

**South Carolina**  
**Greenville/Laurens County Boundary**  

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*Report of Survey - 2018*

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# South Carolina

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### *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 the 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 and 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 left hand side of this map, where the Cherokee Indian boundary of 1766 survives, between the Saluda and Reedy rivers as the line between Greenville and Laurens

counties, shown as a detail of the overall Pickens map in [Fig. 3](#) and as [Segment 1](#) in the corresponding detail of the current county boundary survey map drawn by CESI in [Fig 4](#).

## ❖ **The Cherokee Boundary of 1767**

Pickens' 1766 survey of the Cherokee Indian Boundary ran from the Savannah River, through Devises Corner, crossed the Saluda River and terminated at the Reedy River. The Reedy River was the terminating point for the colony of South Carolina because at that time everything north of the Reedy was considered to be part of the colony of North Carolina. Subsequent agreements and future surveys would establish the final boundary between the two colonies much farther north, but in 1766 the task of establishing an acceptable boundary with the Cherokee north of the Reedy River was left to the new colonial governor of North Carolina, William Tryon.

John Stuart, colonial superintendent of Indian affairs, had contacted Gov. Tryon and made him aware of the treaty agreement between South Carolina and the Cherokees concerning surveying, mapping, and marking a common boundary between each other, and encouraged the governor to move deliberately to do the same for North Carolina. After some investigation and additional encouragement - such as the 13 September 1766 dispatch from the secretary-of-state reading in-part, "...His Majesty requires and expects every measure to be taken which prudence can dictate for the removing of such settlers preventing in future any settlements as are contrary to the intentions....and for

apprehending such offenders whose daring crimes have so direct a tendency to involve the whole of His Majesty's provinces in America in an Indian war" - Gov. Tryon began in earnest to prepare to meet with the Cherokee on the colony's frontier, where the governor would personally attend to the delineation of the boundary.

The journal of Gov. Tryon's journey, after joining with his escort in Salisbury, NC, shows that he left that city on 21 May 1767 and marched with escort and supply wagons toward a rendezvous with the Cherokee at the termination of the South Carolina line at Reedy River, from there to begin marking the boundary northward between Cherokee and North Carolina. (Of particular personal interest to us at CESI is the discovery that it was on this trip to meet with the Cherokee at Reedy River that Gov. Tryon stopped on 22 May 1767 at Pheifer's Tavern, located at Buffalo Creek on the Great Wagon Road - only 3 miles northwest of our office - as indicated by the historical marker in [Fig. 5](#).) Gov. Tryon arrived at Reedy River on Wednesday, 3 June 1767, along with his Commissioners John Rutherford, Robert Palmer, and John Frohock, and set up camp on a low hill just east of the river and a little north of where the South Carolina line had terminated. They were joined there by a Cherokee delegation which included Ustenuah Ottassatic or Jud's Friend, Ecoy or the Good Warrior of Estatoe, Saluy or the Young Warrior of Estatoe, Tufftoe the Warrior of Keowee, Wolf of Keowee, Chenesto of Sugar Town, and around 30 other Cherokee.

The survey and marking of the North Carolina boundary with the Cherokee commenced about noon the next day, Thursday, 4 June 1767 when Gov. Tryon and his Commissioners, his escort, and the Cherokee delegation met at the marked Elm standing on the south bank of the

Reedy River where the South Carolina boundary terminated. Starting at the marked Elm the new boundary was run and marked on a due North course for about 2 miles, running through Gov. Tryon's encampment, and terminated for the day just on the north side of camp. It being the 29<sup>th</sup> birthday of King George III the entire camp, including the Cherokee, spent the balance of the day celebrating the King with feasts, musket volleys, toasts, and a Cherokee war dance that included Gov. Tryon. It was reported that the Cherokee returned to their camp about 10 PM in a very good humor.

The next day the survey and marking of the boundary continued about 2 more miles, and on Saturday, 6 June 1767 the line was run up to "Raburns Creek." At noon Gov. Tryon met near that point one last time with the Cherokee to discuss the boundary and exchange words of goodwill. The Governor then complimented the Rowan Regiment and his Commissioners, who were staying to continue the survey to completion, and bidding farewell, left to begin the return trek to Salisbury.

The Commissioners and Cherokee continued the survey until some 50 miles later they topped the first mountain and, looking northeast at an unbroken, undulating, rugged mountain region extending from their vantage point to Col. Chiswell's Virginia lead mines - their ultimate termination – it was collectively agreed the wisest course was to name the mountain they stood on Tryon Mountain, in honor of the Governor, end the survey there, and go home. Gov. Tryon acquiesced to their judgment and on 13 July 1767 published a proclamation declaring the boundary as surveyed from the Reedy River to Tryon Mountain, *and* the unsurveyed boundary from Tryon Mountain to "the Lead Mines of Colo



Chiswell” would “Fix the Boundary,” that is, definitively establish its location.

No map has been found of this survey, but it lives on in the record as the “Ancient Boundary” and “Indian Boundary” on the South Carolina grants that adjoin it. South of the North Carolina/South Carolina border it remains as the boundary between northern Greenville and Spartanburg counties. On the southern end, the section that Gov. William Tryon actually visited and saw run on the ground, it lives on as the Greenville-Lauren county boundary, and is shown as Segment 2 on the detail shown in [Fig 6](#).

### ❖ **An Act to Alter the Laurens and Greenville Line**

In 1785 Laurens County was created out of the Ninety-Six District with the 1767 Cherokee Boundary as its western border between the Reedy River and the Enoree River.

By Act #1560, adopted in 1792 (see [Fig 7](#).), declaring that “inhabitants of the upper end of Laurens county, by their humble petition...have represented many inconveniences which they are under from the line division as now established,” the South Carolina General Assembly took a pizza shaped wedge out of Laurens County and annexed it to Greenville. The new dividing line was described to “run from the Ford on the Enoree river, opposite Zadock’s Ford, in a direct course to the widow Killit’s, on Raburn’s creek,” and thence with the original line to the Reedy River. It appears that this line was surveyed by Daniel Wright

of Laurens County and James Harrison of Greenville County and that they tendered a bill for their services on 26 August 1793, but our research has not discovered a map of this survey, nor have we found any original grants that indicate this division line. There have been two resurveys of the Greenville – Laurens Boundary, one in 1820, revised in 1825 (Fig. 8), and a second one in 1906 (Fig. 9). These represent the only known historic maps of the line we designate as Segment 3 on the detail of our current county boundary map shown in Fig. 10.

## ❖ Segment 1

Laurens 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 Laurens those counties were Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Spartanburg, and Union. Act #1263 in Paragraph I describes Laurens County as “beginning at the Island Ford, thence up Saluda river to the Indian boundary, thence along said boundary to the Enoree river...” 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).

On 21 December 1792 Act #1560 altered the northwestern side of Laurens County but continued to affirm that Segment 1 is “along the old Indian boundary line to the Saludy river.”

And South Carolina Statute, Section 4-3-350 states that Greenville and Laurens counties are “divided by a line commencing at the mouth of Line Creek, where it enters the Saluda River, and running 5 miles and 45 chains to a water oak, marked “L. G.” on the Reedy River...”

Extensive research by South Carolina Revenue and Fiscal Affairs – Geodetic Survey staff, and by staff of CESI, has turned up no map depicting this portion of the Laurens county boundary prior to 1820.

**Fig. 11** shows the ‘Laurens District’ as surveyed by Henry Gray in 1820

and improved for Mills' Atlas in 1825. **Fig. 12** is a detail of this map showing Segment 1. This map may be the basis for the description in Section 4-3-350 because it shows a bearing from "Water Oak marked L.G." at the Reedy River of S 46 W and a distance of "5 Miles 45 Ch." to the mouth of Line Creek at the Saluda River.

The next and final survey of this line is a survey completed in 1906 for a proposed county, Fairview County, which was to be comprised of parts of Greenville and Laurens counties, as shown in **Fig. 13**. On this map the section comprising Segment 1 (shown in **Fig. 14**) has a bearing of "N 51-45 E" and a distance of "5 m 49.50 ch." This distance compares well with the previous survey, being only 297' longer than depicted on the 1820/1825 map.

Segment 1 as shown in **Fig. 15** has a bearing along the 1766 Cherokee Nation Line (as we have determined its location) from the centerline of the Saluda River, over the mouth of Line Creek to the intersection with the southern extension of the 1767 Cherokee Nation Line (as we have determined its location) of N 52-28-18 E and a grid distance of 29,844.41'. This distance compares to the 1906 distance for this line in a ratio of old/new of 0.994056, or less than 0.6% difference.

(Note: At this project location the grid distances are approximately 1/10,000 *shorter* than ground distances. Since CESI's final survey product will be in grid distances, for simplicity's sake, 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.)

But we have jumped ahead to compare the result of our survey with the most recent (1906) historical resurvey without relating how we arrived at our alignment. Let's back up and walk through the process we used to locate, and then measure, the Cherokee Indian Boundary of 1766 between the Saluda and Reedy rivers.

Our starting document is the Pickens Survey, shown again in detail as **Fig. 16**. The original statutes describing this portion of the Laurens county boundary called only for "the Indian boundary," whereas the current statute states "commencing at the mouth of Line Creek, where it enters the Saluda River." While the current statute is clear in its instruction to begin "at the mouth of Line Creek," that can only be a valid instruction if the original Indian boundary passed over the mouth of Line Creek. Fortunately, the Pickens Survey clearly shows the line passing over the mouth of the creek where it enters the river. Satisfied that the Pickens Survey provided enough justification to follow the statute and use the mouth of Line Creek as a monument defining the 1766 Cherokee Boundary, we set about looking for additional evidence that could be used to identify the Boundary between the Saluda and Reedy rivers.

Original documents and previous surveys had demonstrated that the intersection of the 1766 and 1767 Boundaries at the Reedy River had changed over time from an original elm, to a water oak marked "L.G.," to a point in the river, leading us to conclude that since at least 1906 there was no monument remaining at this corner. Nonetheless, we visited Reedy River at this location and searched on both sides - finding extensive evidence of wildlife, especially of feral hogs - but no evidence of monumentation that would indicate the county corner.

We then began a search of the public records, both in Greenville and Laurens, and also at the South Carolina Department of History and Archives, for any recorded grant in this area that showed one of the boundaries to be the Cherokee Boundary Line. (In contemporary grants the Cherokee Boundary was variously referred to as the Indian Boundary, Ancient Boundary, and other designations.)

We were fortunate to find a number of grants which we were able to associate with current GIS parcels as shown in Fig 17. One example is the 1 September 1767 John Martin grant shown in Fig 18. Lying on the south side of “Reedy Creek, (formerly Reedy River)” and surveyed just a year after the Pickens Survey, the grant describes the property as “bounding to the N.W. on land laid out to the Cherokee Indians” and the map labels the northwest corner at the Reedy River as “Wahoo 3X, old mark of land laid out to the Cherokee Indians.” The “Wahoo” is apparently the same tree that Governor Tryon’s treaty with the Cherokee - that same year - described as a “Waughoe.”

Another example of a contemporary grant is depicted in Fig. 19, which shows a detail of property granted in 1784 to Samuel Tarrance as shown in Land Grant A-46 from the Greenville County registry, depicting the “Indian Line” on the southeast side of the property.

So, our research provided us with a number of grants that were contemporaneous with Pickens Survey and for which we were able to establish locations - either through grant line artifacts still evident in the GIS parcel information, or through geographical evidence contained within the grant themselves – that’s the good news. The bad news is that the properties in the area between the Reedy and Saluda rivers are now mostly large tracts of land which extend across the county

boundary, and the interior property lines that once comprised the county boundary are no longer maintained and have been lost. After looking for perpetuated property corners of original grants and being unable to find any - because those property corners were now interior and have been lost - we began to look for the oldest and most reliable non-grant attestation of the location of the Cherokee Boundary, or the County Boundary, that we could find in the records for property corners that still existed along that line.

Approximately halfway between the Saluda and Reedy Rivers we recovered from the Greenville Registry a prior deed for Parcel 0581030101100 dating from 17 January 1896 and recorded at Deed Book GGG, Page 435 which describes one line as “Thence S 37-1/2 E 14.00 to a stone on the County line.” The adjoining Parcel 0581030101500 has a prior map dated 14 March 1964 recorded at Plat Book GGG, Pages 86 and 87 and shown in [Fig. 20](#) which shows an “Old Stone” on the Greenville-Laurens county line. CESI located that old stone ([Fig. 21](#)) which, even though pushed out of plumb by a small tree growing beside of it, is still intact, in place, and beside an old fence corner. This stone, because of the merger of many tracts of land across this portion of the Greenville-Laurens boundary, is the best evidence CESI was able to obtain for a second location along the County Boundary, and thus, a perpetuation of the Cherokee Indian Boundary. CESI then used the centerline of the mouth of Line Creek and this stone to establish the Cherokee Indian Boundary, and thus the Greenville-Laurens County Boundary, between the Saluda River and the Reedy River.

To vet this alignment we went south of the Saluda River to the Abbeville-Anderson county boundary - which is also a part of the

Pickens Survey and a continuation of the line between Greenville and Laurens - and located the 1" Open Top Pipe on the Anderson-Abbeville county line as indicated by the arrow in the copy of Anderson County Registry Map Book 1651, Pages 5 and 6 as shown in Fig. 22. This location is over 9 miles from the Saluda River, but even so the extension of the alignment created using the stone described above and the centerline of the mouth of Line Creek misses this 1" OTP by only 176', providing additional proof that the two points used for Segment 1 are correct, and additionally demonstrating that Mr. Pickens did some very accurate surveying in 1766.

The next section will describe in detail how CESI arrived at the location and alignment for Segment 2, but once determined that alignment was intersected with the alignment just described for Segment 1 to arrive at the ending point of the 1766 Cherokee Boundary Line and the beginning point of the 1767 Cherokee Boundary Line. In 1766 the ending point was a "Waughoe or Elm tree on the South side of Reedy River Standing on the Bank of the River." In 1906 this point was a "Corner in Reedy River," indicating a slow migration of the river to the southwest. Accordingly, it should come as no surprise that the intersection of Segment 1 and Segment 2, our reestablishment of the location of the "Waughoe," is north of the river, being 14' from the top of bank, as would be expected if the river is slowly but continuously over time migrating southwest at this location.

This concludes our discussion of Segment 1.



## ❖ Segment 2

Now we turn our attention to a boundary between the Cherokee and North Carolina which was surveyed only a year later, and is well documented with a number of reports, journals, and treaties, but for which we have been unable to find a map of the survey. So, the best available information to guide the reestablishment of this line are any nearly contemporaneous grants, along with the 1820 and 1906 resurveys, and any additional evidence contained in deeds recorded in both counties.

**Fig. 23** shows the approximate location of the 1785 Joseph Kellet grant which is recorded in the Greenville County registry as Land Grant A-295 (**Fig. 24**) and which we are able to place on the ground because of artifacts of the grant lines that are still evident in the current GIS parcel information *and* because “Rayburn Creek” (currently Rabon Creek) is prominently shown where it crosses the grant boundary and interior property. The grant describes the western grant line as “The Ancient Boundary Line,” one of the descriptions we have seen frequently employed to describe the boundary with the Cherokee. The combination of these lines of evidence allowed us to determine with confidence which of today’s existing property corners are perpetuations of the original grant corners.

**Fig. 23** also shows the approximate location of the 1785 John Anderson grant (**Fig. 25**) recorded in the South Carolina Archives at SC 213190 Volume 1 Page 253. Although there is no really obvious evidence of grant line artifacts in the GIS parcel information, the grant map shows Reedy River running through the grant property and the “Ancient Indian Boundary” as the eastern grant line, and with this information we were able to place the grant in a reasonably approximate location in relation to current parcels. In addition to being able to only approximately place this parcel, most of the property lines that would have perpetuated the location of the Cherokee Indian Boundary have been eliminated by parcels being combined across this line, in most cases to create parcels that extended under one ownership from Reedy River to the adjacent road access to the east. Thus, this grant vets the general location of the Cherokee Indian Boundary in this location, but doesn’t offer any help in determining a specific location. Additional confusion is caused by the GIS line representing the estimation of the two counties as to the location of the county boundary also being in the same proximity, it appearing to split parcels and create an additional property line, when in most cases it is only a GIS line.

In trying to solve Segment 2 our first recon in the field was to try to find the bend point where Segment 2 and Segment 3 meet using rough coordinates created by using both the 1820 and the 1906 survey data, orienting the southern end at Line Creek at the Saluda River using orthophotos and GIS, and then swinging the northern end until it met the Enoree River. For this recon effort the 1906 map data fit extremely well. The 1906 survey also provided a description for this corner - in contrast to the 1820 map which is silent about any physical monument. The 1906 map describes this corner as “Stone in Milly Putnams Field”

(Fig. 26). Searching in the field in the vicinity of the recon coordinates we computed for “Stone in Milly Putnams Field” we discovered an upright stone apparently near, or possibly in, an east-west property line, and the stone looked very much like a planted stone. Excavating the leaf litter and soil adjacent revealed (Fig. 27) that the stone was very clearly marked with an “X” and what looked like three hacks below it. Our deed research in this area never found a deed titled to a Millie Putnam, but we did recover from the Greenville County Registry Plat Book R, Page 57B (Fig. 28). The property covered by this plat is still clearly visible in the GIS Parcel Data as Laurens GIS Parcel 032-00-00-002 and Greenville GIS Parcel 0565010101600, among others, and can be seen highlighted on Fig. 29. This plat, recorded 7 February 1913 (just 7 years after the 1906 survey), shows the Estate of Mittie Putman as the adjoiner to the north. It’s hard not to conclude that Milly and Mittie are the same person, and that for the stone to be in Milly’s (or Mittie’s) field it must be on the northern property line depicted in the 1913 plat. So, with this information there were now two lines of evidence provisionally pointing at this planted stone as being the point on which the counties cornered. But wither the Cherokee Boundary Line?

Because of the 1792 Annexation of part of Laurens to Greenville County, which will be described in detail in the section on Segment 3, the current county line north of “Stone in Milly Putnams Field” no longer follows the old Cherokee Indian Boundary. One of the advantages of this line, the “Ancient Boundary Line” on the 1784 Kellet Grant, being well away from the current county boundary is that there is no confusing GIS generated “county line” that appears to divide properties that are actually under one ownership. This simple fact

eliminates one element of confusion that CESI had to deal with in most other locations along the county boundary. The result was that the original western boundary of the 1784 Kellet Grant was much easier to discern in the existing GIS parcel data, which simplified identifying the property corners we needed to locate, and the deed research needed to obtain specific information for those properties and the corners involved.

CESI was able to identify and locate the northwestern corner of the 1784 Kellet Grant, identified as Stone #257 in [Fig. 30](#) and pictured in [Fig. 31](#). South of Stone #257 CESI located an additional 5 stones that generally confirm the location of the Cherokee Boundary, but appear to be set a later time by dividing smaller, interior tracts, out of the original Kellet Grant by starting from the southwestern corner and running the western side of the division without making a tie to the northwestern corner which would have confirmed the correct alignment.

Accordingly, CESI used these stones as general information of the location of the Cherokee Boundary, but not for a specific location.

Going from Stone #257 to the “Stone in Milly Putnams Field” (Stone #348) defines a line that has a grid bearing of S 01-49-10 W and a grid distance of 10,285.91’, almost 2 miles in length. The nearly due north/south orientation of this line provided CESI with a third line of evidence that the marked Stone #348 was in fact the “Stone in Milly Putnams Field.” We hoped for additional evidence to vet this location and so extended this line south from Stone #348 along that same alignment in an attempt to see if it coincided with any north-south GIS lines that might be artifacts of property lines that once existed on the original Cherokee Boundary line. As mentioned above, this is

complicated by the close proximity of the GIS “county lines” which appear to be north-south property lines, but which in reality are not property lines.

Despite that complication, about 2 miles south of Stone #348 the extended line fell almost exactly over the western GIS parcel line of Laurens County GIS parcel 034-00-00-013 (Fig. 32). Researching the deed information for this parcel we recovered from Laurens County Plat Book 31, Page 60 (Fig. 33), and also Laurens County Plat Book A659, Page 6 (Fig. 34).

Based on the above information CESI staff went into the field and located the stone at the northwest corner of Lauren GIS parcel 034-00-00-013. That corner, Stone #368, was scribed with an “X” and bore a remarkable resemblance to Stone #348 (Fig. 35 & Fig. 36), giving us the impression that they could have had a common origin, possibly both common outside corners of a grant that we have not discovered.

Most compelling of all, Stone #257 at the northern end of the 1784 Kellet Grant, our suspect for “Milly Putnams” Stone #348, and Stone #368 all fall on exactly the same line.

Based on all these lines of evidence we felt satisfied that these three stones represent the original location of the Cherokee Boundary of 1767 and that Stone #348 is the stone labeled on the 1906 survey as “Stone in Milly Putnams Field.”

We then extended this line south and intersected with the already established Segment 1 to establish the location of the original ending

point of the 1766 Cherokee Boundary survey, the “Waughoe or Elm tree on the South side of Reedy River.” As mentioned above, the 1906 survey labels this as a “Corner in Reedy River.” Our intersection is 14’ north of the top of the bank on the north side of the river, which is a reasonable resulting location if the river has been slowly but steadily moving southward over the course of the last 250 years.

With the intersection of Segment 1 and Segment 2 established we calculated the distance to Stone #348 and got a grid bearing of N 01-49-10 E and grid distance of 19,558.18’. This compares to the 1906 survey bearing of N 1-3/4 E and ground distance of “3 m, 54.65 ch” or 19,446.90’, a ratio of old/new of 0.994310, or a difference of less than 0.6% (Fig. 37 & Fig. 38). And, neither of these are terribly at odds with the 1820 survey bearing for this line of S 4 E and ground distance of “3 miles 45 ch.” or 18,810’.

All of these served to give us great confidence in the accuracy of the location of Segment 2 as we had reestablished it.

On a purely historical note, it was noted in the discussion above about the original survey of the 1767 Cherokee boundary that on 4 June 1767, work was terminated for the day after running the first two miles from the “Waughoe” on the south bank of the Reedy River. The line had run through Gov. Tryon’s camp and the termination was “on the north side of it.” Stone #368 is 9896.41’ (1.87 miles) north of the “Waughoe” location. Two miles would be 660’ further north, or just past the hilltop that can be seen in the topographical information on Fig. 34. It is reasonable to assume that Gov. Tryon’s camp was made on a hilltop to take advantage of the levelness of the summit and to catch any breezes

that might blow. That led us to believe that this hilltop is the location of Gov. Tryon's camp on the night of 4 June 1767 and the site of the Governor's and Cherokee chiefs' celebration of King George III's 29<sup>th</sup> birthday. Because of that we have taken to referring to Stone #368 as "The Campground Stone."

This concludes our discussion of Segment 2.

### ❖ **Segment 3**

As noted above, Act #1560 adopted 21 December 1792 created a new county boundary between Laurens and Greenville, annexing away from Laurens and to Greenville that part that was between the Cherokee Boundary and a line described in the act as running "from the ford on the Enoree River, opposite Zadock's Ford, in a direct course to the widow Killit's on Raburn's creek." That new line is Segment 3 as shown in **Fig. 39**.

Research has not revealed which property was "the widow Killit's" but the 1784 grant to Joseph Kellet that CESI used to verify the location of the Cherokee boundary demonstrates that Kellets (or Killits) were landowners near the southern terminus. However, the 1792 act, at least the copies we have, refer to the northern terminus being in the river opposite "Zadock's Ford." This is apparently an 18<sup>th</sup> century typographical error, or a later transcription error. We believe this to be

the case because, although there was a ford and later a bridge a short distance upstream of the point where Segment 3 intersects the Enoree River, neither the 1820 nor the 1906 survey show the county boundary intersecting the river at that location (Fig. 40 & Fig. 41). Both surveys show the river flowing generally S 50 E at, and downstream of, the intersection point, not almost due south, which is the direction of flow where the ford was located. Instead of a geographical feature the act was referring to a person, Zadock Ford, who owned property in Spartanburg County opposite where the line terminated, as shown in Fig. 42. There is a deeply incised old road leading down to the site of the old bridge and ford. The ford's approximate location is shown on Fig. 42 and this corresponds with the location on the 1906 survey as shown in detail on Fig. 41. The 1906 survey does indicate that there was an animal ford and "Two Large Pines" at the termination point, so at least that survey gives us something tangible to look for.

Prior research by staff of South Carolina Geodetic Survey recovered a map from Plat Book S, Page 25 in the Greenville County registry that shows a Pine Stump on the south bank of the Enoree River and describes it as the "Corner of Laurens and Greenville Co's." This plat, shown in Fig. 43, is from 1947, only 41 years after the 1906 survey described the county corner as being at "Two Large Pines," well within living memory. Fifty-two years later, on 21 April 1999, Sid Miller and Alan-Jon Zupan with South Carolina Geodetic Survey visited this site searching for the pine stump called for in Plat Book S, Page 25 and were directed to its general location by Mr. W. J. (Olin) Riddle, who was the surveyor who had produced the 1947 plat. Mr. Riddle told them that it was the biggest pine stump he had ever seen – about 4 feet in diameter – and it was right on the river. They discovered remnants of a pine



stump 22' from the river bank (Fig. 44), and located that point by establishing three offset points with GPS. In 2015, CESI used those GPS derived offsets to set a #5 rebar at the reestablished location of the pine stump (Fig. 45). After an additional 16 years no remnants of the pine stump remained, but thanks to the diligence of South Carolina Geodetic Survey, the location was preserved. Using the alignment created by this location (Set Iron #252) and the "Stone in Milly Putnams Field" (Stone #348) we calculated a point in the centerline of the Enoree River as shown in Fig. 46.

Now, with both ends of Segment 3 defined, it appeared that our detective work was at a conclusion. The line we calculated from Stone #348 to the point in the river had a grid bearing of N 21-13-23 E and a grid distance of 76,339.21'. This compares to the 1906 survey bearing of N 20-1/2 E and ground distance of 76,454.4' (14 m 38.40 ch.), a ratio of old/new of 1.0015, or a difference of right at 0.15%. And it also compares reasonably favorably with the 1820 survey bearing of N 17 W and ground distance of 78,474' (14 miles 69 Ch.).

The survey information certainly gave us a strong first line of evidence that we had the correct endpoints, and that the straight line connecting them was the proper location of the county boundary, but we still wanted to develop some additional information to vet that conclusion.

The details of the 1906 survey showed the alignment passing through the Babtown Post Office. Additional research with Mr. Jack Marler of the Fountain Inn History Museum got us pointed in the right direction and we were eventually able to get a fairly close general location of

that post office, but nothing specific enough to be useful in vetting the line.

Much more specific is the note, visible beside the C&WC railroad in [Fig. 47](#), showing a tie along the railroad of 12.70 chains (838.20') from the county line to the "18 Mile Rock Old Stage Rd." Finding this stone, or its perpetuated location, and measuring to the line we had developed would provide conclusive proof that we had correctly located the 1906 survey alignment for the Greenville-Laurens county boundary. (Along the entire length of [Segment 3](#) the 1820 survey is devoid of any specific locations for use in vetting, as can be seen in [Fig. 48](#)).

First we did a field investigation, but there was no physical evidence of the "18 Mile Rock" along the existing railroad track.

Next, we placed calls to Carolina Piedmont Railroad, the current operator, to inquire if any railroad valmaps showed the "18 Mile Rock" and, if so, gave a mile number to it that would allow us to relocate it from current railroad mile markers. We were informed that the valmaps showed no such feature.

We consulted with Mr. Jack Marler, Museum Director of the Fountain Inn History Museum. Mr. Marler opened the museum's files and gave us access to lots of important information, including information that identified some early grants and their recipients that we had not been aware of, but none of the museum's records, nor none of their maps, were able to provide any information on the 18 Mile Stone.

Eventually, hoping that such a prominent feature may have been tied to deeds in that area, we began to back-search the record of nearby properties. Finally, searching back deeds for Greenville parcel 0351000100900 we found something definitive. There, in Greenville County Registry Deed Book RR, at page 760, we saw what we had been looking for – the words, “Beginning at 18 Mile Stone...” The description was contained in one among a series of deeds for lots created by a survey dated 23 January 1886 by Jas. K Dickson. In Fig. 49 Parcel 0351000100900 is highlighted in yellow, the lot lines of the 1886 Dickson survey are blue lines overlaying current GIS parcels, which are gray, and the red arrow indicates the location of the 18 Mile Stone. The current southeast property line of Parcel 0351000100900 is the same line described as the southeast lot line of the northern portion of Lot #19 of the 1886 Dickson survey, so by locating current boundary corners CESI was able to fix the location of this line, and thus the location of the 18 Mile Stone. Fig. 49.a shows Greenville Plat Book 23C, Page 100, the most recent plat for Parcel 0351000100900. Point #483 is the existing corner closest to the position of the 18 Mile Stone as described in Dickson’s 1886 survey. Having surveyed and tied in enough existing property corners to be able to calculate the location of Lot #19, it became obvious that the 18 Mile Stone had originally been within the current railroad right-of-way and was no longer extant. From Point #483 the line was extended a grid distance of 53.81’ to calculate Point #1502, our calculated location of the 18 Mile Stone.

As noted above, the 1906 survey shows a distance of 12.70 chains (838.2’) along the railroad track from the 1906 line to the “18 Mile Rock.” From our reconstruction of the 1906 line to the calculated position of the 18 Mile Stone we measured a grid distance of 853.02’,

or 12.92 chains. This information served to further confirm the accuracy of the 1906 survey and to additionally confirm that CESI had reestablished the correct location. However, there was one small problem. The description for Lot #19 found at Deed Book RR, Page 765, a description taken from Dickson's 1886 survey, called for that southeastern line TO BE the Greenville-Laurens county line. According to Dickson's 1886 survey the 18 Mile Stone was ON the county line and not almost 13 chains northwest of it. The bearing called for in the deed for the southeastern line of Lot #19 (the line described as, "thence with the Laurens line...") was N 20 E, essentially parallel to the bearing of the 1906 survey for the county boundary along Segment 3. Our resurvey found this line to have a current grid bearing of N 21-47-21 E, within about one-half degree of being parallel with the direct line we computed from the #5 rebar at the old pine stump, Point #252, to Stone #348, the "Stone in Milly Putnams Field."

Based on this new information we searched the aerial photography and the GIS parcel information northeast and southwest along this alignment looking for both old possession lines and/or property lines that might represent other properties that had been divided along this line, should it be the correct location for the boundary between the two counties. Once again, this process was complicated by the fact that there exists in both GIS databases a GIS "county line" that looks like property lines in the parcel layer where, in fact, properties are under the same ownership across this line. Due to this, possession lines (old tree lines, fence lines, etc.) played an important part in determining where to actually check for a change in deed ownership. About 3 miles northeast of the 18 Mile Stone a possession line, running from Durbin Creek northeast to Scuffletown Road (State Road S-23-

571), was close enough to the extended line of Lot #19 to merit further investigation.

Investigating the back deeds for Greenville Parcel 0556010100200, shown highlighted in yellow on Fig. 50, we recovered from the Greenville record Deed Book KK which, beginning on Page 121, gives the description of the portion of this tax parcel south of the green line in Fig. 50. The southeastern line of this deed, from Durbin's Creek northeast to what was then called "the Greenville Road," is described as "the Laurens line." This deed is dated 28 December 1860. In 1860 the northeast corner was described as "a R.O. stump on the Greenville Road." Plat Book 20R, Page 76 (Fig. 51) shows that corner in 1991 (or its extension to the centerline of Scuffletown Road) as a nail-and-cap. CESI found a nail stem at this location, which has been designated #1023 in both this and the previous figure. The bearing from Point #1502 (the calculated location of the 18 Mile Stone) to Point #1023 (nail stem) was N 21-59-58 E, within a quarter degree of the bearing we determined for Lot #19 using existing monuments.

Based on this new information we needed to rethink our proposed location of Segment 3. The description in Act #1560 from 1792 started at "the Ford on the Enoree river opposite Zadock's Ford" and then ran a "direct course" to "the widow Killit's, on Raburn's creek." The southern end of that line is well attested by both the 1820 resurvey and the 1906 survey. The two differ by only 637', the 1820 being that much farther south than the 1906. The 1906 survey is more descriptive, identifying a "Stone in Milly Putnams Field," and we had recovered a stone on the old Cherokee Boundary at almost exactly the correct 1906 distance. Added to that there was the plat from 1913 stating that the owner

north of that stone was Mittie Putman. After reviewing this we continued to have great confidence in continuing to use Stone #348 as the southern terminus of Segment 3.

At the northern end we had coordinates from SCGS for a pine stump that in 1999 matched the location of “one of the largest pine stumps” the surveyor of a 1947 plat had ever seen, and that surveyor had called that pine stump the corner of Greenville and Laurens counties. The 1906 survey graphically and by specific information indicates this same location on the Enoree River and notes that the location is a “Sheep Ford” and that there are “Two Large Pines” there. The 1820 map also graphically indicates this same location and *not* a half-mile to the west were the old Ford Road ford would have been, the large ‘U’ in the river at that point would have been plainly visible on the 1820 resurvey. So we continued to have good confidence in continuing to use a point in the center of the Enoree calculated using point #252 (the set #5 rebar at the location of the old pine stump) for our northern terminus of Segment 3.

Why the different location in between?

The 1820 resurvey does not really have enough information on it to be of much use in answering this question.

The 1906 survey had, however, that definitive tie to the “18 Mile Rock” that sent us on a chase for additional information and had now led us to question the starting premise, the correctness of the 1906 line in Fountain Inn. With the benefit of this additional information it now seems that the tie to the “18 Mile Rock” was not arbitrary, but may

have been motivated by the knowledge that the community in Fountain Inn considered the 18 Mile Stone to be on the county line. Perhaps the tie was made to prove to the citizens in Fountain Inn that, in fact, no – the stone in question was *not* on a straight line between the two endpoints, and thus was not on the county boundary. If so, that was a completely accurate assertion and, in our opinion, completely wrong – accurate because it is mathematically correct, wrong because any resurvey should attempt to place the line where the original survey placed it.

Or, because the greater purpose of the 1906 survey was to create a new county from parts of Greenville and Laurens counties, and the existing county line was only run to determine the area each county would be losing, the tie to the “18 Mile Rock” was to get a measurement to a monument reputed to be on the county line for information, but the greater purpose did not require exhaustively looking for every possible bend in the county line between the two endpoints.

In any event, we have concluded that the 1906 survey gets the county boundary between Greenville and Laurens correct on either end, but misses some important mid-course locations. We reach that conclusion because we feel the location of the county boundary reflected in the record information of those properties in Fountain Inn are actually evidence of an earlier survey of the county boundary.

There is evidence (mentioned above) that a survey was done about the time the act of annexation was adopted in 1792. And subsequently a resurvey was done in 1820, less than 30 years later, well within living

memory of any first survey. Along Segments 1 & 2 there was a hard line that early grants had to adhere to and later grants appear to have recognized either out of custom or necessity. Therefore we have sufficient grant information and succeeding boundary information to confidently locate those two Cherokee Boundary lines.

The reason for the 1792 annexation was because property owners in the annexed wedge wanted to do their public business in the town of Greenville, which was much closer to them than the town of Laurens. That implies that some significant amount of property in the wedge, and by implication, along the proposed new county boundary, had already been granted out. We looked in the county records and at South Carolina Department of History and Archives for grants occurring after 1792, but found none that showed the new county boundary along Segment 3.

The reason a new property division line may have been created along the 1792 (or 1820) county boundary survey line in and around Fountain Inn, and nowhere else, may be because Fountain Inn was the only location along the whole 14 mile length of Segment 3 that was experiencing growth and significant subdivision of properties between 1792 and 1906. Fountain Inn was a stage stop and inn along the main Asheville to Greenville to Columbia to Charleston road, and probably saw robust growth in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. We believe it is because some properties in or near Fountain Inn were contemporaneously divided along either the 1792 survey or the 1820 resurvey that today we have two definite locations near Fountain Inn where we can establish points that were along either the original 1792-era survey, or the resurvey 30 years later. One of these points is from an 1860 deed



and the other from a series of 1886 deeds. We at CESI believe these constitute evidence of an earlier survey of the county boundary at these locations and should be honored at these locations. We feel that the endpoints mentioned above are well attested and well supported by the act of annexation, the 1820 resurvey, and the 1906 survey, and those endpoints should be honored. Segment 3, in our opinion, should: begin at Stone #348 “Stone in Milly Putnams Field”; run in a straight course from there to Calculated Point #1500, the southern end of Lot #19 from Dickson’s 1886 survey; run in a straight course to #1502, the calculated location of the northern end of Lot #19 and the 18 Mile Stone; run in a straight course to Nail Stem #1023, the northern end of Deed Book KK, Page 121 from 28 December 1860; and from there run a straight course to Calculated Point #1501, the point in the centerline of the Enoree River that is on the extension of the bearing from Nail Stem #1023 through Set Iron #252, set in the coordinate location of the old pine stump.

This ends our discussion of Segment 3.

# ❖ Appendix

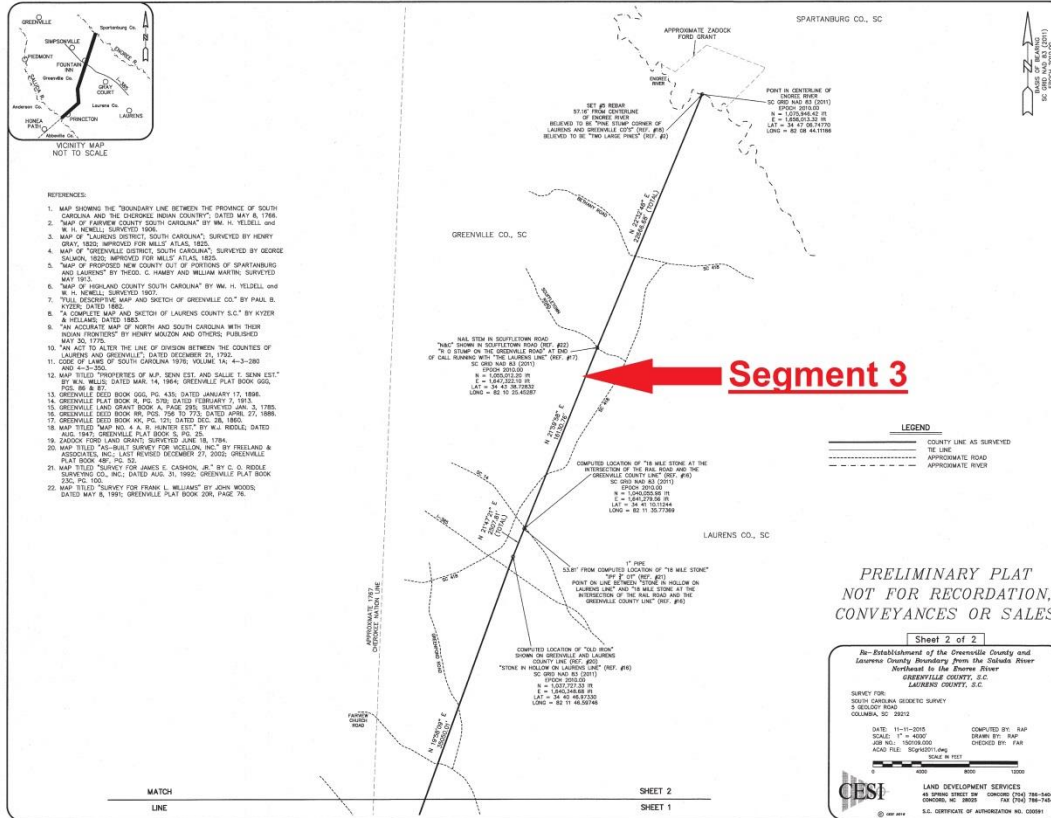


Fig. 1

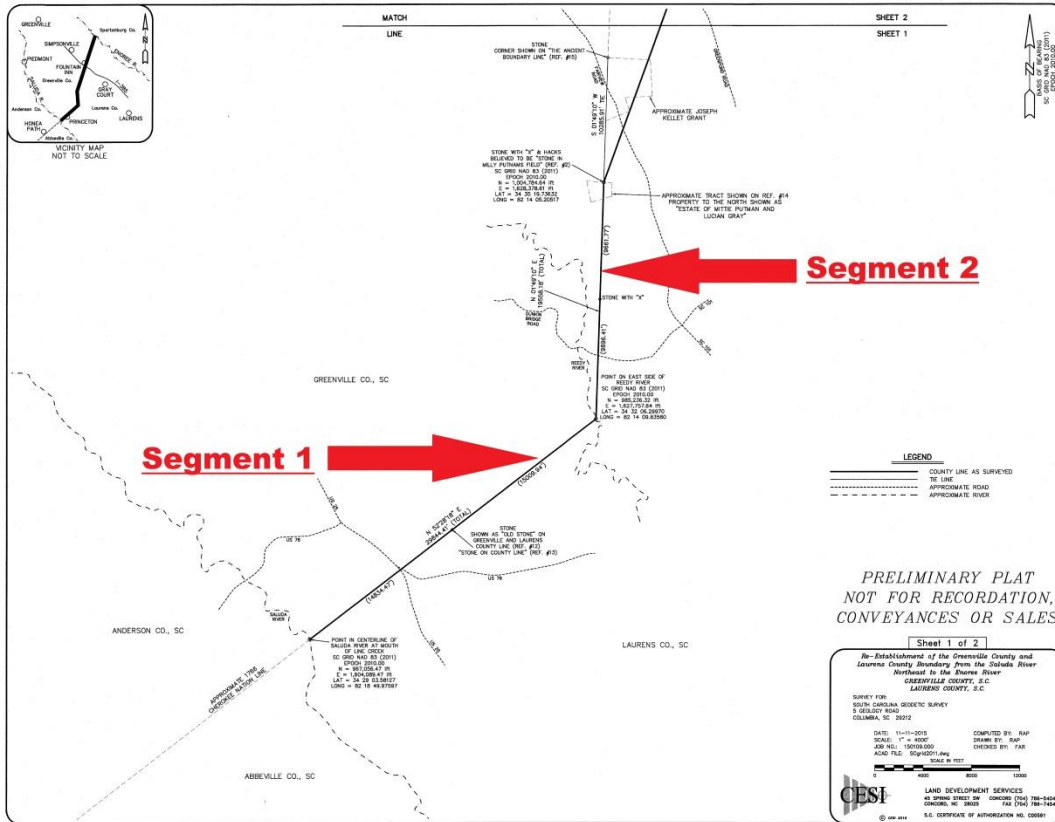


Fig. 1.a

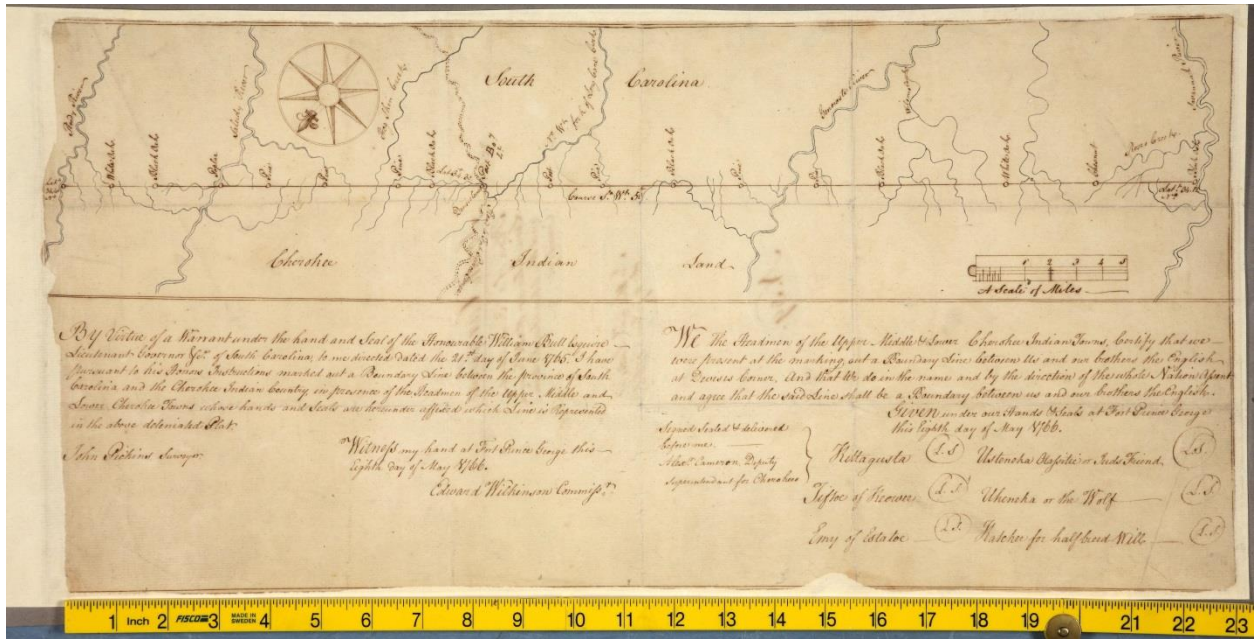


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

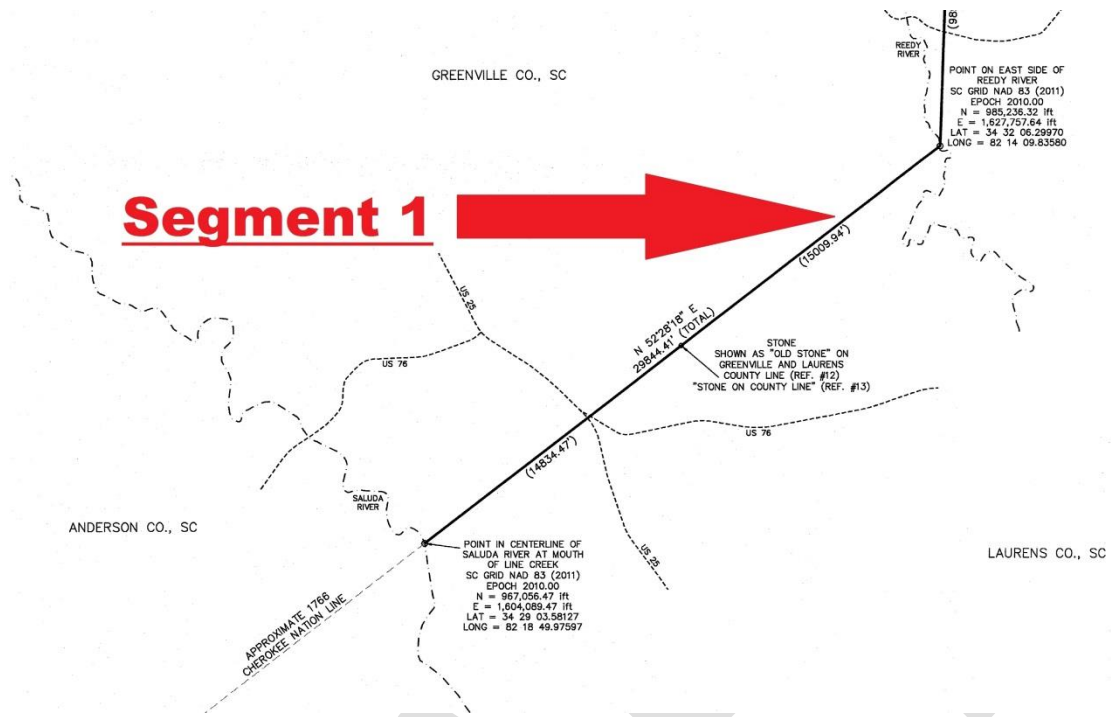


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

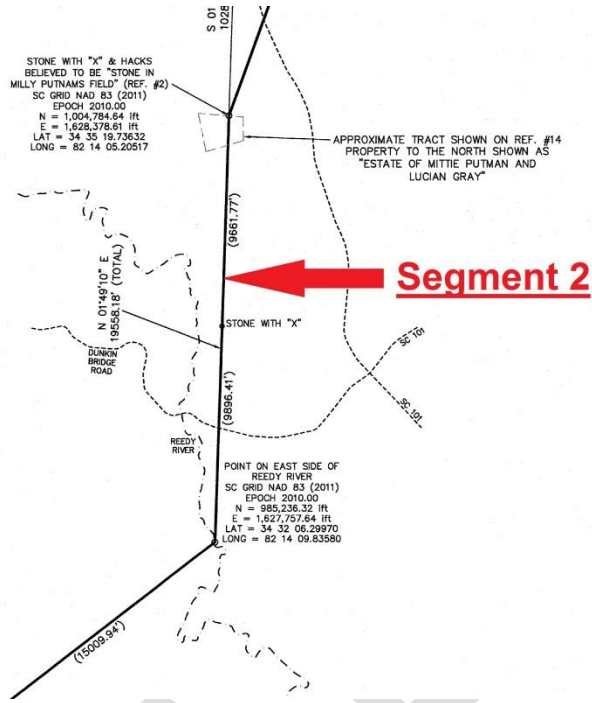


Fig. 6

No. 1560. *AN ACT* TO ALTER THE LINE OF DIVISION BETWEEN THE COUNTIES OF LAURENS AND GREENVILLE.

**Preamble.** WHEREAS, a number of persons, inhabitants of the upper end of Laurens county, by their humble petition to the General Assembly, have represented many inconveniencies which they are under from the line of division as now established between the aforesaid two counties ;

**Division lines altered.** I. *Be it therefore enacted*, by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That as soon after the passing of this Act as may be convenient, the division line between the said two counties of Laurens and Greenville shall be run from the Ford on Enoree river, opposite Zadack's Ford, in a direct course to the widow Killit's, on Raburn's creek, and from thence along the old Indian boundary line to Saludy river; and that the line so run shall hereafter be deemed the division line between the aforesaid two counties.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Zadack Ford's Ford  
Zadack's Ford

DAVID RAMSAY, *President of the Senate.*  
JACOB READ, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Fig. 7

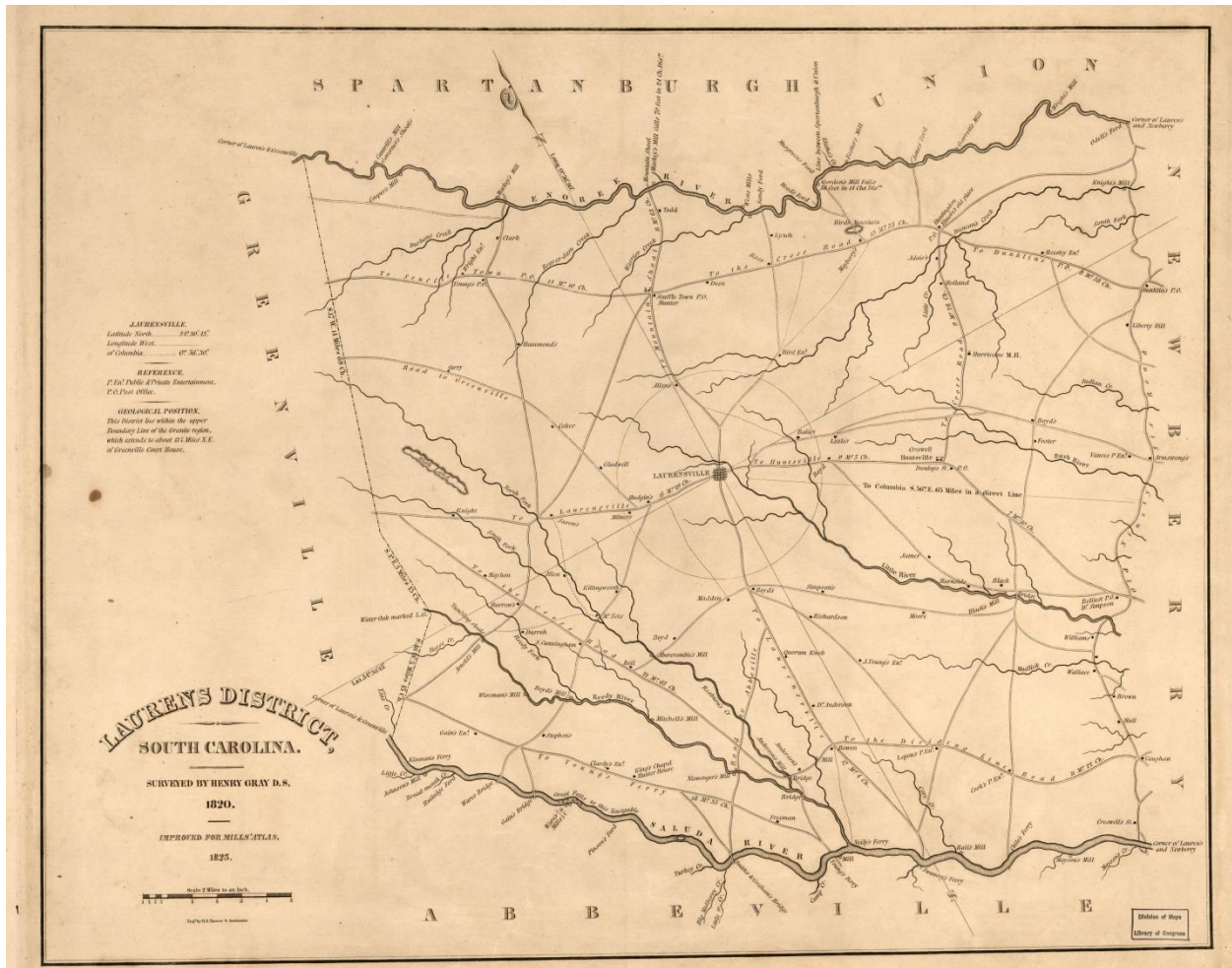


Fig. 8

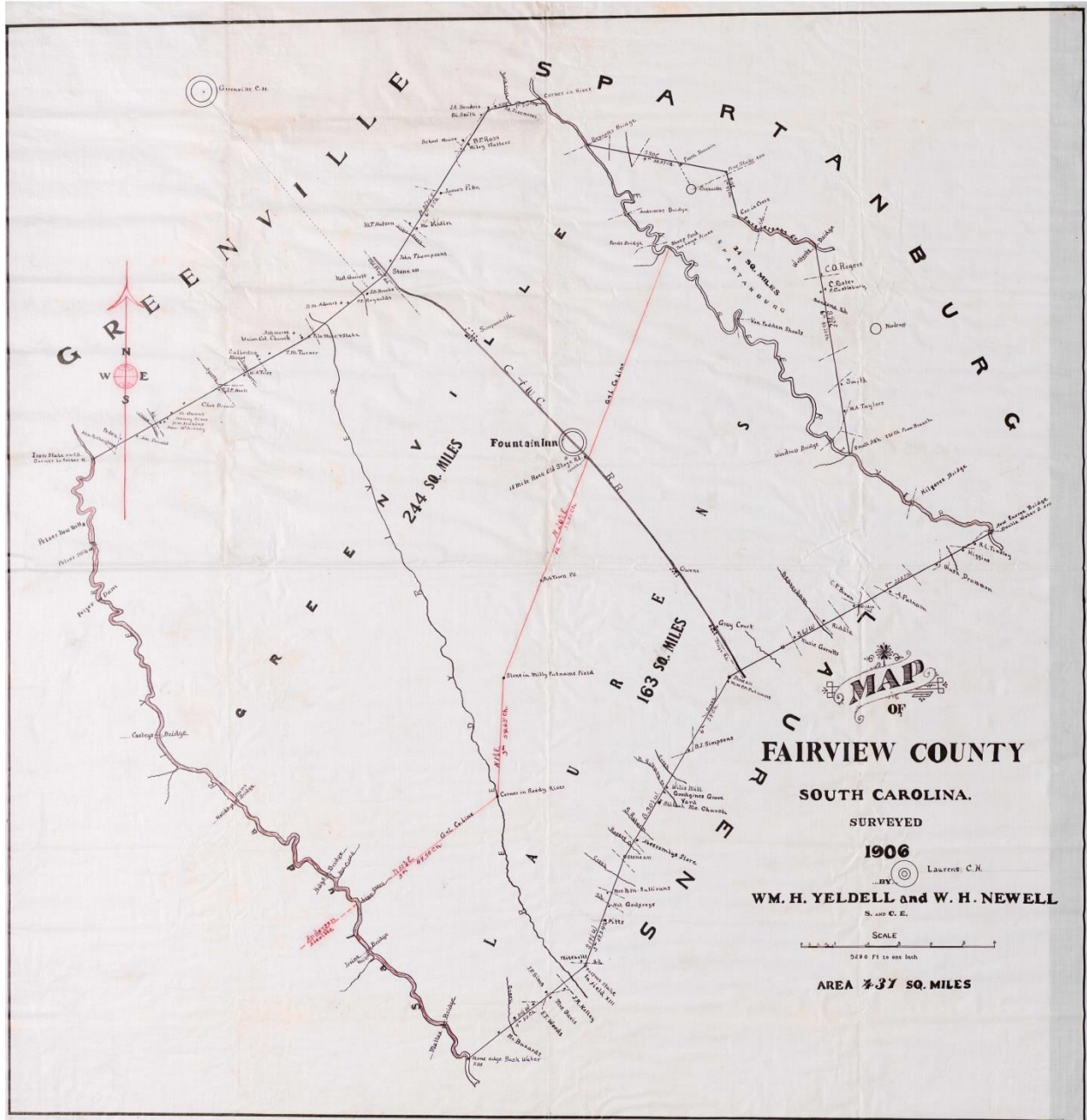


Fig. 9



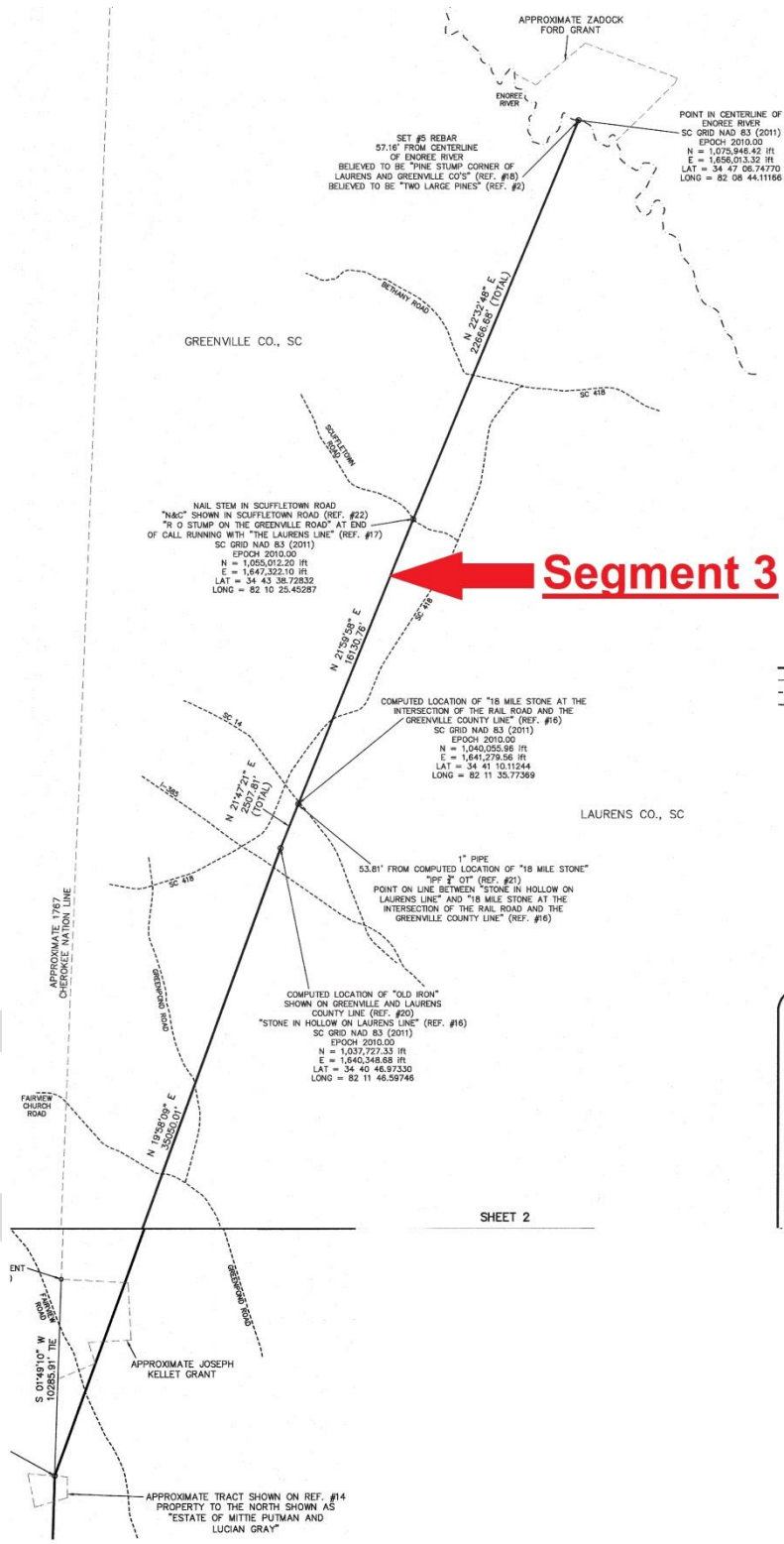


Fig. 10

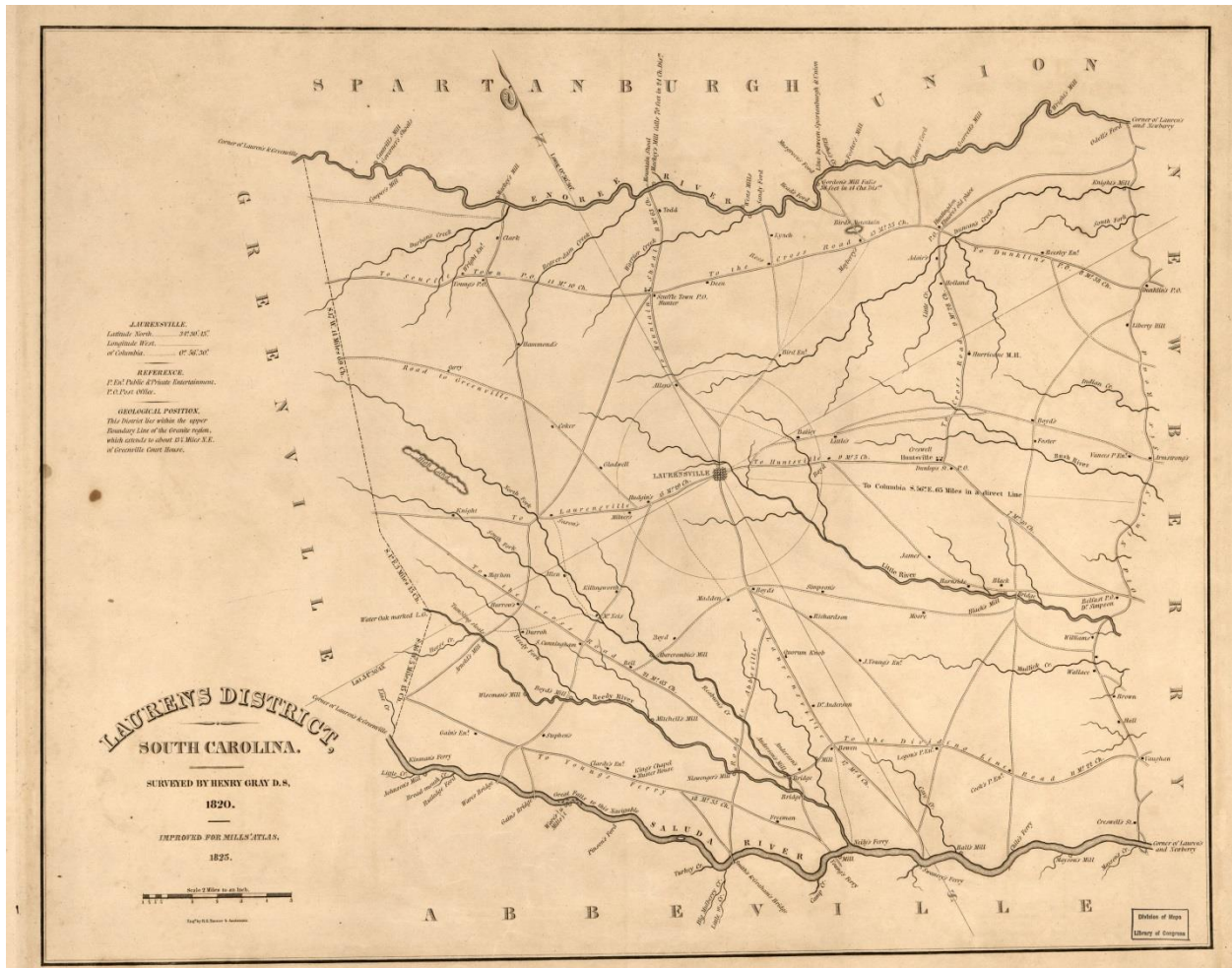


Fig. 11

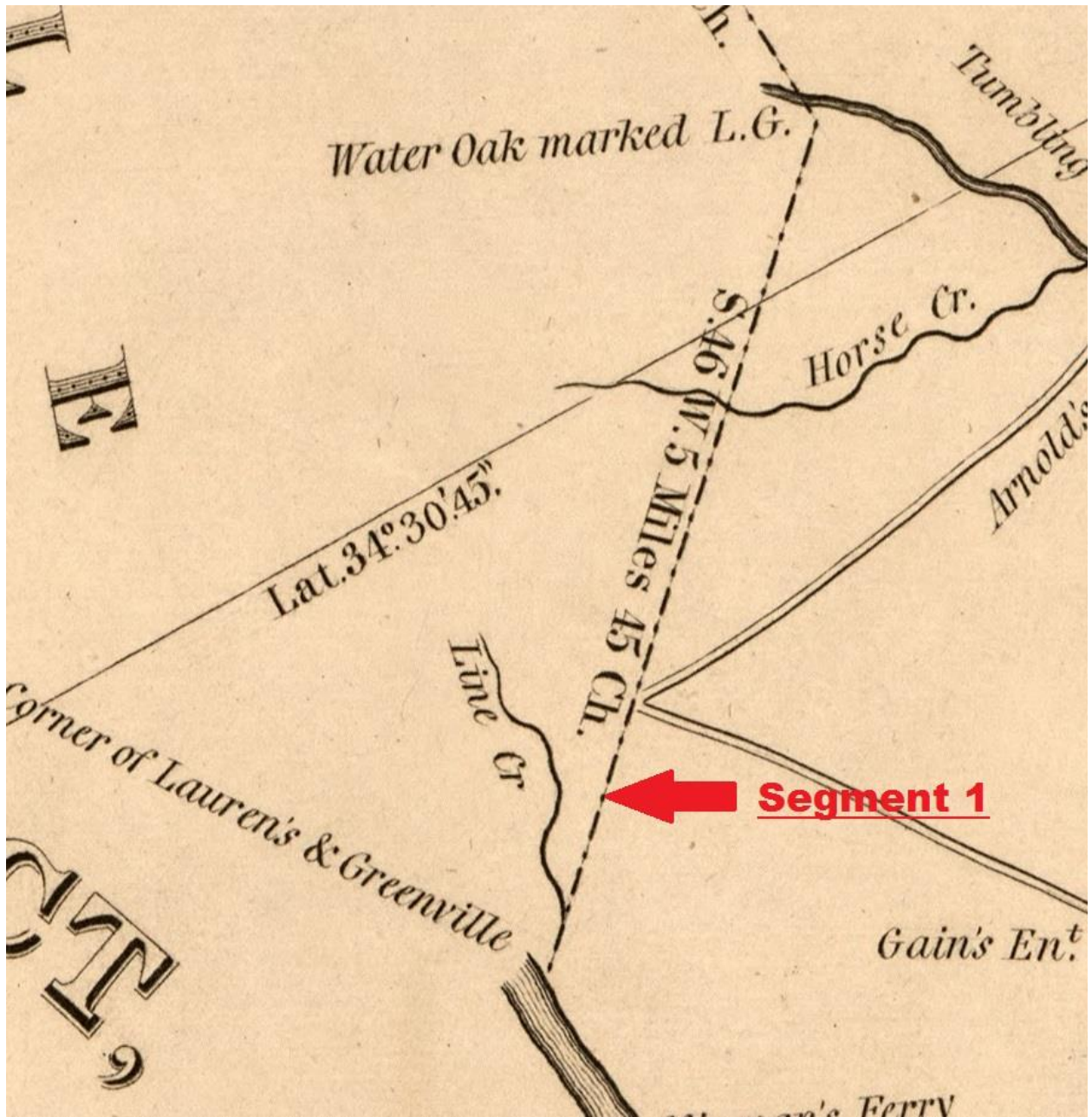


Fig. 12

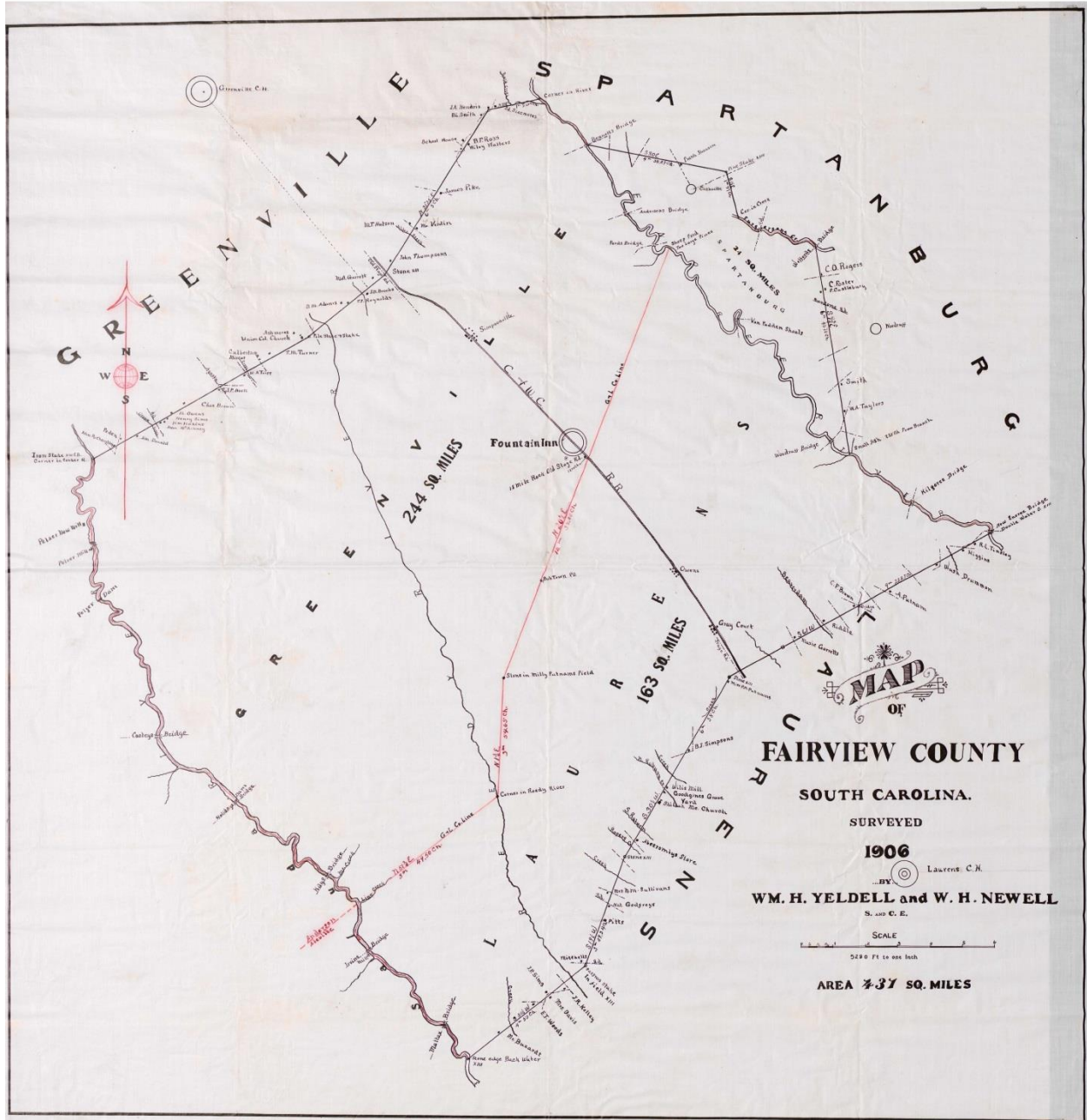


Fig. 13

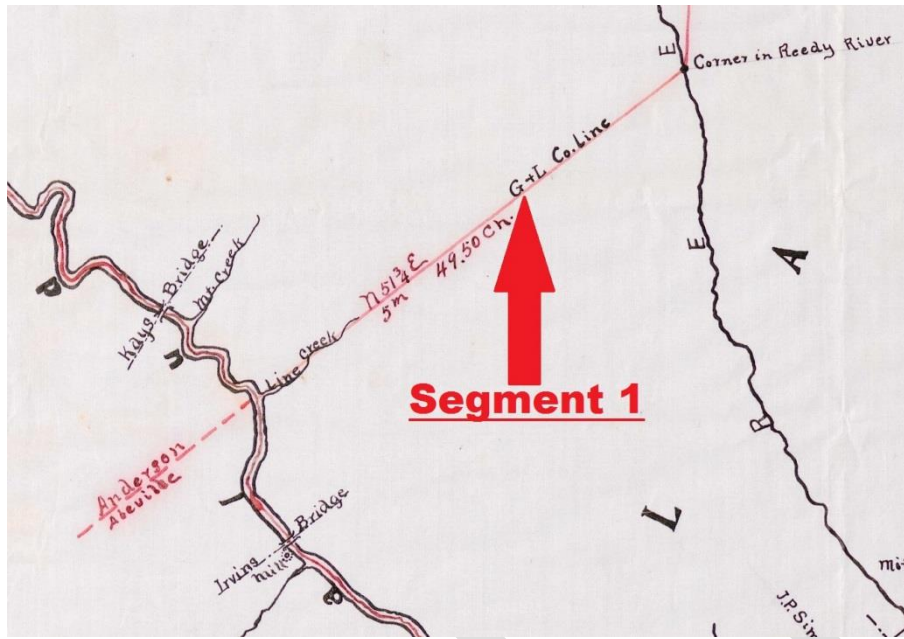


Fig. 14

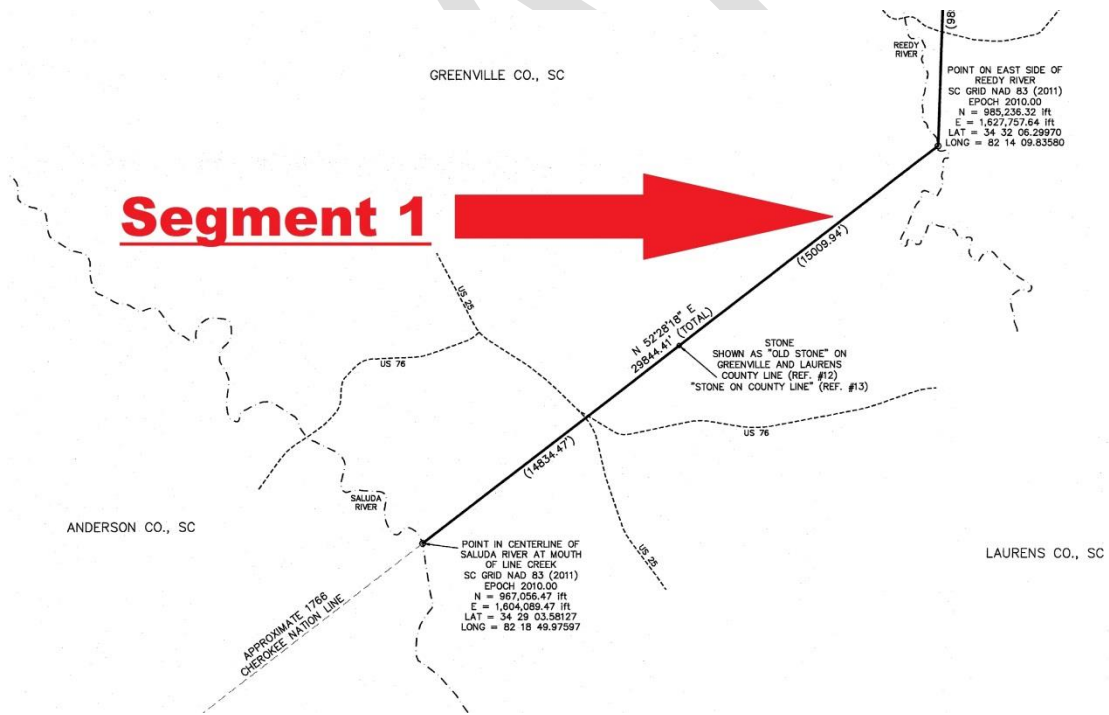


Fig. 15



Fig. 16

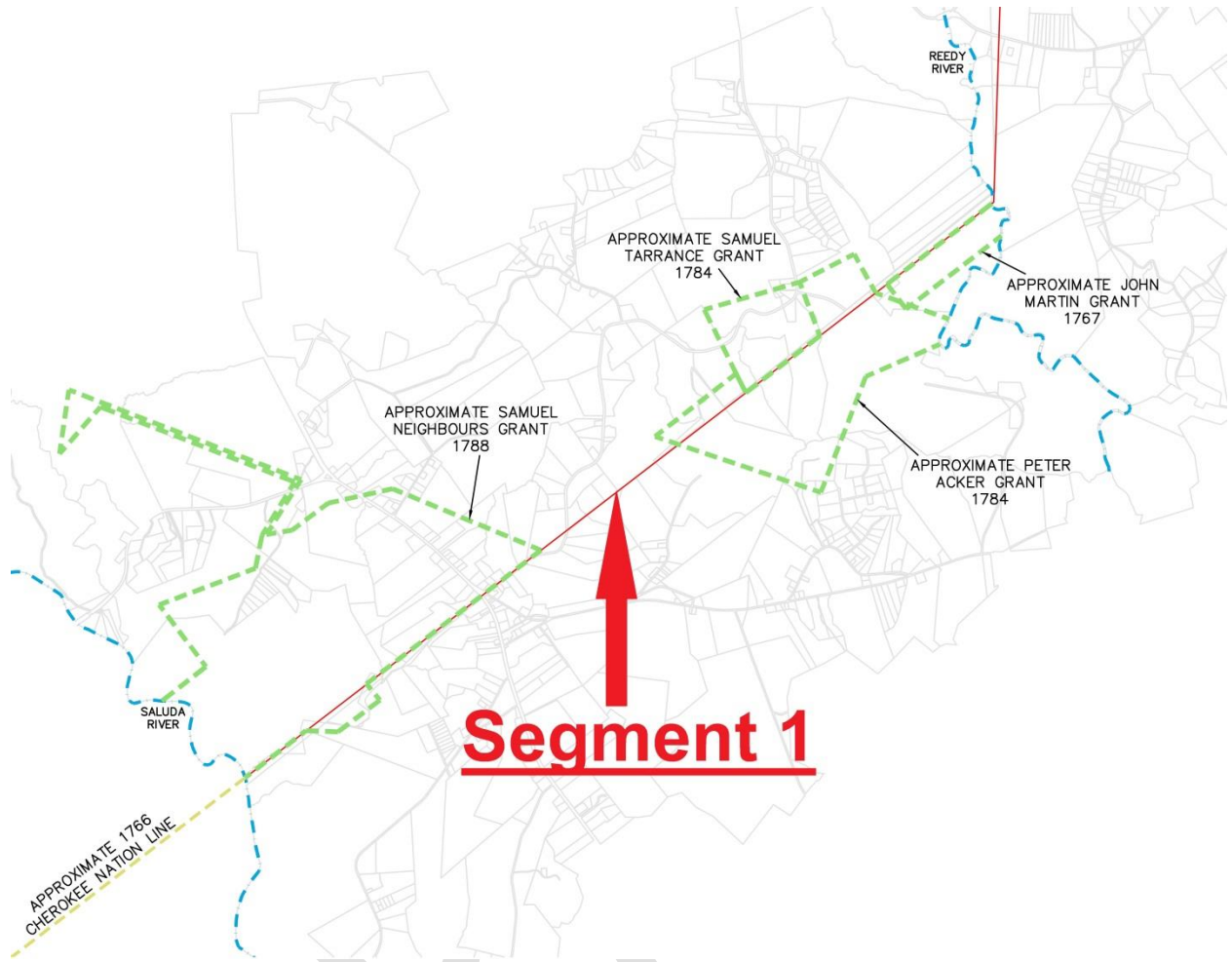


Fig. 17

ord. No. 7 Apt. 1772.

South Carolina

Pursuant to a precept to me directed by John Ingham Esq. Dep. Sur. Gt. Barneg date Sept. the first day 1767 I have surveyed and laid out a plantation or tract of land to John Mathew, containing one hundred acres, situate lying and being in Berkeley County on the S. side of Ruddy Creek, (formerly Ruddy River) Butting and bounding to N.W. on land laid out to the Cherokee Indians, to the N.E. by said Creek, all other sides bound on vacant land: And hath such shape form and marks as a plat above doth represent.

Certified for this 28<sup>th</sup> day of Oct: 1767 J. me

Jno. Calder Esq.  
D. S.

(Berkeley County)

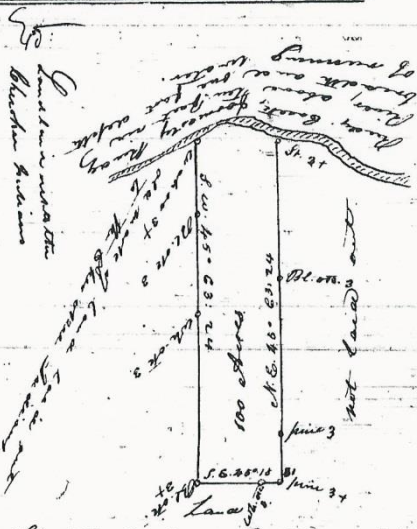


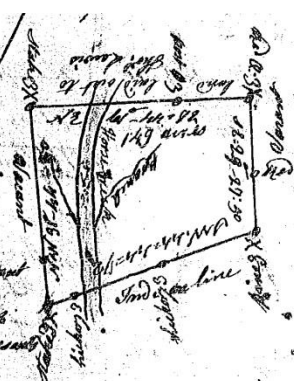
Fig. 18

South Carolina

Pursuant to a warrant to me directed under the hand and seal of John Thomas Esq. Commissioner of Locations for Kings six district north of Saluda River dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May 1784 I have surveyed and laid out unto Samuel Lawrence a tract of land containing one hundred and forty nine acres, situate lying and being in Kings six District north of Saluda River and south of Ruddy River, on some creek branch of Ruddy River, bounding on the SE on vacant land SW by the old Indian line on the NW by vacant land on the NE by land laid out to Thomas Lewis and hath such shape form and marks as the above plat represents.

Surveyed the 2<sup>d</sup> day of June 1784  
Recorded the 19<sup>th</sup> day July 1784

Thomas Lewis Esq.



Let's down by each of  
20 lines to each

Fig. 19







Fig. 21



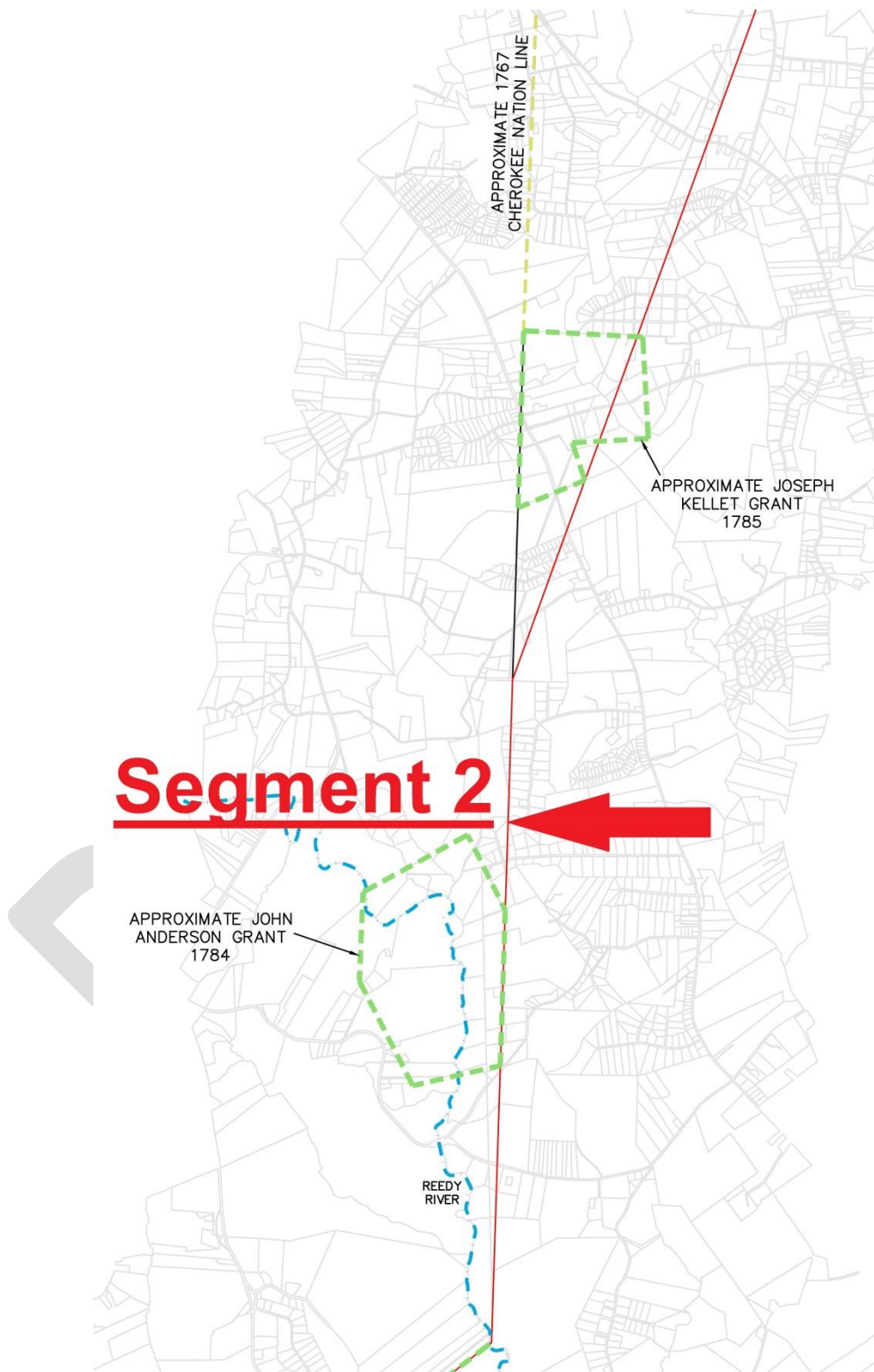


Fig. 23

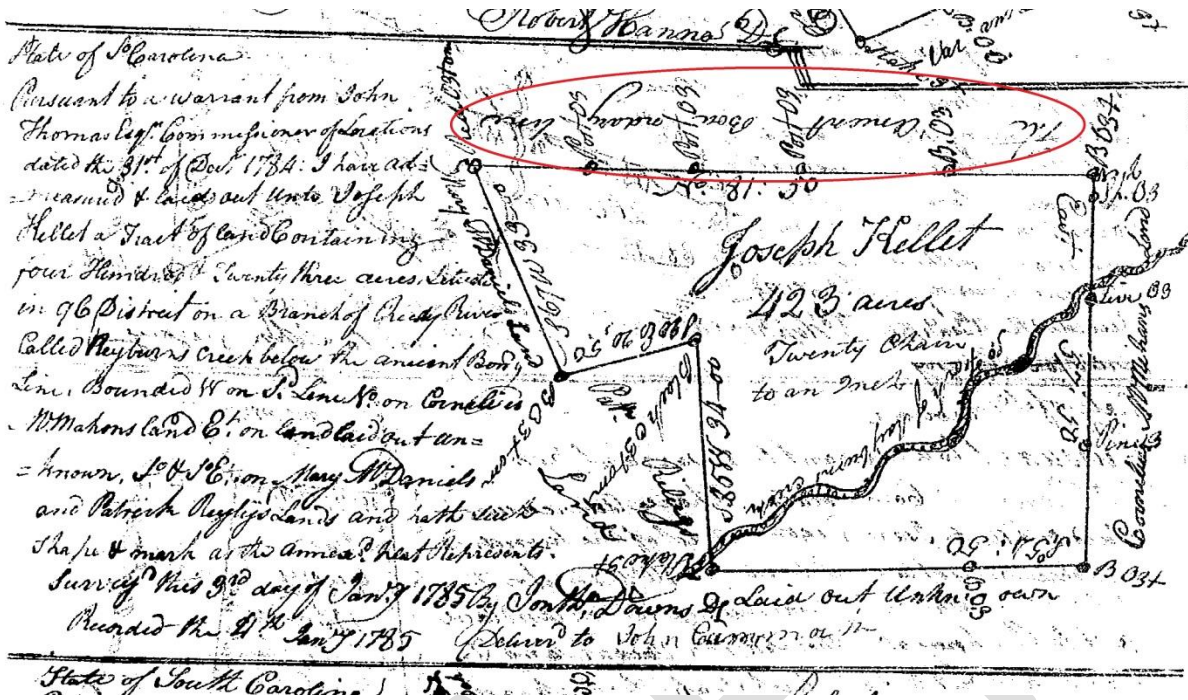


Fig. 24



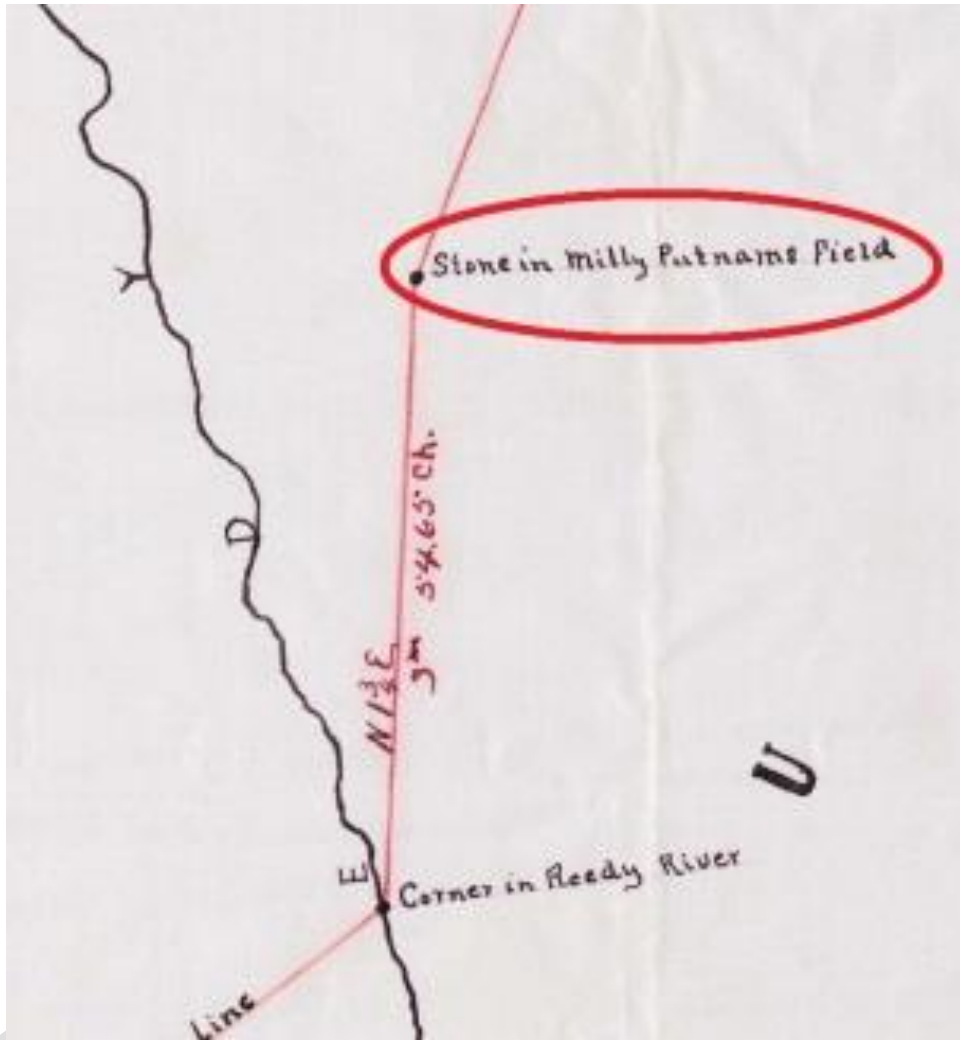


Fig. 26



Fig. 27



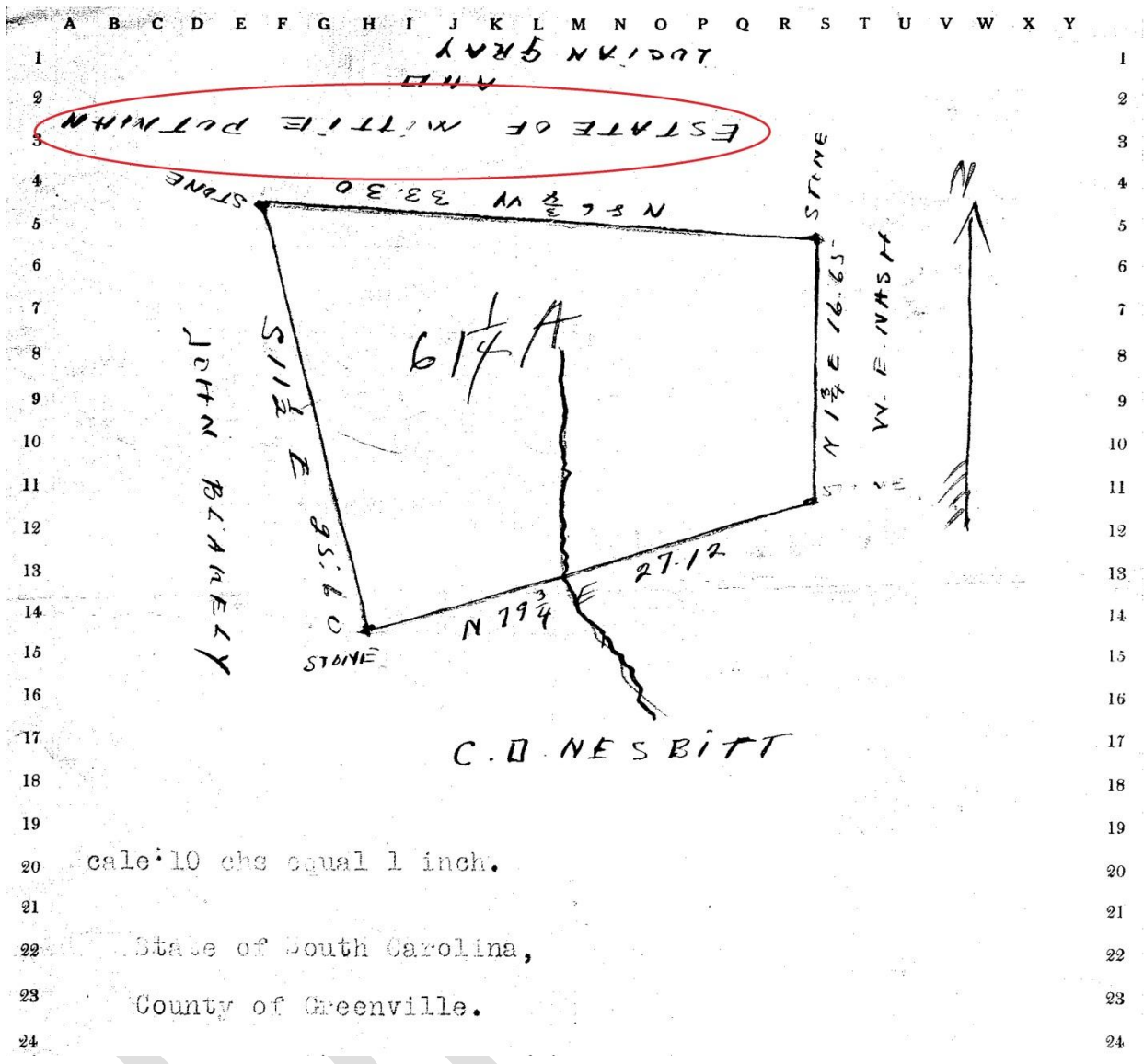


Fig. 28

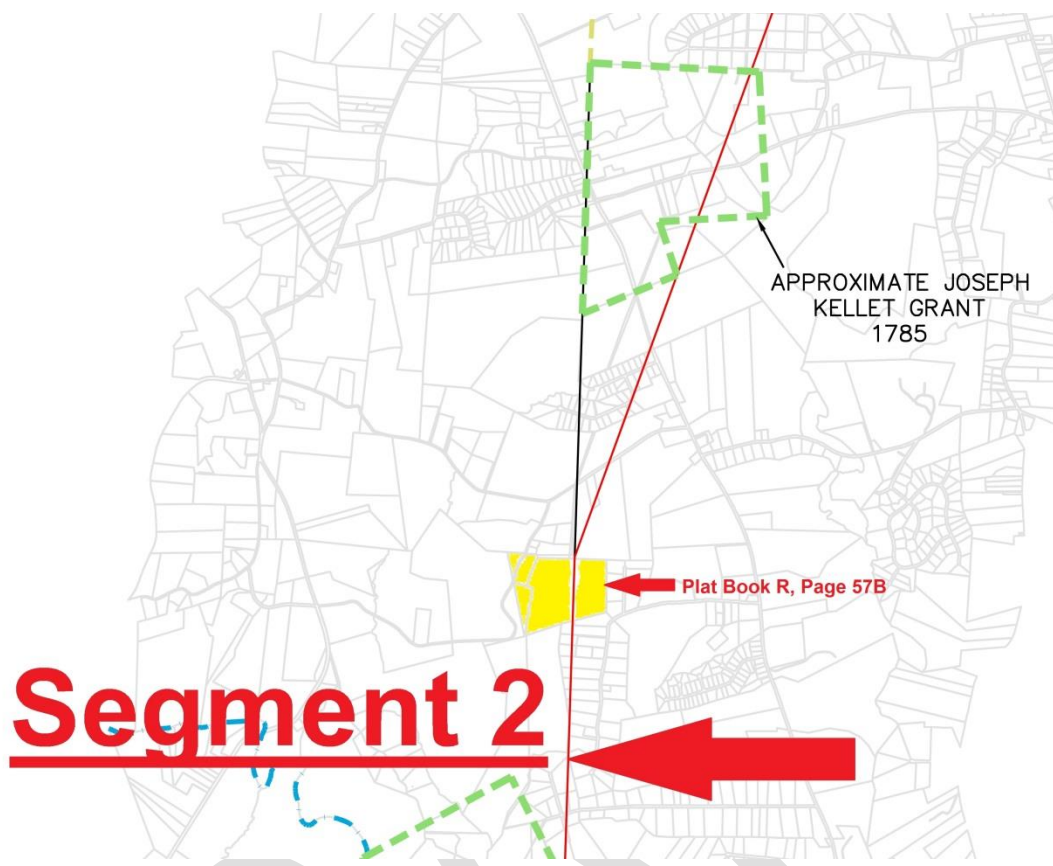


Fig. 29

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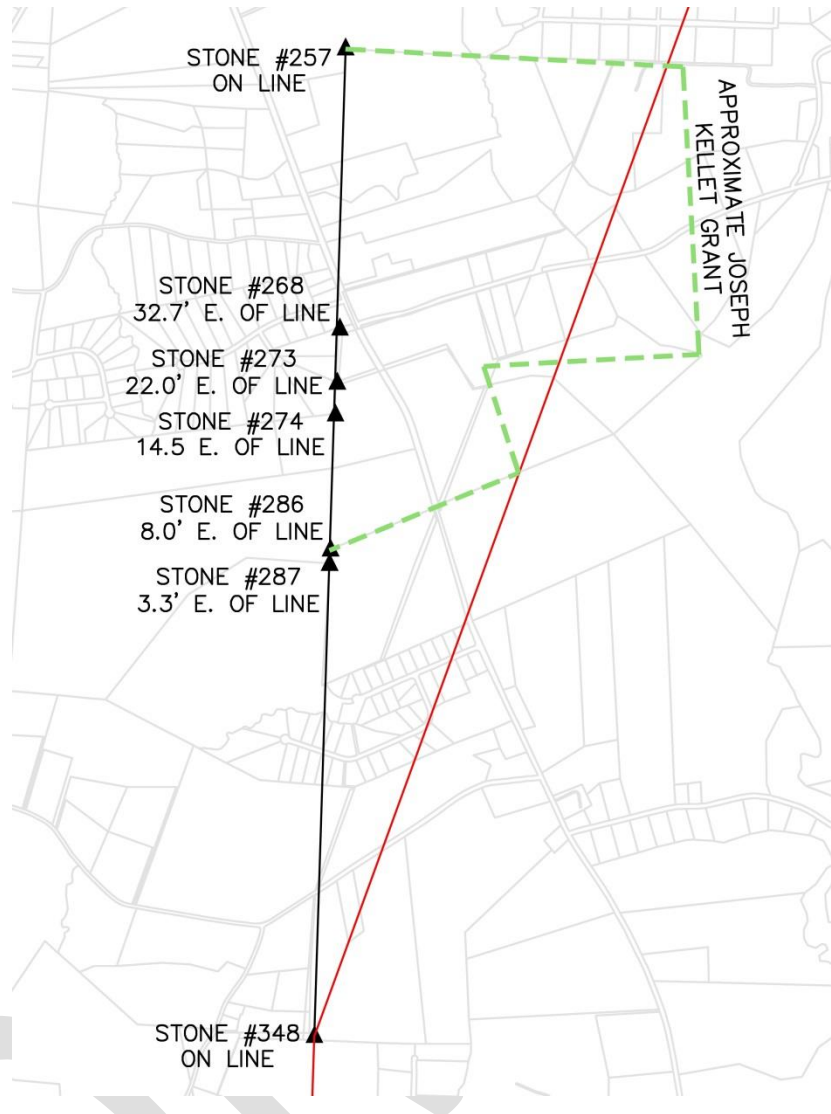


Fig. 30



Fig. 31

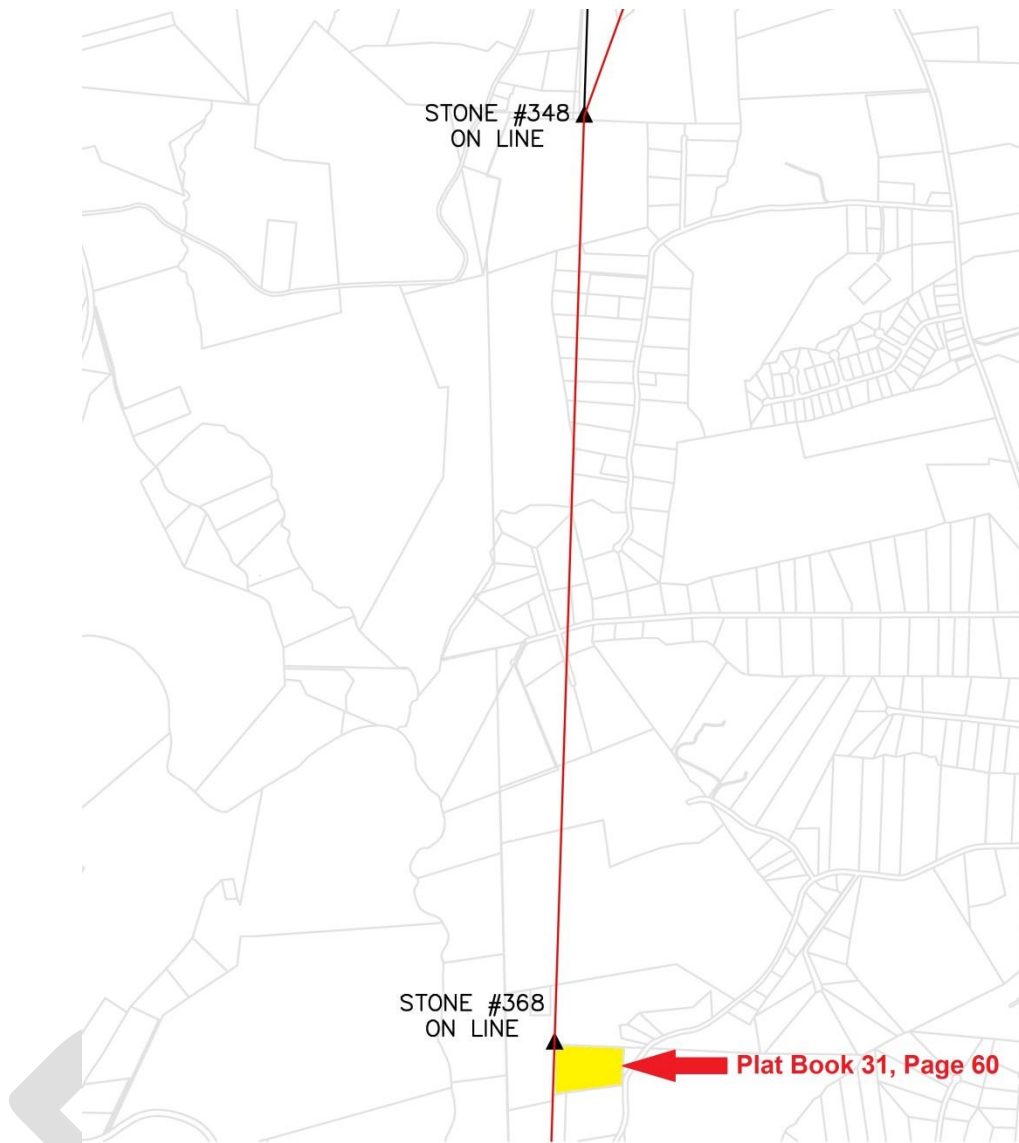


Fig. 32

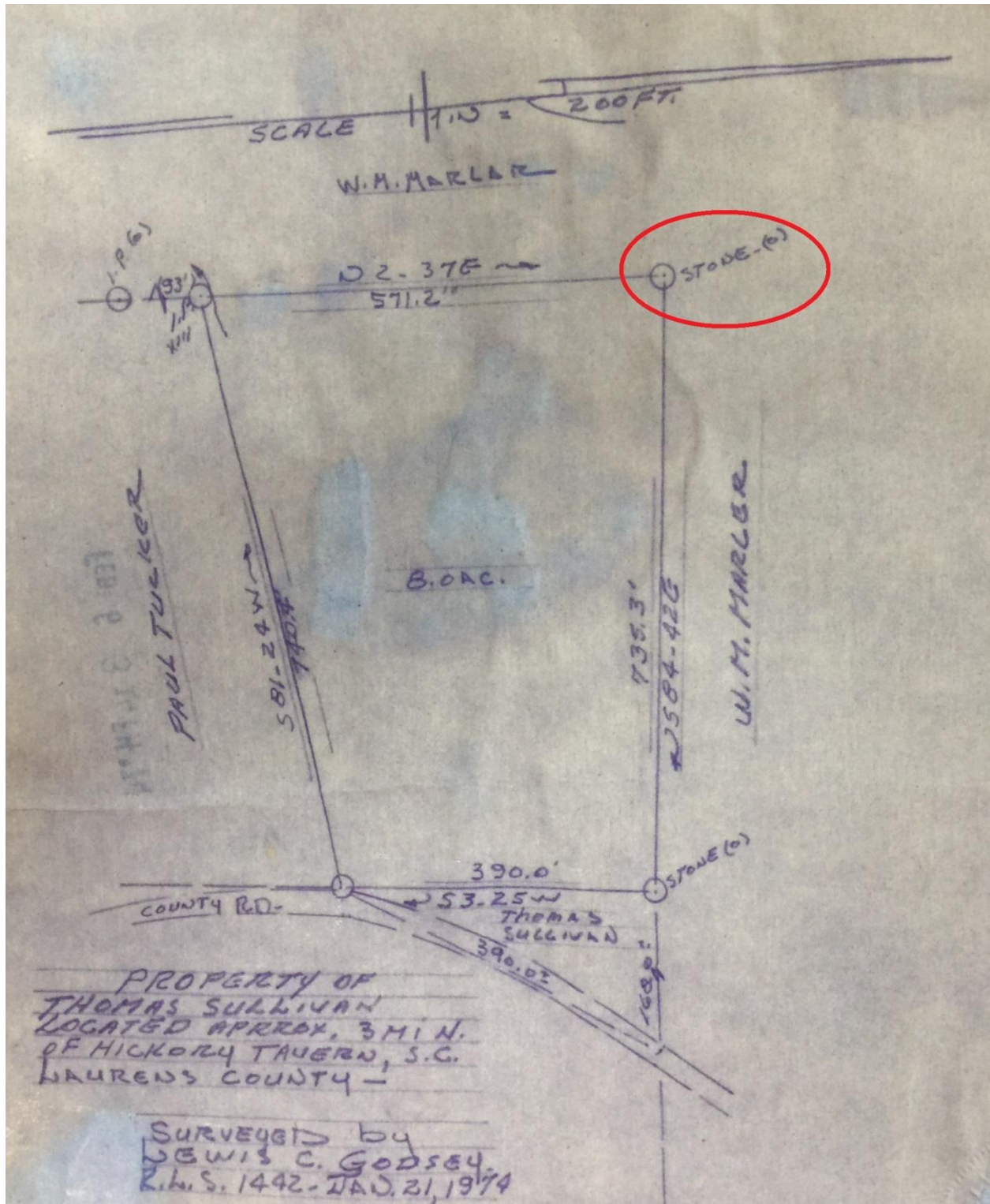


Fig. 33

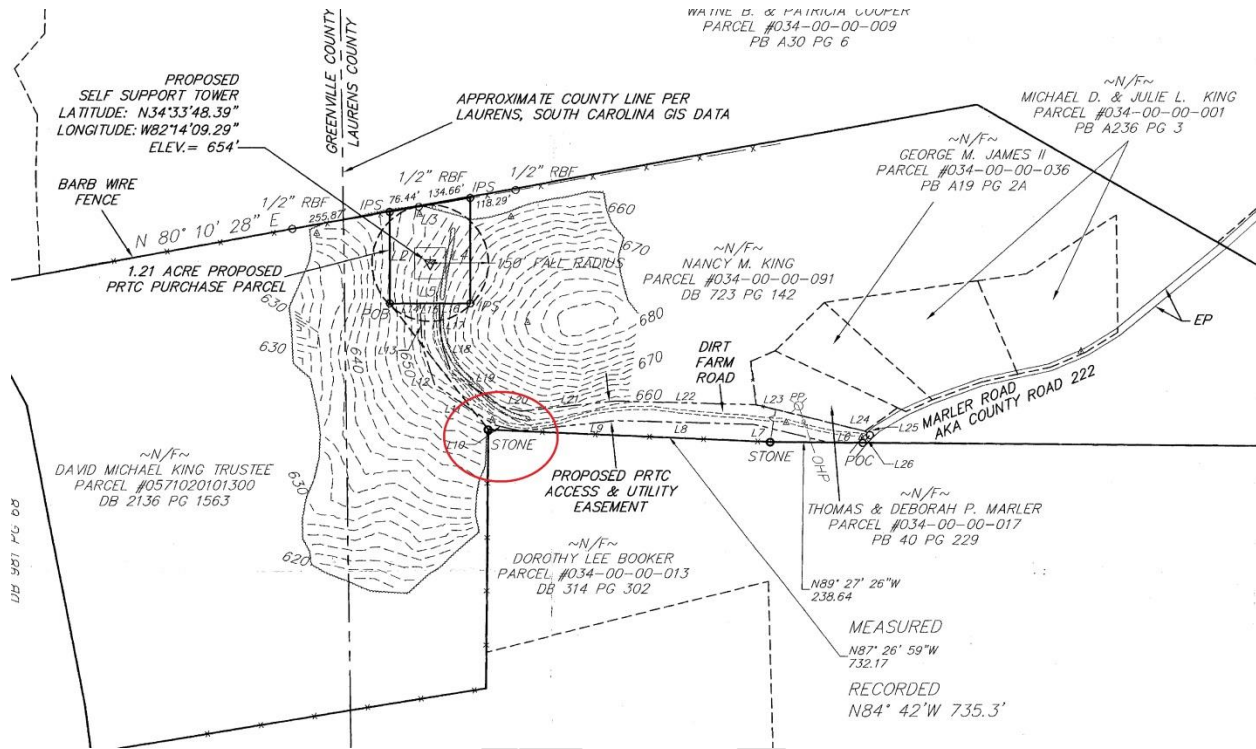


Fig. 34

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Fig. 35





Fig. 36

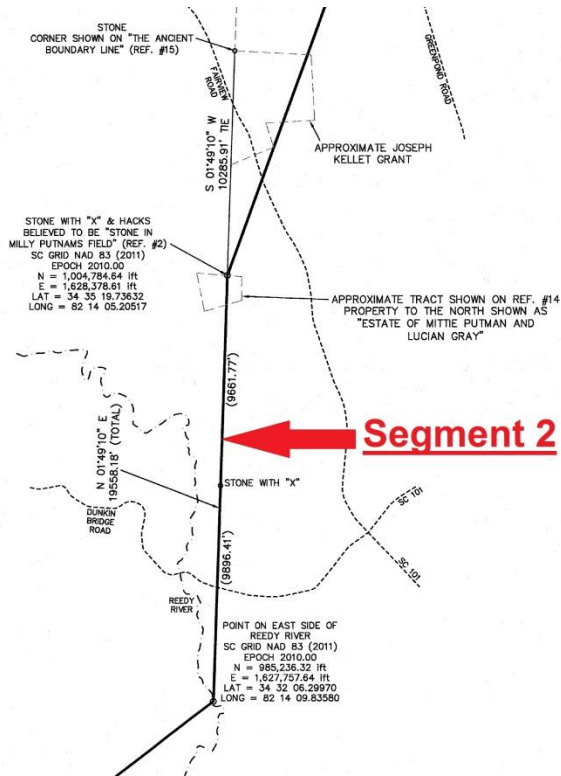


Fig. 37

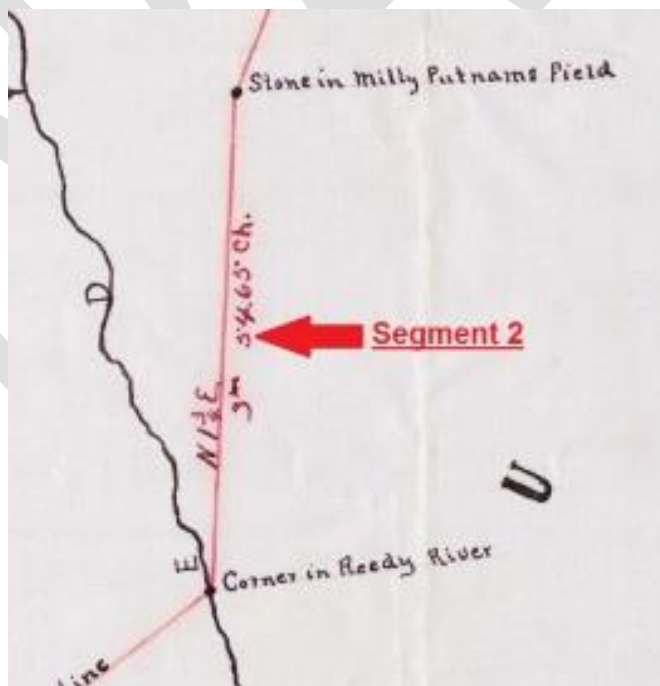


Fig. 38



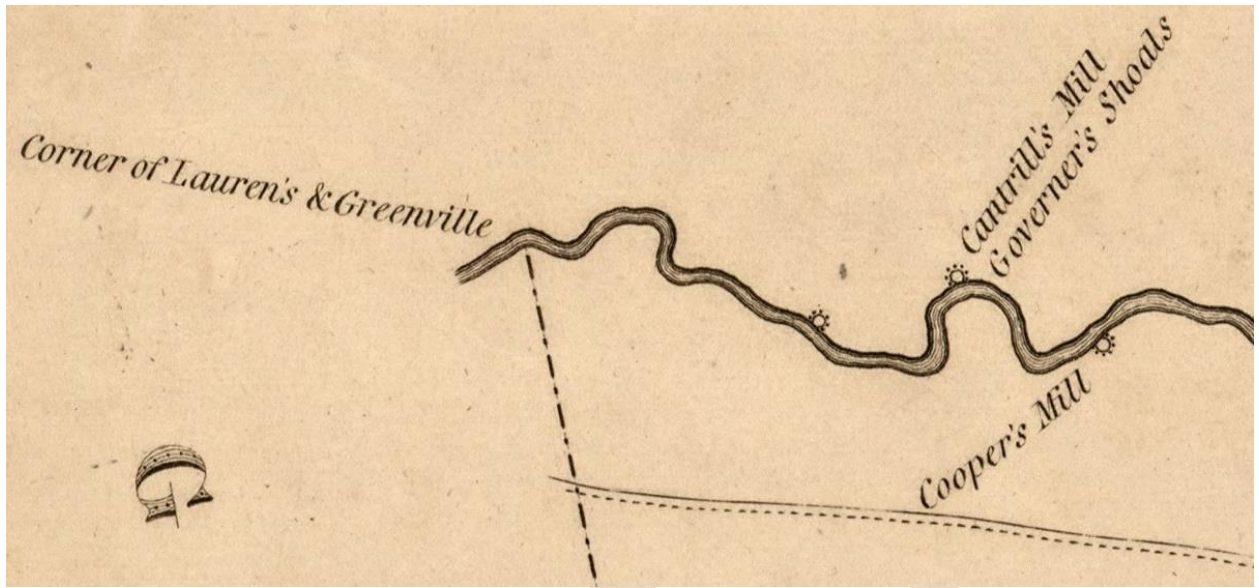


Fig. 40

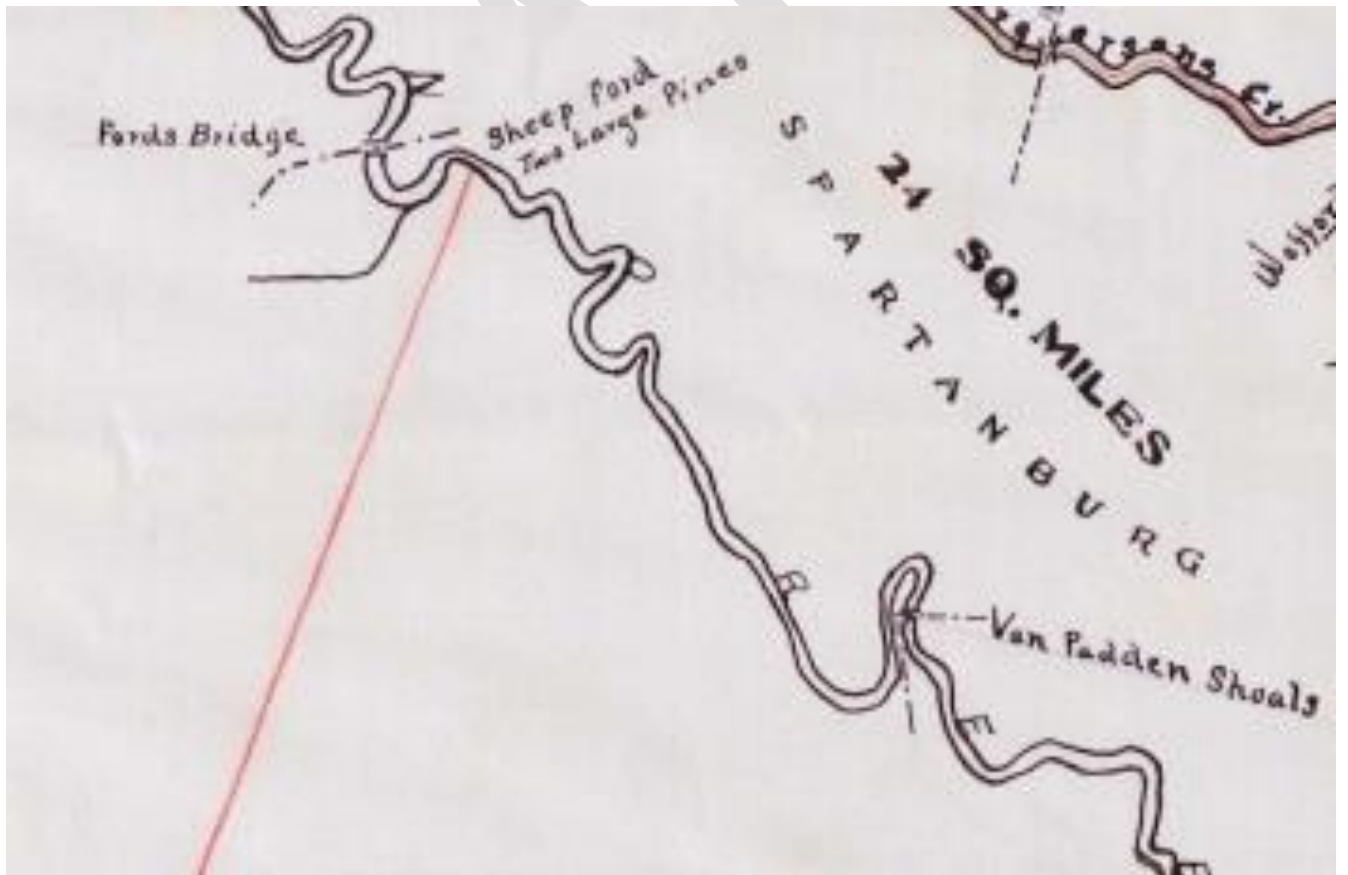


Fig. 41





Fig. 44



Fig. 45

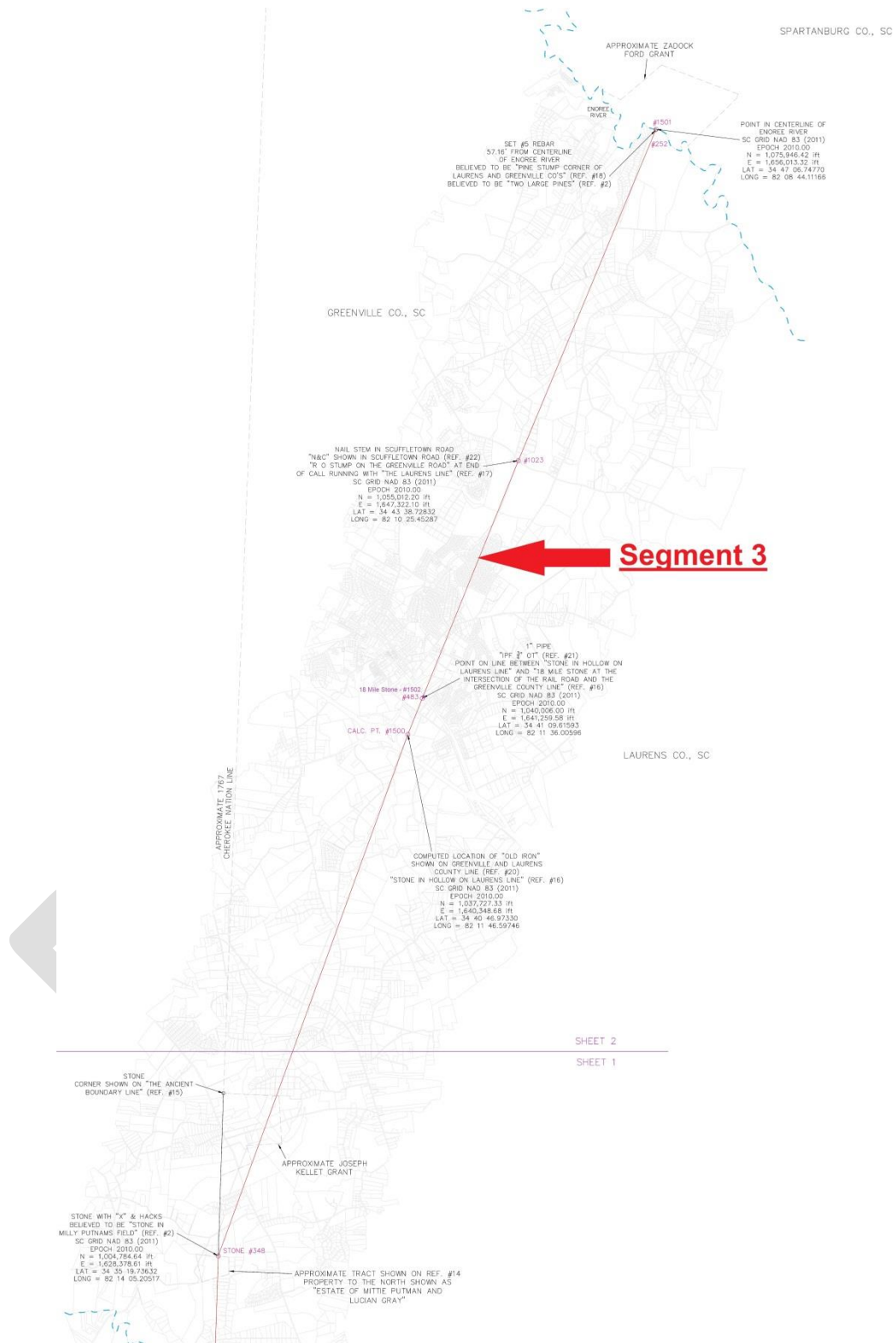


Fig. 46

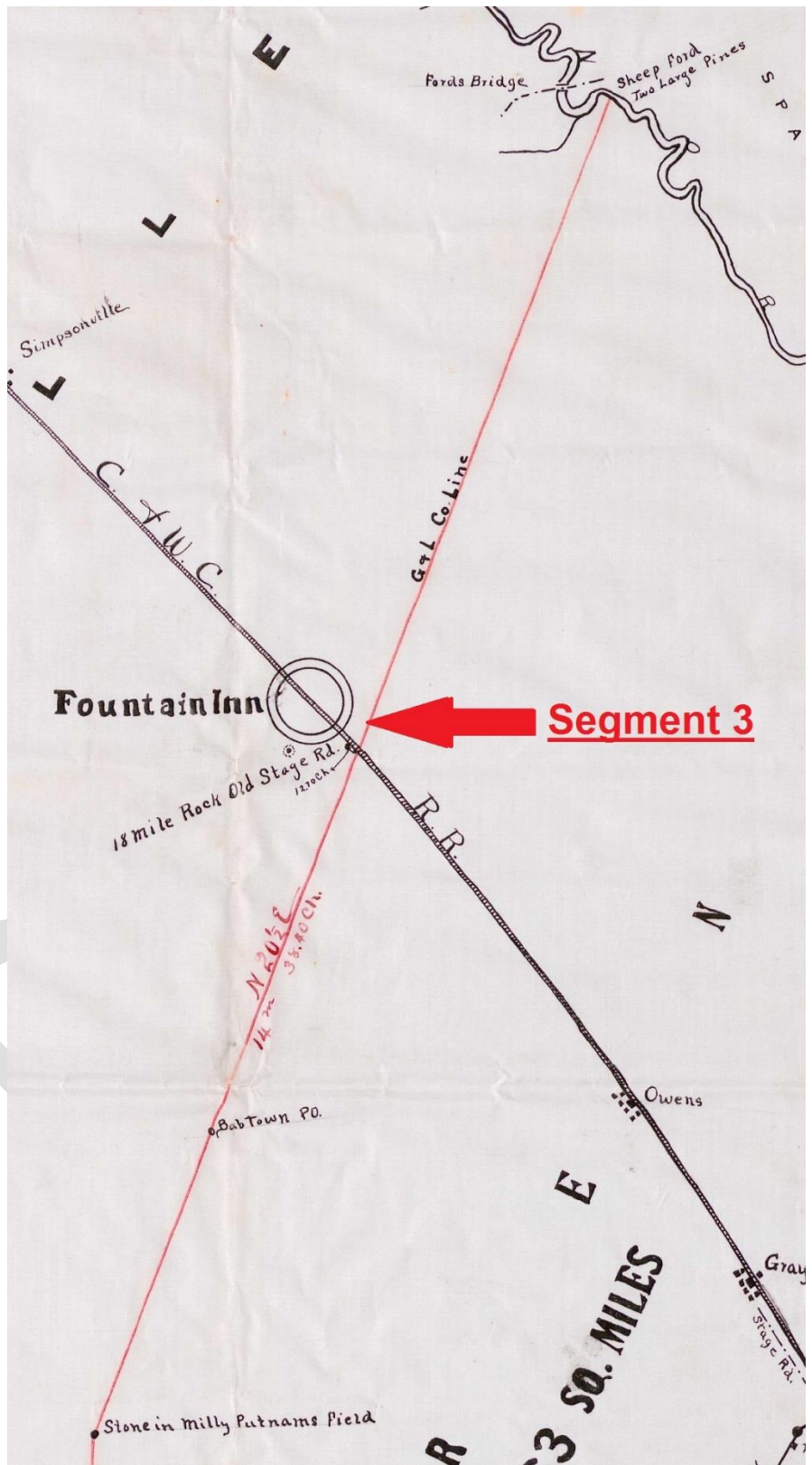


Fig. 47



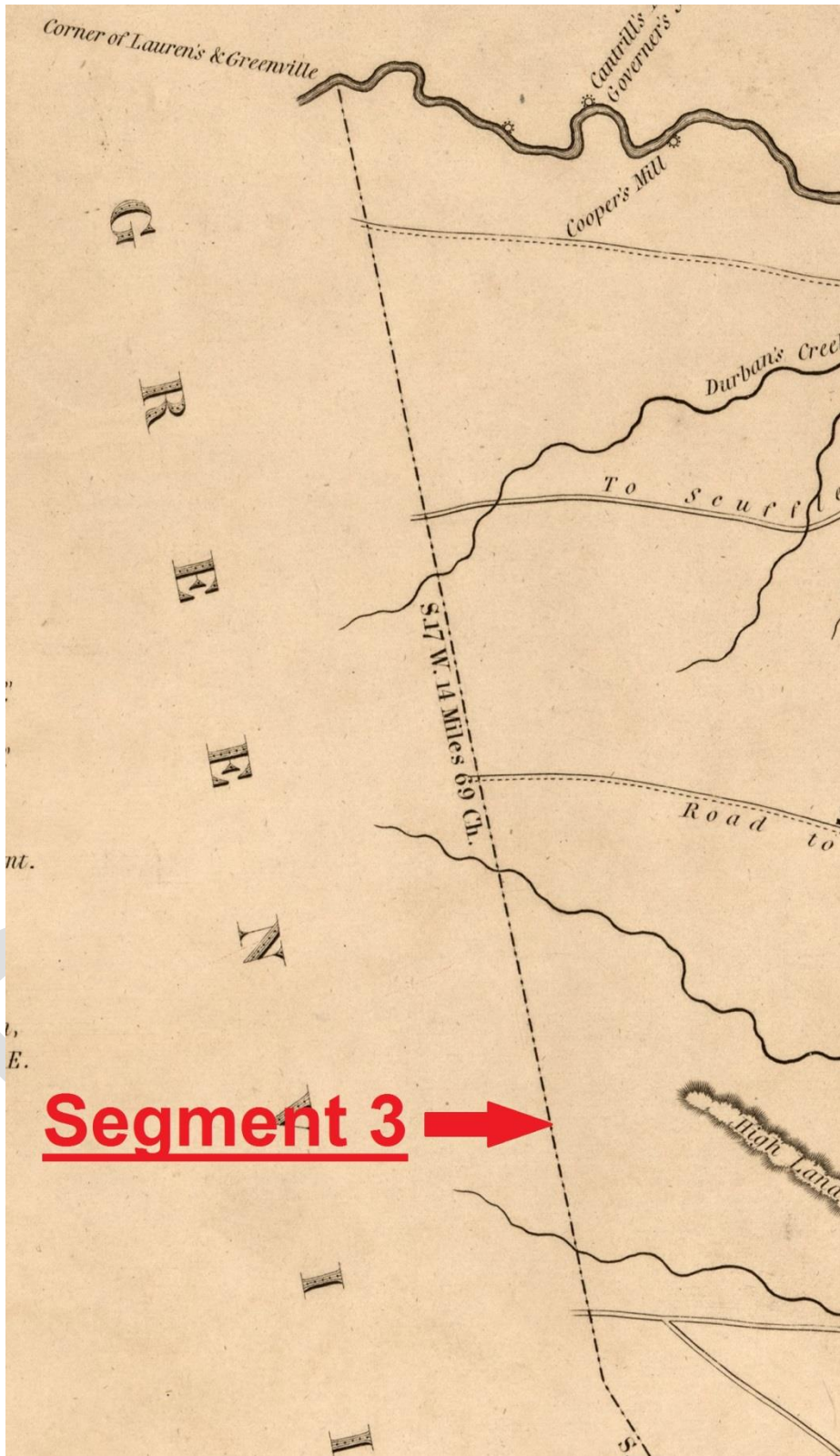


Fig. 48

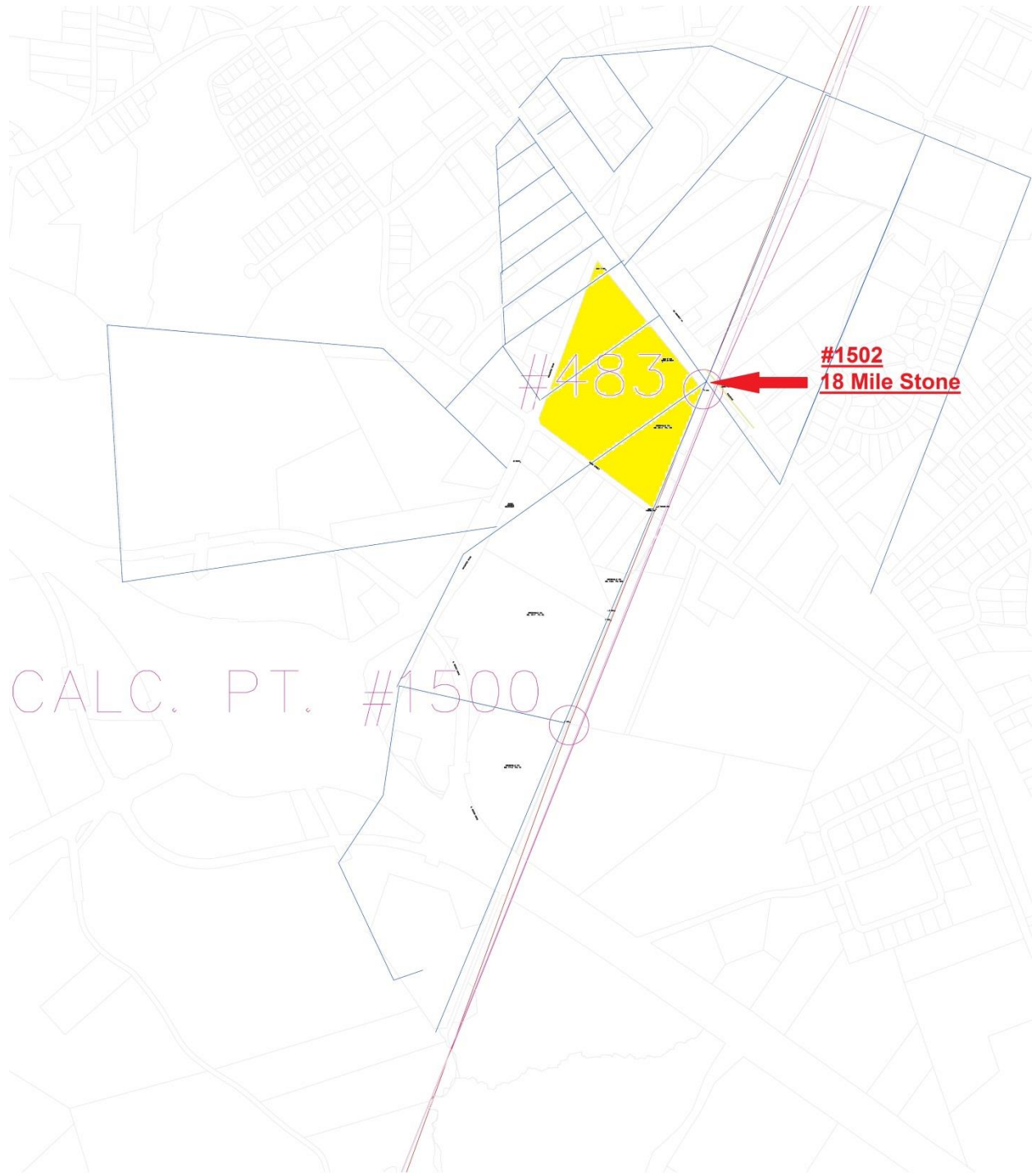


Fig. 49



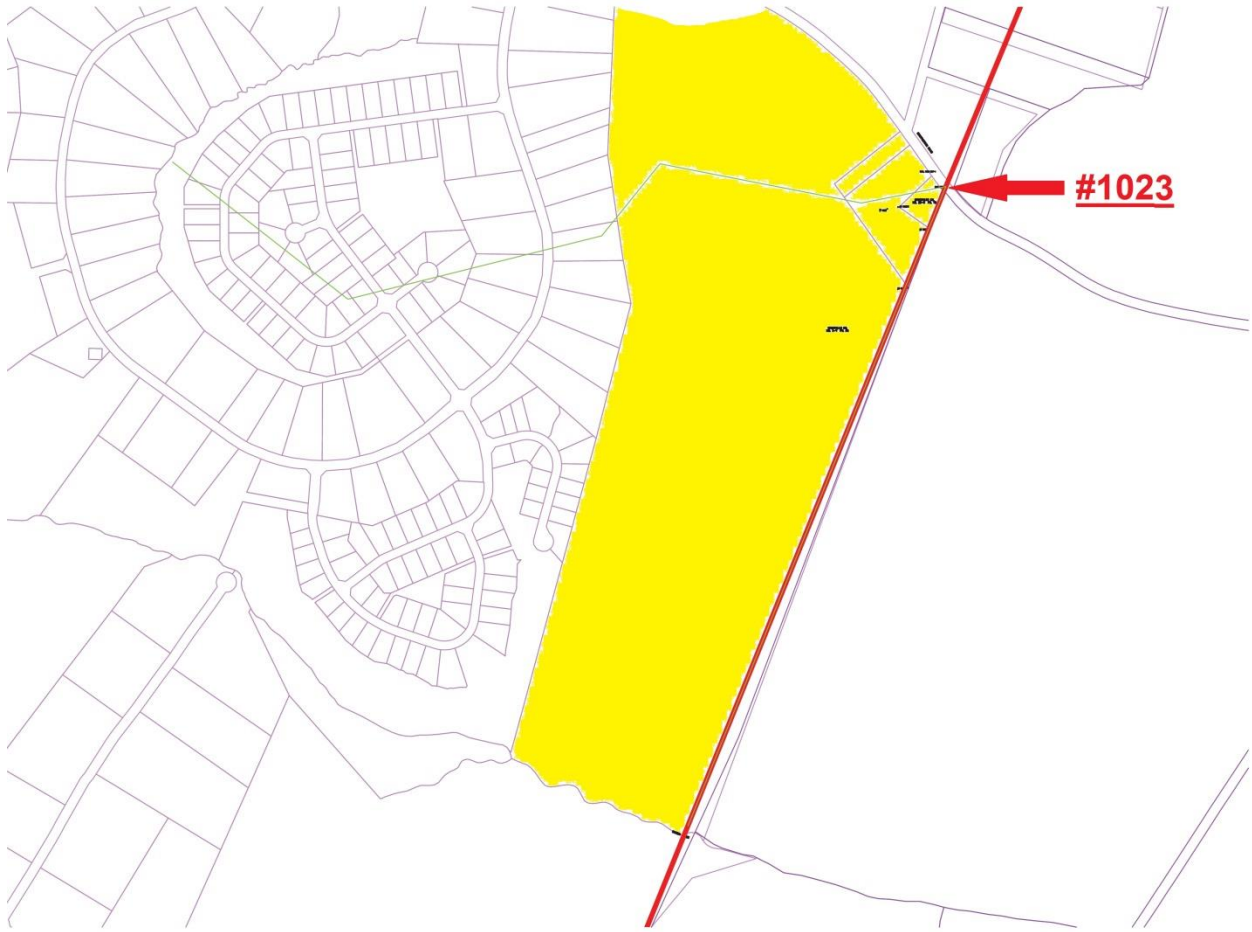
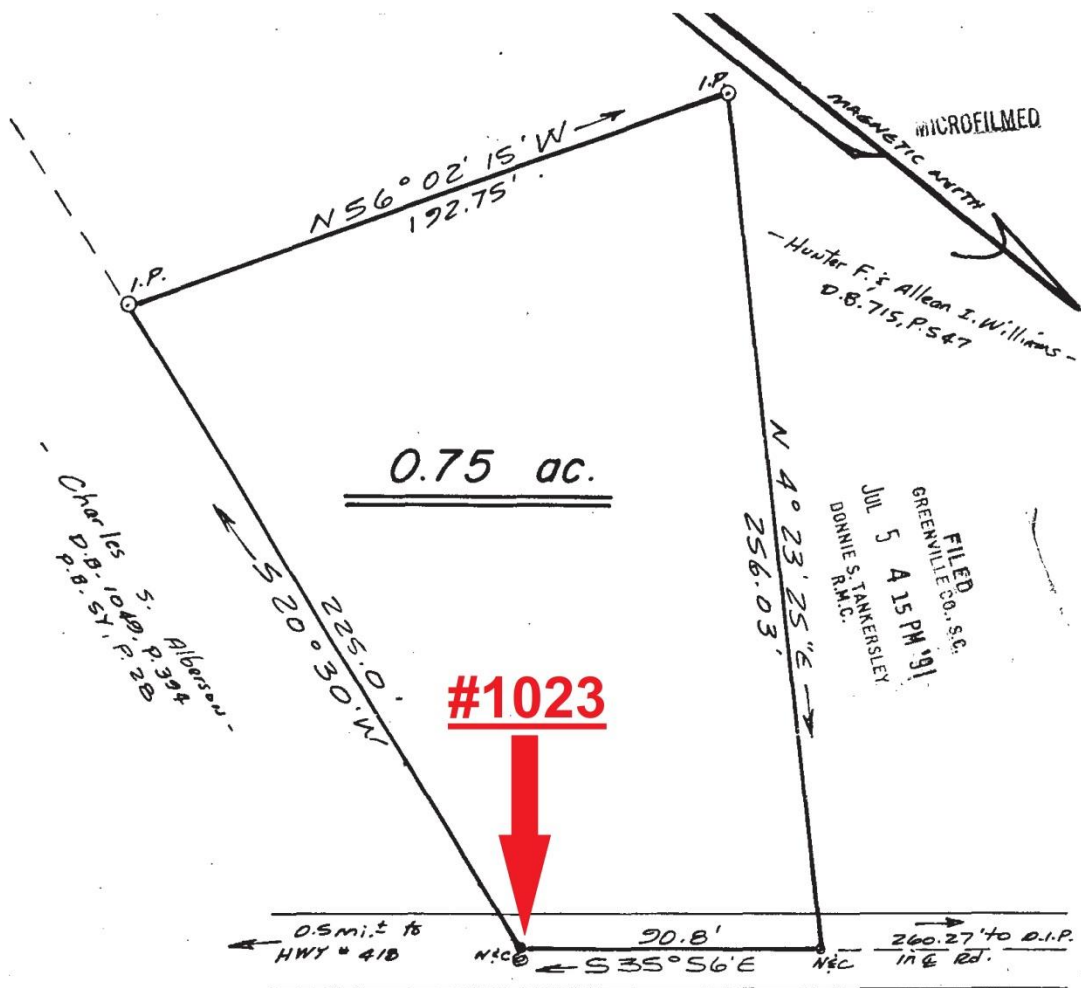


Fig. 50

DR



0.75 ac.

**#1023**



**20-R-76**

SURVEY FOR

**FRANK L. WILLIAMS**

GREENVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 SCALE: 1" = 40'  
 DATE: MAY 8, 1991

*John Woods*  
 Survey by John Woods  
 R.L.S. No. 3980  
 Area calc. by calculator  
 Closure 1:5000

Note:  
 Parcel is part of 556.1-1-1  
 7-05 40.57 5 500 ✓

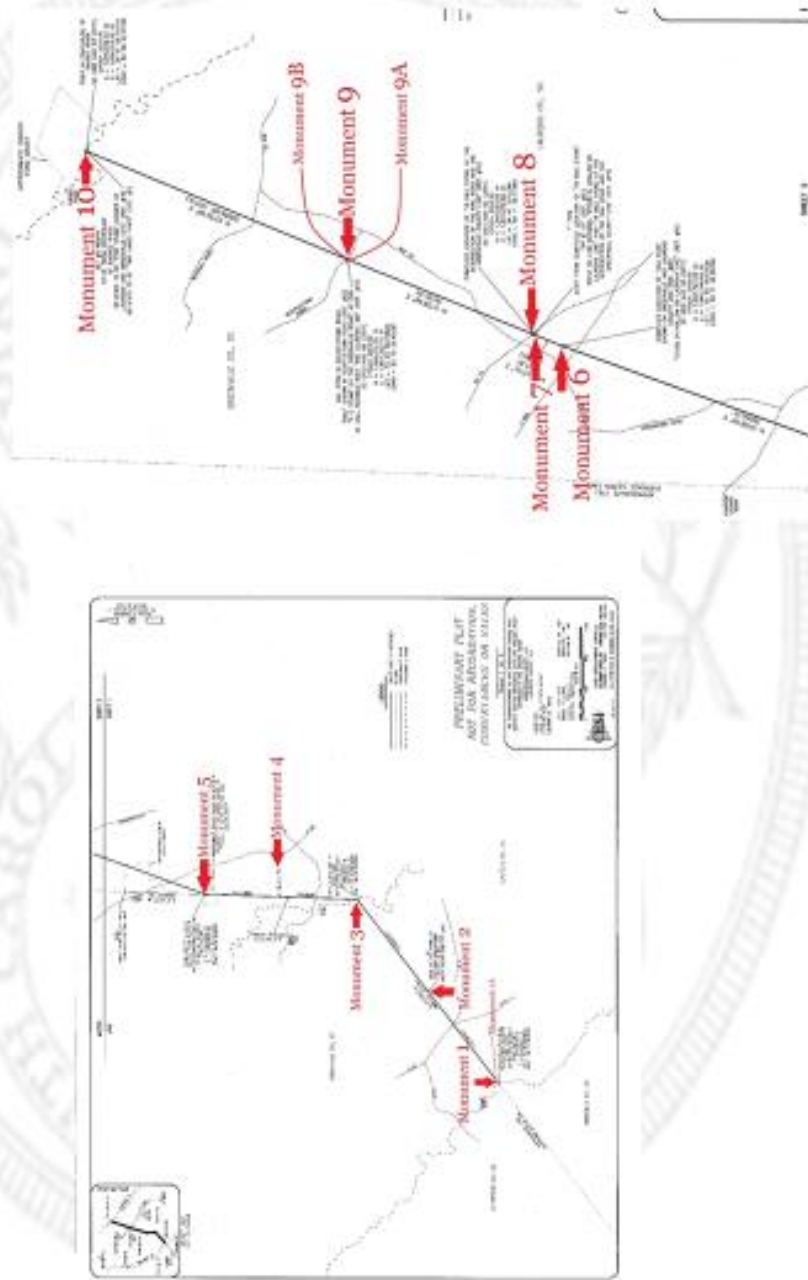
Fig. 51

DRAFT

# ❖ Monuments

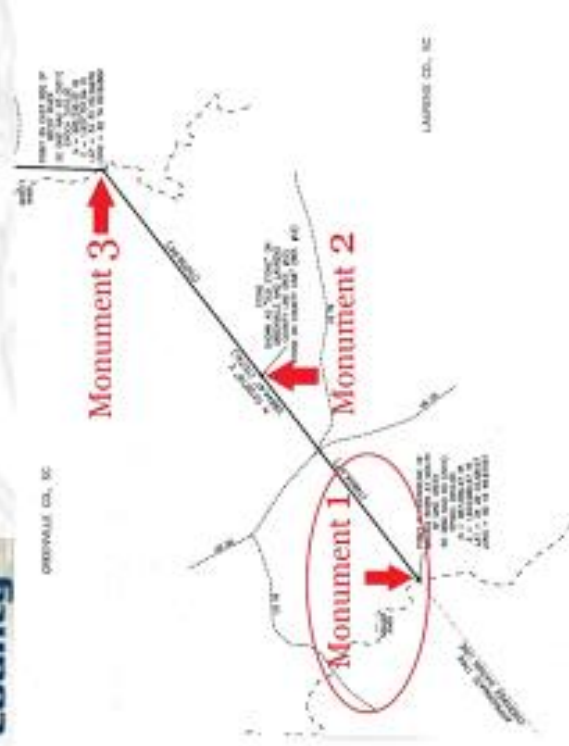


## Greenville-Laurens County Line





# Greenville-Laurens County Line



- Monument 1 is on the Greenville-Laurens county line and is **194.02'** from the point in the center of the Saluda River where those counties meet Abbeville and Anderson counties

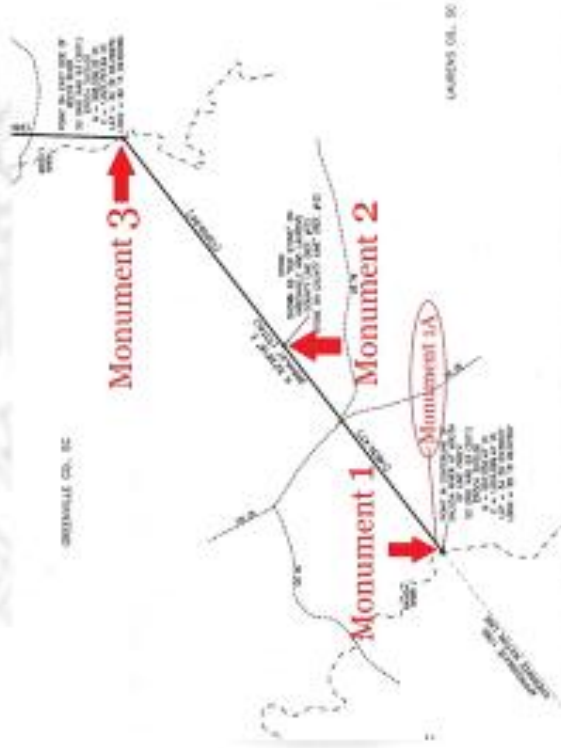






## Greenville-Laurens County Line

- Monument 1A is on the county line and is 117.20' from Monument 1 and **311.22'** from the center of the Saluda River





# Greenville-Laurens County Line

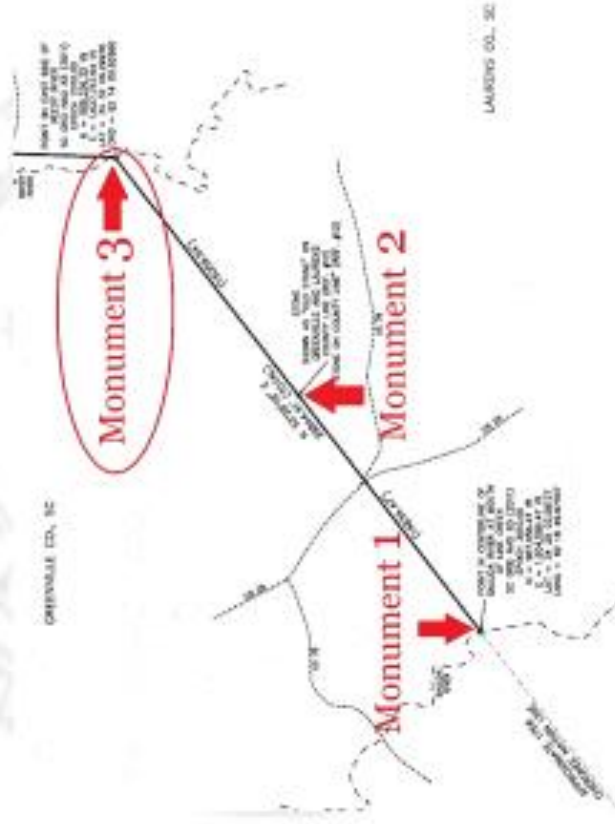






# Greenville-Laurens County Line

- The County Corner fell off the bank in the North edge of the Reedy River
- Monument 3 is on the county line and on the bank on the South side of the Reedy River
- Monument 3 is **118.93'** from the actual County Corner





# Greenville-Laurens County Line



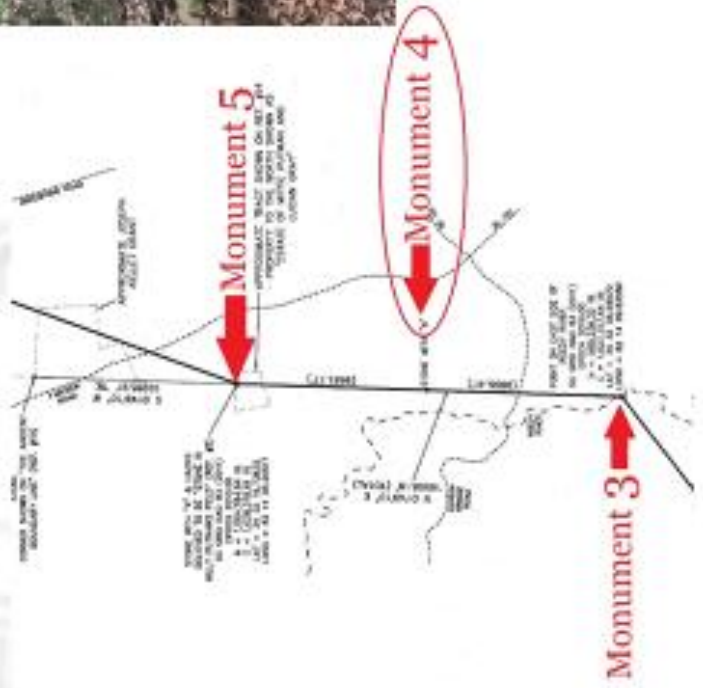


# Greenville-Laurens County Line





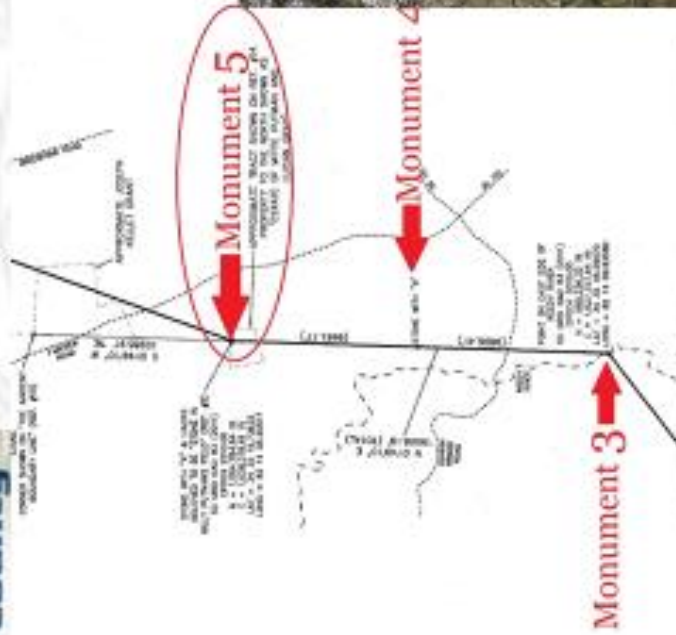
# Greenville-Laurens County Line





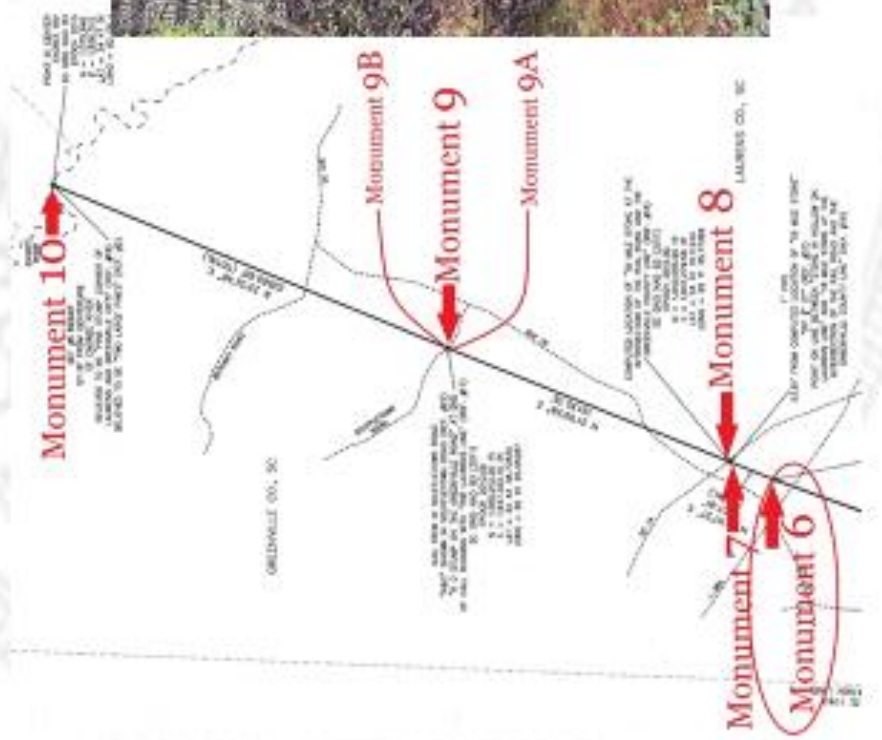


# Greenville-Laurens County Line





# Greenville-Laurens County Line





# Greenville-Laurens County Line



**Monument 10**

MONUMENT 10 IS LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE GREENVILLE-LAURENS COUNTY LINE AND THE GREENVILLE-LAURENS COUNTY LINE. IT IS A 10' DIAMETER CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH A SURVEYING INSTRUMENT MOUNTED ON TOP. IT IS THE CENTER POINT OF THE SECTION.

**Mon**

**Monument 8**

MONUMENT 8 IS LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE GREENVILLE-LAURENS COUNTY LINE AND THE GREENVILLE-LAURENS COUNTY LINE. IT IS A 10' DIAMETER CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH A SURVEYING INSTRUMENT MOUNTED ON TOP. IT IS THE CENTER POINT OF THE SECTION.

**Monument 7**

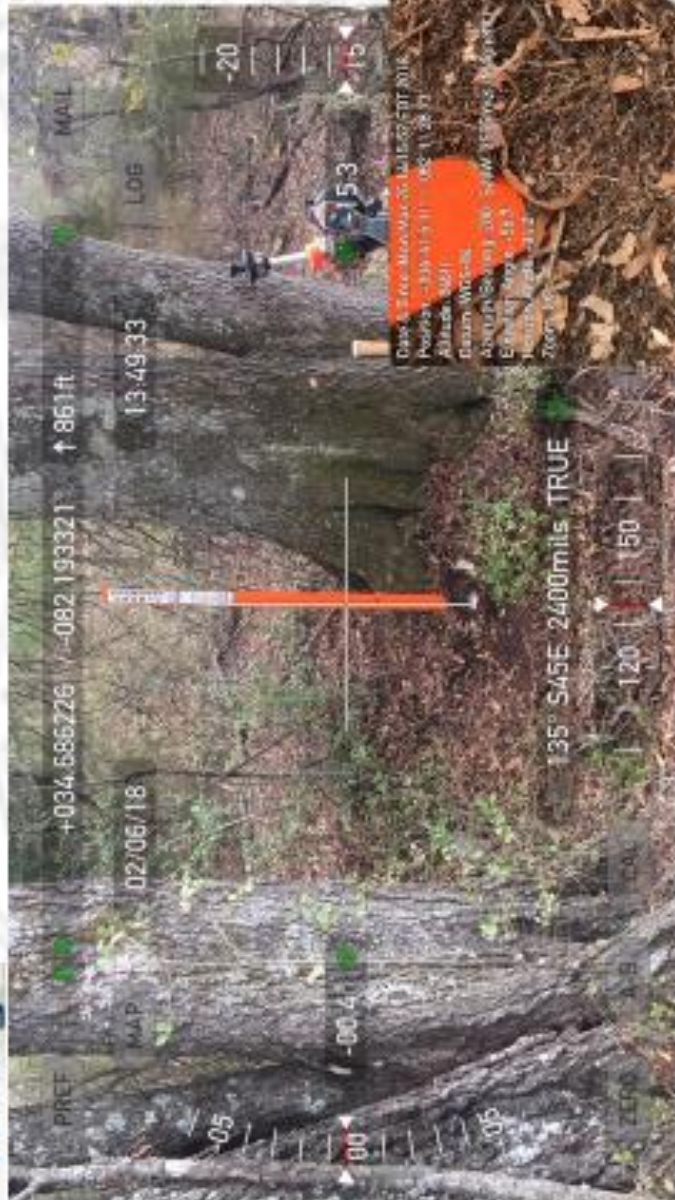
MONUMENT 7 IS LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE GREENVILLE-LAURENS COUNTY LINE AND THE GREENVILLE-LAURENS COUNTY LINE. IT IS A 10' DIAMETER CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH A SURVEYING INSTRUMENT MOUNTED ON TOP. IT IS THE CENTER POINT OF THE SECTION.

**Monument 6**

MONUMENT 6 IS LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE GREENVILLE-LAURENS COUNTY LINE AND THE GREENVILLE-LAURENS COUNTY LINE. IT IS A 10' DIAMETER CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH A SURVEYING INSTRUMENT MOUNTED ON TOP. IT IS THE CENTER POINT OF THE SECTION.



# Greenville-Laurens County Line





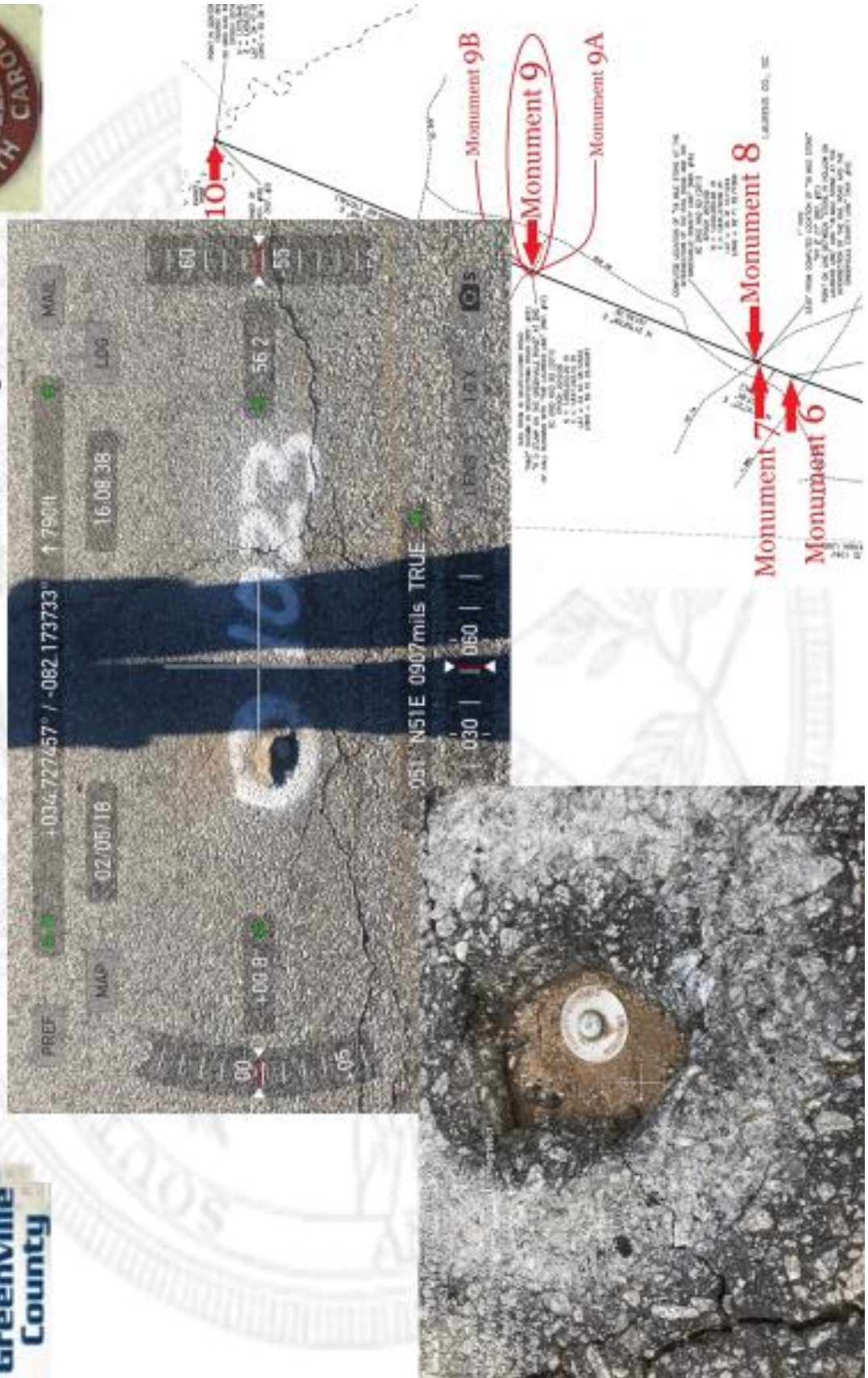
# Greenville-Laurens County Line



A composite image showing survey data and site photos. The top left is a smartphone screenshot of a surveying app displaying a red monument on a field, with coordinates (+034.727404, -082.173748), elevation (788ft), and a bearing of S42W 394.7mils TRUE. The top right is a survey map with red arrows pointing to Monument 6, Monument 7, Monument 8, Monument 9, Monument 9A, Monument 9B, and Monument 10. The bottom left shows a surveyor using a total station on a tripod. The bottom right shows a surveyor kneeling in a field, marking a location with a white cap and orange flags.

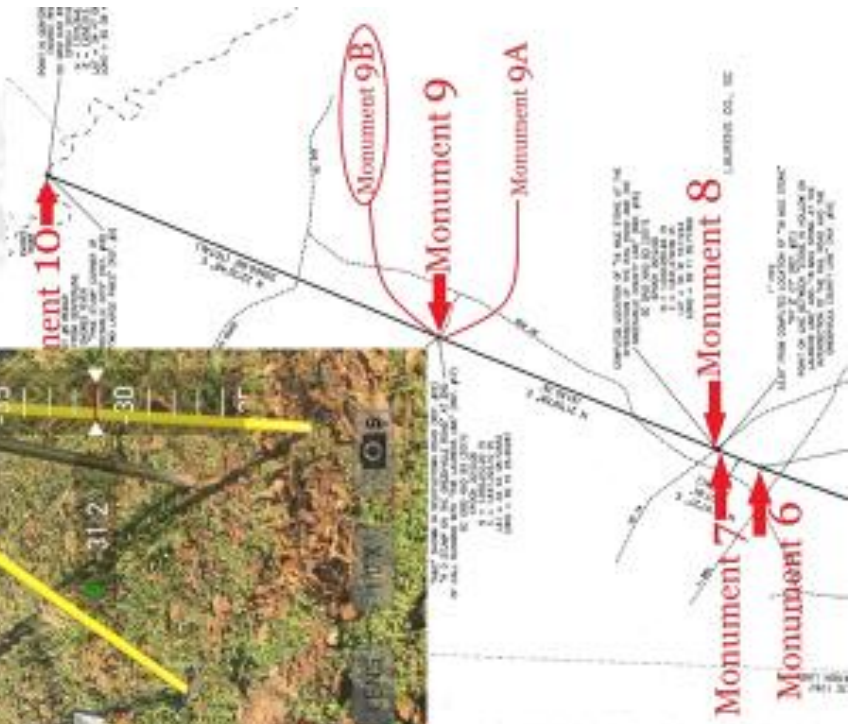


# Greenville-Laurens County Line





# Greenville-Laurens County Line









# Greenville-Laurens County Line



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