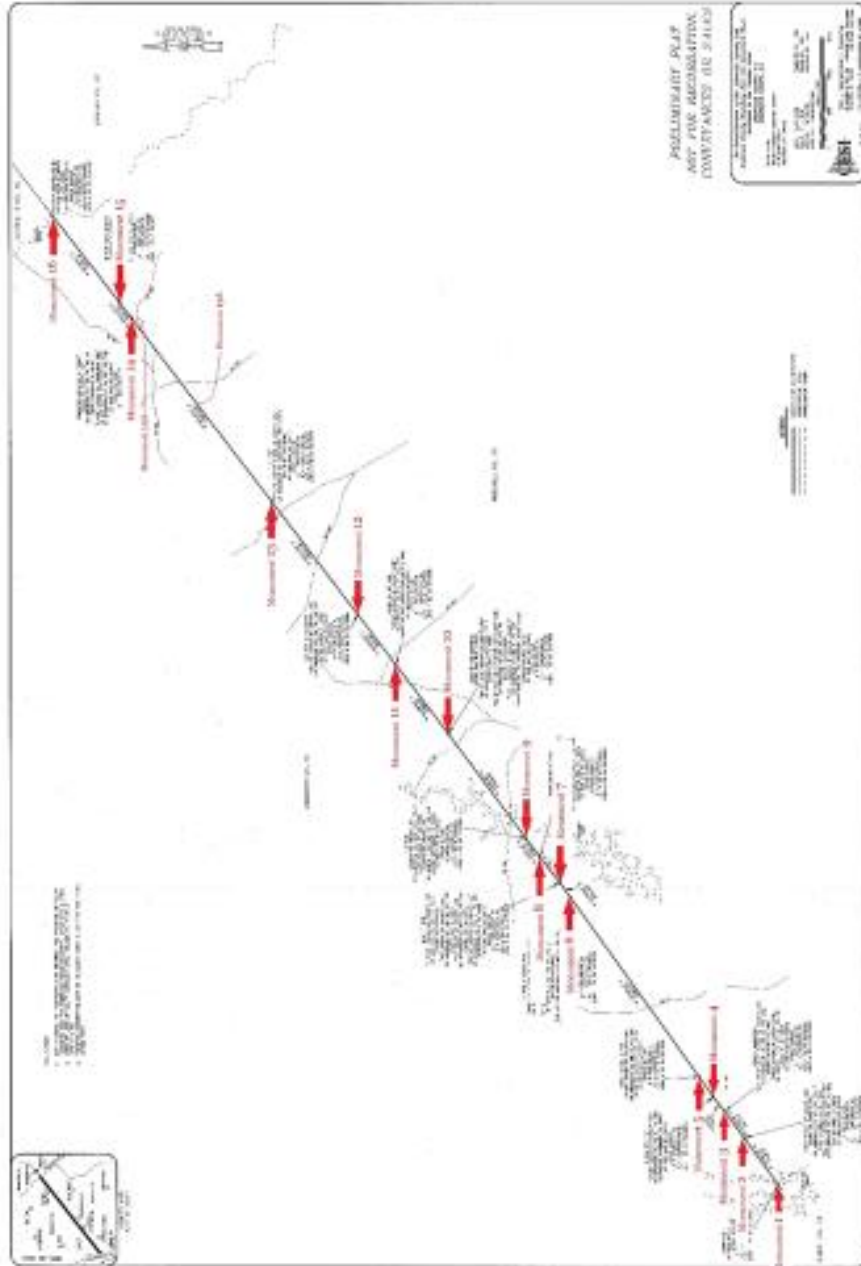
*C.J. Burdette* C.C.C.P.  
Anderson County, S. C.

DEC 1 3 59 PM '75  
RECORDED  
ANDERSON COUNTY, S.C.

# ❖ Monuments



## Abbeville-Anderson County Line

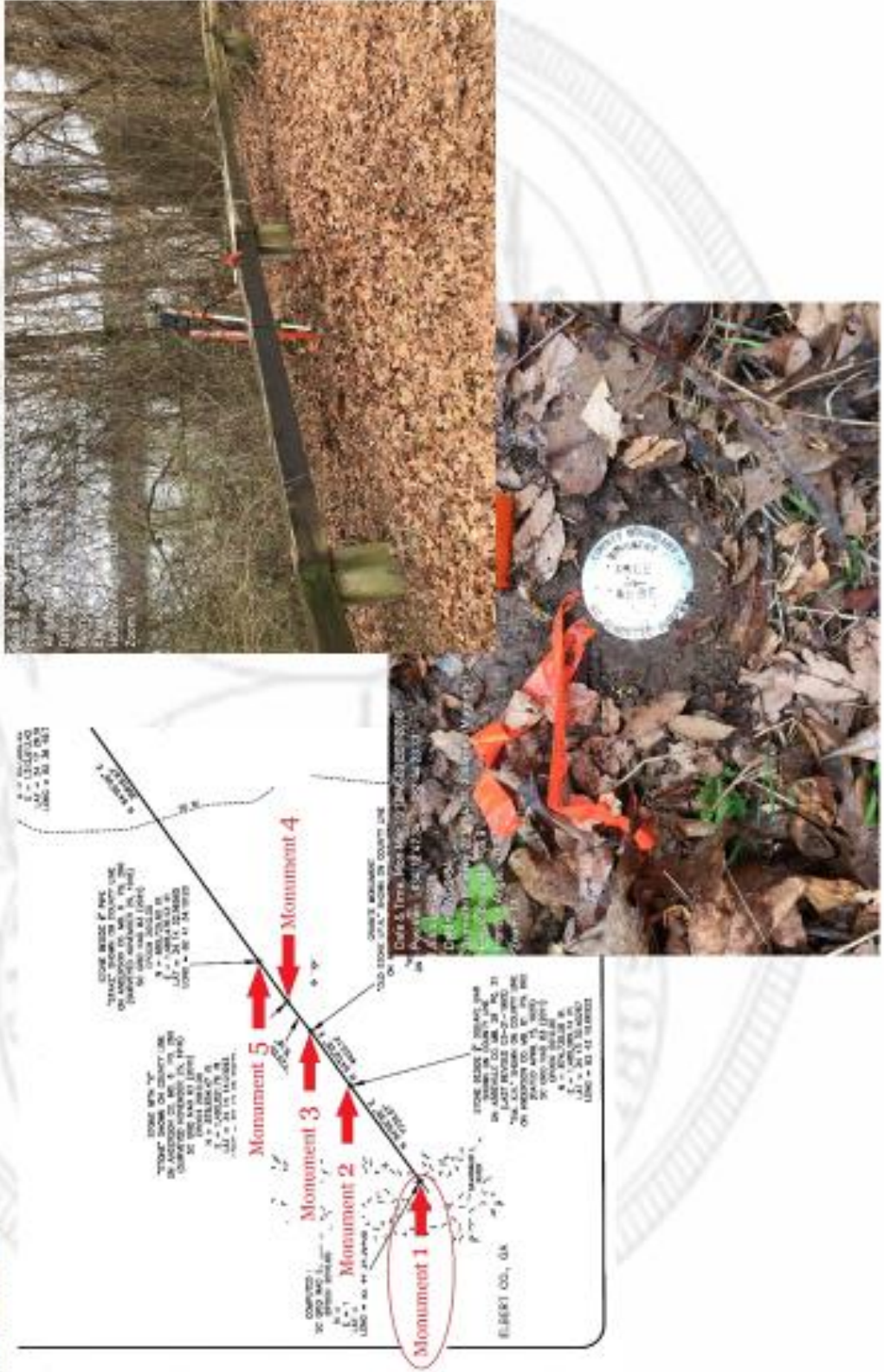




"Heritage With A Future"

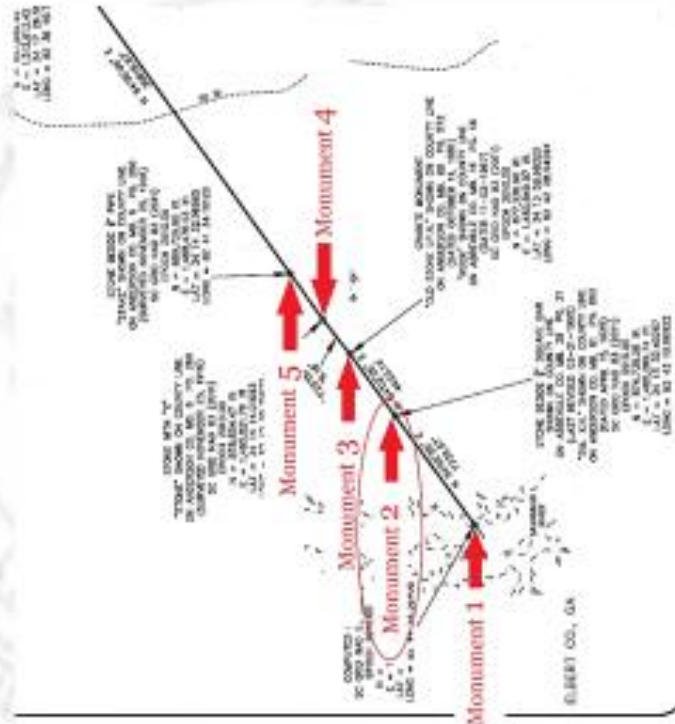


# Abbeville-Anderson County Line



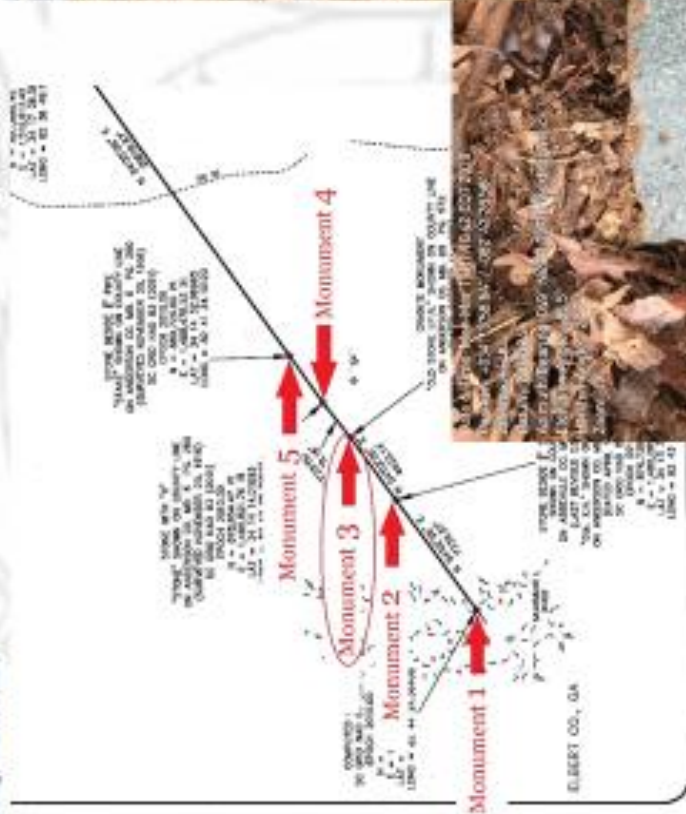


# Abbeville-Anderson County Line



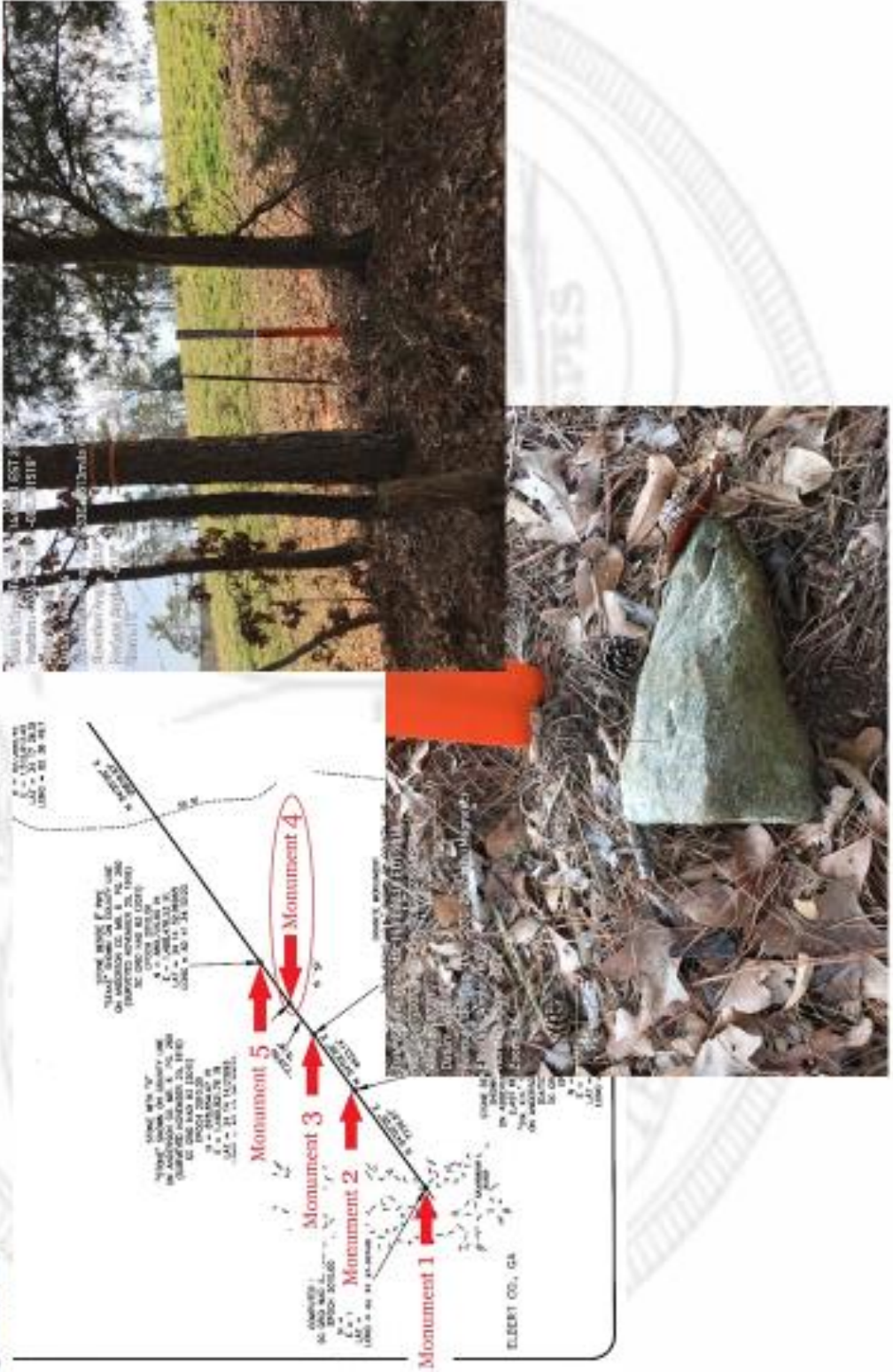


# Abbeville-Anderson County Line





# Abbeville-Anderson County Line





# Abbeville-Anderson County Line



"Heritage With A Future"

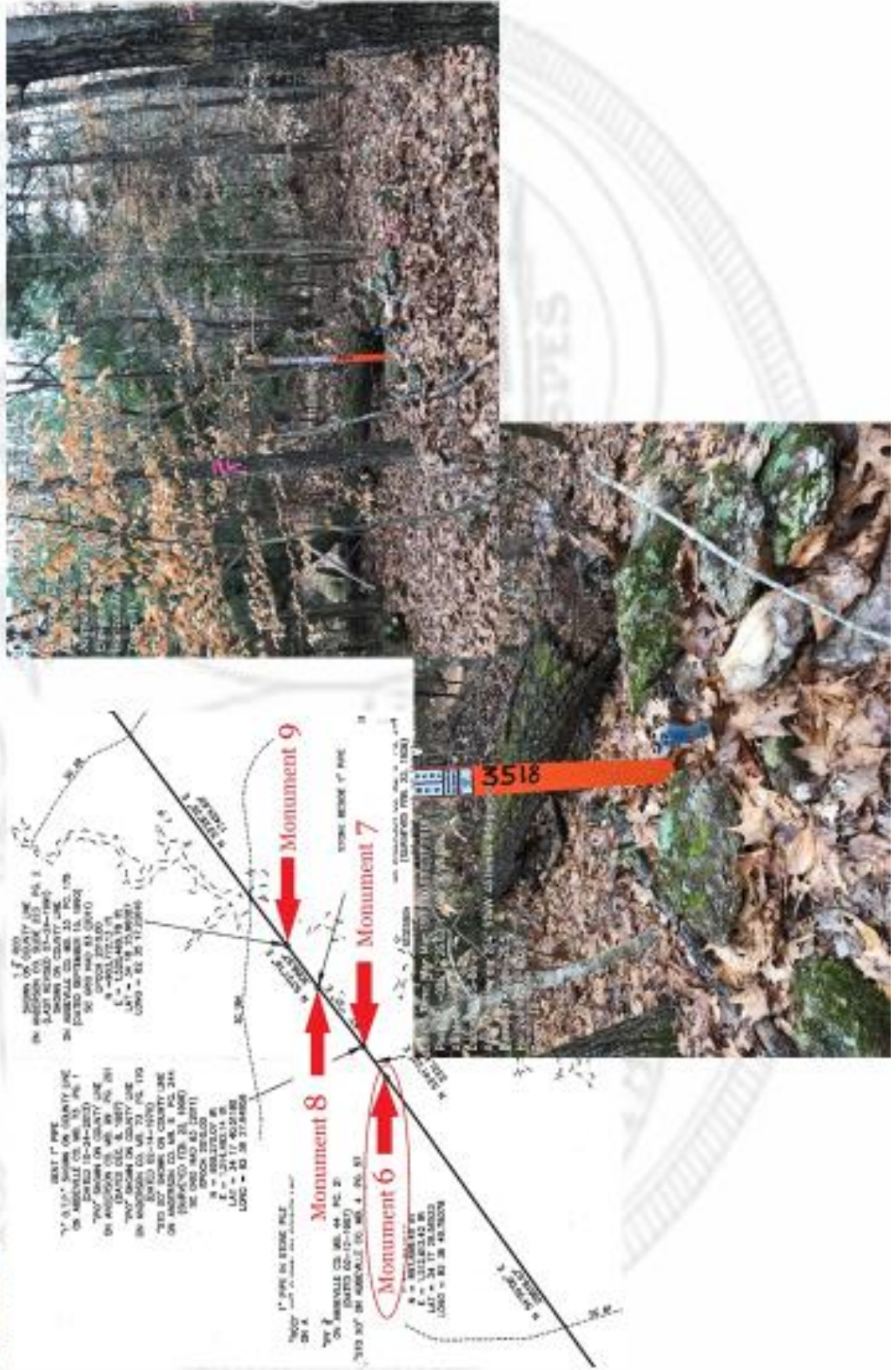




"Heritage With A Future"



# Abbeville-Anderson County Line





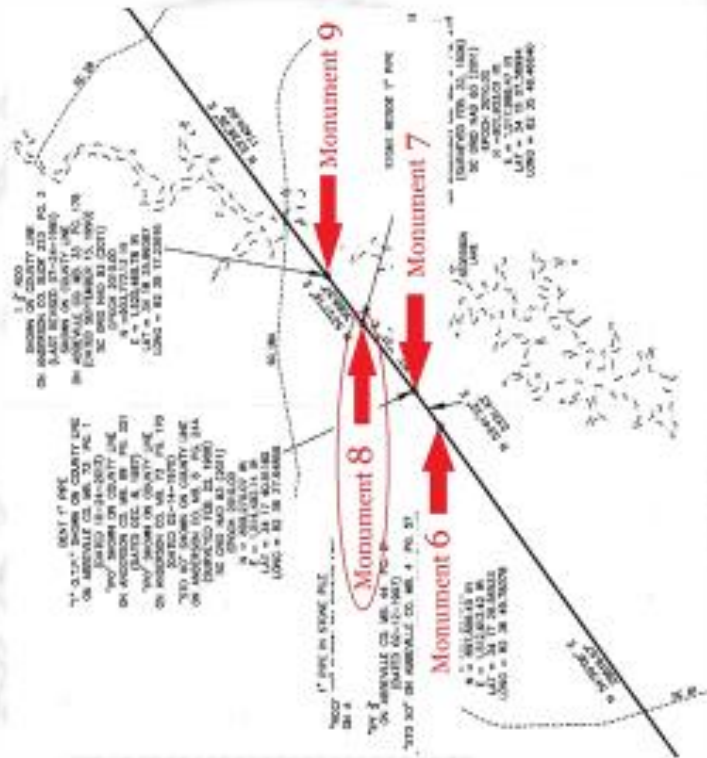




"Heritage With A Future"



# Abbeville-Anderson County Line

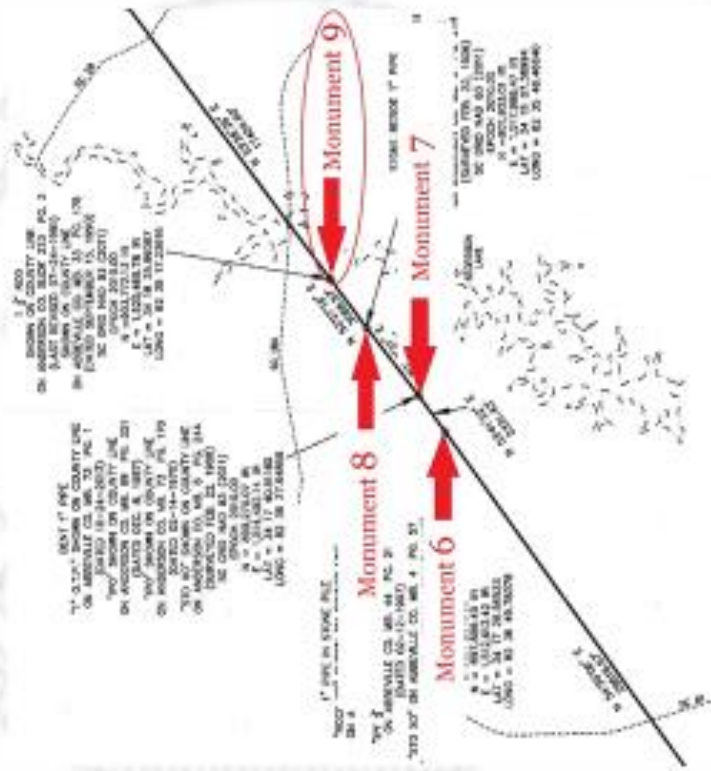




"Heritage With A Future"

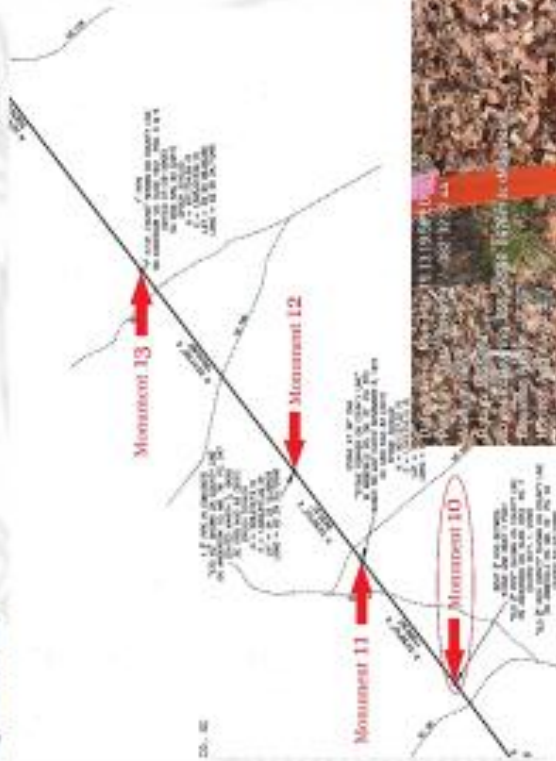


# Abbeville-Anderson County Line





# Abbeville-Anderson County Line

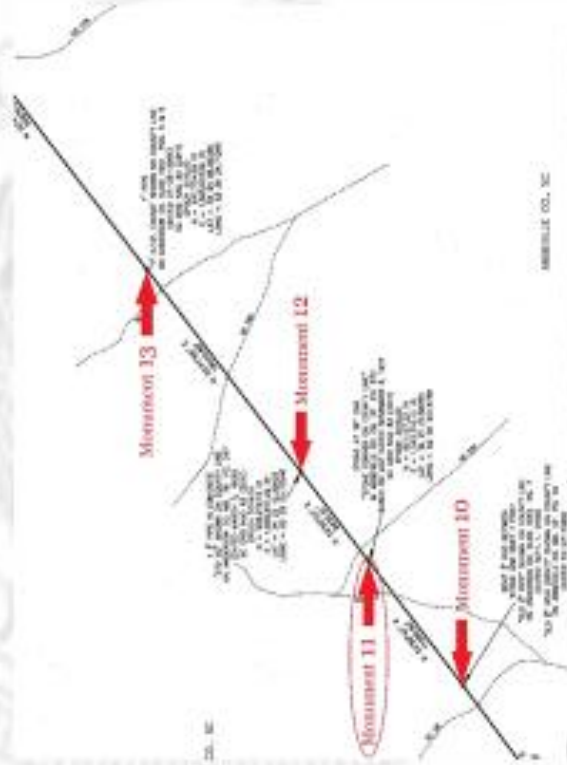




# Abbeville-Anderson County Line



"Heritage With A Purpose"

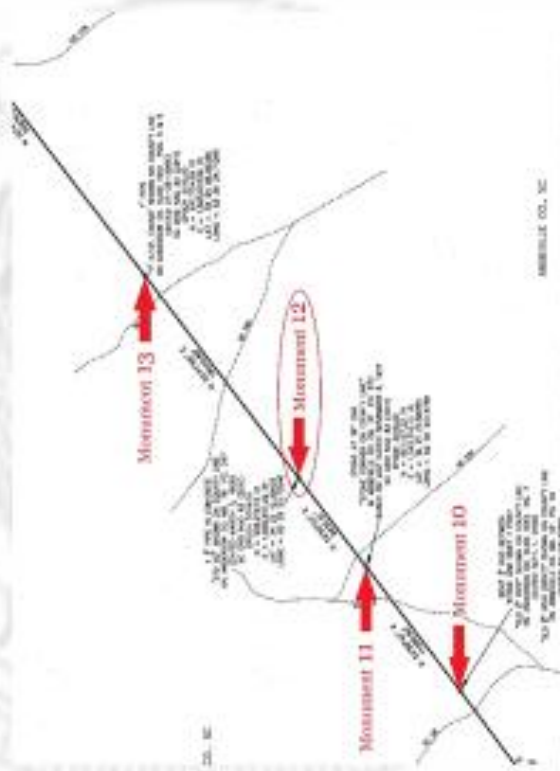




"Heritage With A Future"



# Abbeville-Anderson County Line



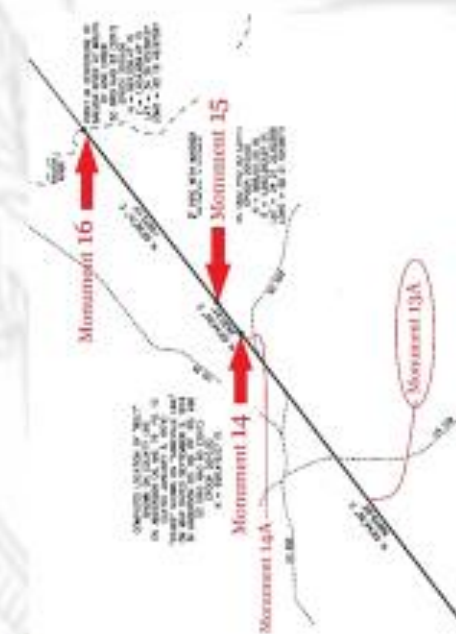


# Abbeville-Anderson County Line





# Abbeville-Anderson County Line



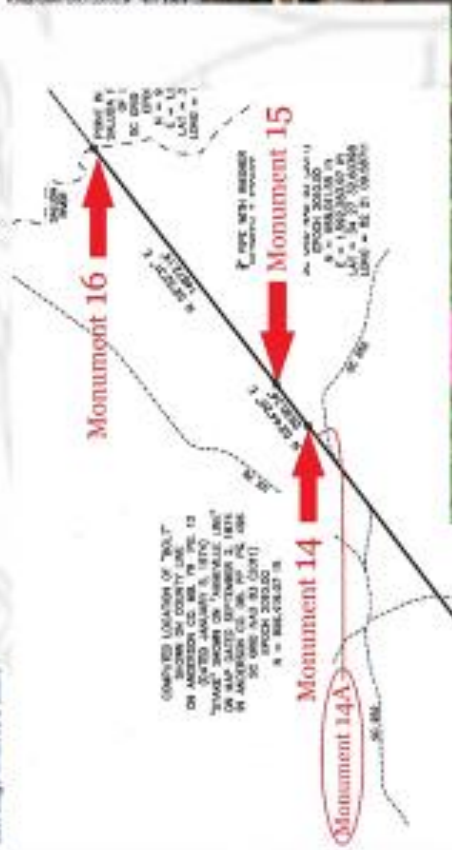




"Heritage With A Future"



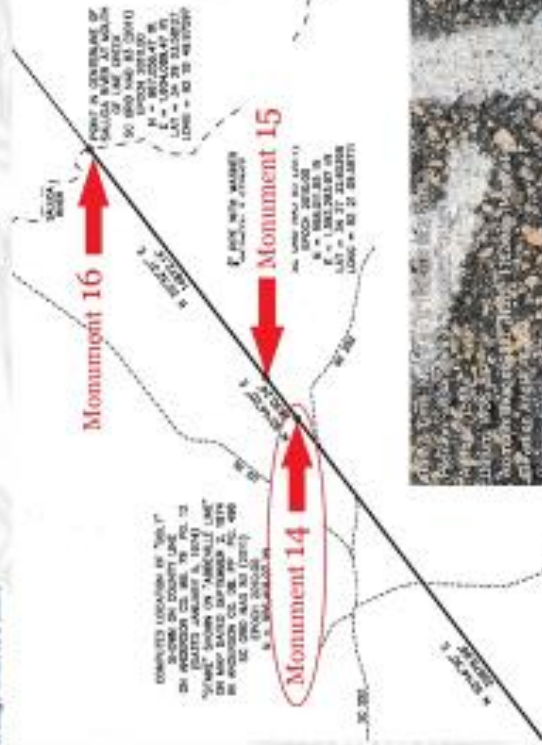
# Abbeville-Anderson County Line





# Abbeville-Anderson County Line

"Heritage With A Future"

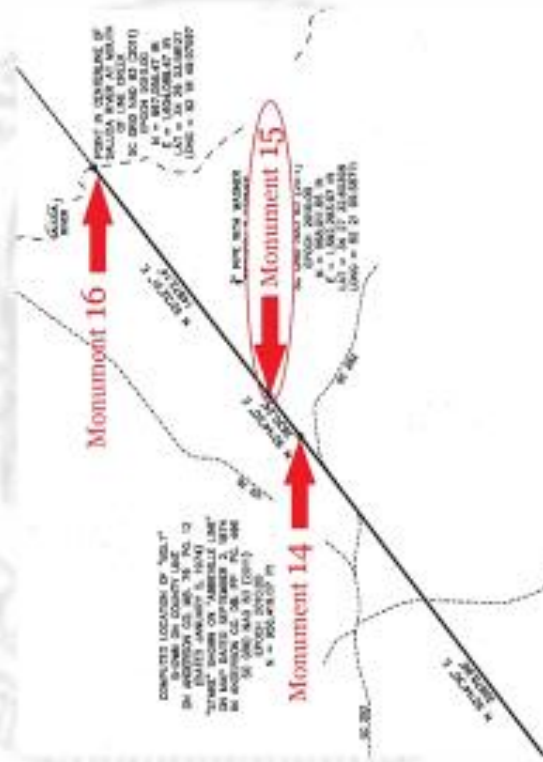




"Heritage With A Future"



# Abbeville-Anderson County Line





# Abbeville-Anderson County Line



- Monument 16 is on the Abbeville-Anderson County Line and is **191.29'** from the point in center of the Saluda River where those two counties meet Greenville and Laurens counties



# Abbeville-Anderson County Line

"Heritage With A Future"



DRAFT